Readers of the JOURNAL are especially requested to cene in items of news. Don't say "I can't write for the press." Send the facts, make plain what you want to "Clusibar, howehort." All such communications will may be, that tied for publication by the Editors. may be, that the for publication by the Editors. reliable in scienformation concerning the organ-Spiritual logic if or the condition of old ones; its scientific mist and mediums, interesting inclusively Spiritualizion, and well authenticated acits own scriptureens are always in place and will The increasing possible. conditions," and indicates many

indicates muc' CONTENTS.

FIRST Ike T From Here to Heaven by Telegraph:-A

Scientific Investigation of Occult Telegraphy, and Kindred Topics

SKCOND PAGE .- God and the Bible in Court. Work of the American Society for Psychical Research. Concerning the Future Life.

THIRD PAGE.—Book Reviews. Missionary Work. Partial List of March Magazines Received. Miscellaneous Ad-

COURTH PAGE.-Why should We Die? Iwo Extrem A Strange Summons. Personat. General Items.

FIFTH PAGE .- About Gas but not Gascous. The Young People's Pregressive Society. Anniversary Exercises. A Tower of Strength. Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE -In Loving Remembrance. The Respons bilities of the Spiritual Press. Spiritualists Meeting at Downer's Grove. Colleges. Suicides. Moore's Di-lemma. The Home Firele. He is billed yet He Sees. Decease of John Jacob Foute. 'Evolution of The Spirit' My Boy Still. Triumph of the Ungodly Banjo: Unrepealed Legal Absurdities. Notes and Extracts on Misous Subjects

SEVENTH PAGE A Dog's Epitaph, An Interesting Example of Spirit Power, Collyer and Parnum. The Funerael Month of March. Miscellan us Advertise-

EIGHTH PAGE.-Metempsychosis. A Glympse of One Theesophist. Effects of Animal Organism on Electro Magnetism. Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FROM HERE TO HEAVEN By Telegraph:

For the Rengio- Philosophical Journal.

A Scientific Investigation of Occult Telegraphy, and Kindred Topics.

PAPER NO. 12.

The Nature of Electricity and Magnetism-Analogous to Light and Sound-Magnetism a Vortex of Electrical Wayes-Why Hard and Soft Iron Differ-General Harmony of the Theory-Historic Notes by the Way-Methods of Test-An Appeal to Scientists.

Copyright secured. Right of translation reserved.

(The copyright is intended only to protect the is hereby given to the newspaper press to copy any portion or all of the series, crediting the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.)

No apology is offered for asking your attention to another article under this head, though the last was intended to close the series. Neither is any promise made that this will be the last, since we know not what of general interest may come through the door that has just been opened. I shall therefore consider the programme for the future like my creed, subject to progressive change to suit the advance of thought.

89 EUCLID AVE., March 1, 1888.

Dr. W.-How do you do, Professor. G.-Pretty well, Doctor. I have been theorising for the past two days on electricity and magnetism, and have made notes of my thoughts in that direction which I wish to present for your consideration. Dr. W .- All right. Proceed.

G.—Suppose a hoop, say one foot in radius and one inch in breadth. Suppose insulated wire to be coiled on the outside surface, and a battery connected, making the hoop a helix. There is now a magnetic field occupying the entire space within. An iron bar placed transversely through the center be-comes magnetic. Here is a question that profoundly interests investigators. I quote it from Professor Tyndall, Notes on Electricity, 1885. "How is the power transmitted from the one to the other? Is it an action at a distance, or does it require a medium for its propagation? I do not know."

Now, Doctor, I contend that there is no force in nature that can act without a medinm,—not even the mind. The eternity of matter is a warrant for this; since any other hypothesis leads right back to the absurdity of a God without matter, which is just as absurd as matter without a God.

I believe it is demonstrable that the force called magnetism in the bar is a vibratory motion of the atoms of aetherea which are component parts of each separate molecule of iron, and that it is the result of undulatory motion in the free aetheres adjacent to and excited by the current in the wire, and thereby propagated to the iron core, and thence into the core by vortical motion of the free aetheres which saturates the core itself. Thus I regard copper; etc., as sustaining the same relation to electricity that glass, etc., does to light,—simply transparent to it because in both cases alike the arrangement of crystals is such as to permit the saturating aetherea to propagate its specific undula-

tions. The current of electricity in the coil ed wire starts a spiral wave of aetherea in the air from the circumference towardthe center, where it forms a vortex, this vortical action tends to set the particles of iron par-allel to the axis of the vortex, and accounts for the polarity manifestations, the increased length and diminished thickness of the core, and the clink heard in the core when-ever the current is switched on or off the coil, as if the particles of iron had all clash-

ed together.

Dr. W.—That is just right exactly. But how did you get it?

G.-Well as nearly as I can understand myself. I have been under a powerful inspiration for the last two days. I have never been hoted for any such extraordinary penetration, and should hardly dare to claim the discovery to be all my own; especially in view of the unusual symptoms in cerebra-My brain has been under some ontside influence both of stimulus and abstraction. I have been impressed and assisted, I suppose, by those on your side of life, and have only to present what with their help I have been able to evolve. I see no reason why naturalists and scientists, etc., should not be just as susceptible to inspirational impression as poets; and I believe the philosophers of old are in this way doing as much or more for us now than they did while on earth.
Be that as it may, if this theory of magnetism be true, it will stand fire and I propose to help do the firing. If it be not true, I am the one who is most interested in knowing it

ing it.

Dr. W.—Can you not now then easily work out why soft iron will not retain magnet ism?

G .- I had not addressed myself to that task yet, but shall do so, perhaps to morrow.

Dr. W.—You are on the right track.

G.—If this undulatory theory be true, it can be demonstrated thus:

Divide the space inclosed by the hoop into rings of equal area,—which can be done by dividing the radius into equal parts, draw-ing perpendiculars from these divisions to a semicircumference drawn on the radius, and semicircumference drawn on the ratus, and through the resulting divisions of the semi-circumference drawing circles concentric with the hoop. Let the circumference of the circle thus divided represent the zero line within the wire, as though the coil were composed of a single wire, and this circum-ference were its central line. Now the wave as it advances toward the center or vortex. should gain equal increments of magnetic power or intensity for each of these spaces passed over. The wave thickens as it moves along so that after it has reached the center, it has described a double cone, with its axis through the vortex, and its apices are more or less distant according to the strength of the current, the number of turns in the coil and other elements that govern the conical

angle. W .- Good! Good! Good! G .- Now electricians who read this will see that the apparatus I have described is a rudimentary galvanometer,—an instrument used to measure the strength of an electric current by the amount of magnetic-force it produces. The spiro-conical form of the wave is in exact harmony with the principles employed in the construction of the tangent galvanometer, improved by M. Gaugain by the addition of a conical multiplier. Prescott says, page 139, "The modifications introduced by M. Gaugain in the constructions." tion of the tangent galyanometer render his apparatus superior to all others for exact measurements." "The conical multiplier is very sensitive....The cone may be wound with two wires of equal size and length, so that the instrument may be used as a differ-ential galvanometer if desired," And again, page 953, "Mr. Stearns measured nearly a thousand miles of wire with such minute accuracy that the variation of one-thous-andth part of an ohm was always detected." Several of these are used by the Western Union.Co. and are unequalled by any other

nion Co. and are unequalled by any other apparatus for that purpose.

Now by experiments with magnetized and annuagnetized needles placed in different parts of this magnetic field, all the peculiarities of wave motion, interference, disappearance, dissipation, diffraction, and all the phenomena of crest and sinus action should be detected much the same as would be in the case of light if it were shining inward from all parts of the inner surface of a ring. from all parts of the inner surface of a ring; with the addition of a spiral motion in the direction that the electric current flows around the coil.

[At this point the sounder lever rattled like hail. A perfect torrent of violent dots rained down for a few seconds, until Mr. Rowley interrupted by asking, 'Doctor, what does that mean?"

Dr. W.—"That is our applause!"]

G .- Do you see that the advancing wave

has this spiral motion? Dr. W.—Yes. It has a double motion. G.—What other motion has it besides the spiral?

Dr. W.—Spiral round and round and progressive in wave undulations at once. I mean this; that it not only circles round and round in spiral form, but carries with it a complete circular motion at the same time, the axis of the circle always being directly opposite the body of the wave as it passes along. Do you get my views?

G.—Yes; except that I do not see that the axis being opposite the body of the wave makes it any other than the axis of the vortex;—or does the axis twist?

Dr. W.—Yes. It is as though you would put a wire through, say a small cartwheel, and then have the wire encircling a perpen

dicular pole. Supposing now that the wheel turns all the time around as it slides down the pole, following the wire around the pole. es. I see that.

Dr. Whitney.-I don't get that at all, Promean?

G. to Whitney .- It is as if the wheel representing the first wave within the coil were mounted upon a wire axis, and this wire axis were coiled spirally around a straight rod as a pole. Then while this wheel revolves around its center, that center goes spirally down the rod as a pole, the entire rim of the wheel having this same spiral motion; and that is what he means by the center always being opposite the body of the wave. The circular wave is so formed that its center is constantly shifting around the pole, but it is never right in the pole. Then as the wheel slides down spirally around this pole, the rim of the wheel grows smaller and smaller toward the apex of the cone, until it vanishes in the vortex. I get his views and this much more; that the rim of the wheel grows smaller

Dr. W.—That's right. That's right. And it finally disappears in the axis.

G.—Yes. Doctor, and now I get this much

more. This being a double cone, as the wave comes toward the center it thickens as though the tire of the wheel grew broader while it grew less in diameter, until it becomes a long stender cylinder inclosing the vortex. Each separate crest is spiro-spiral, aud the set as a whole, spiro conical or nearly so. [Applause.] Now, Doctor, I shall appeal to those who

have the means and necessary instruments to assist me in testing this theory. There are many who, like Leverrier and Adams, can reason out the existence and calculate the position of a Neptune: but few who, like Galle, have a suitable telescope with which to see (it. So there are many who, like Thomas Young and Augustin Fresnel and Arago, can reason out the undulatory theory of light, and overthrow Newton's emission theory, and many more who, like Sir William Hamilton, can calculate from double refraction that certain crystals ought to show a certain conical envelope of fight; but there are few who, like Dr. Lloyd have the Arragonite and suitable appliances for ocularly demonstrating it. Now who that has the proper{instruments for electrical investigation will be first to demonstrate for me through this spiro-conical wave, that elec-tricity is an undulatory movement of aetherea, and that magnetism is simply a vortex of electrical action? See how strong this theory stands out in practice! A sus-pended unmagnetized needle let down over vertical helix, cannot be made to enter it thus, but, like a stick in a whirlpool, is turned up endwise, and darts in like a flash. Witness also the principle used in constructing some electrical engines,-the piston beinto the helix,—and see if that does not indicate the existence of a powerful vortex. Also the relation of induced currents to the lines of magnetic force in rotary magnetism. See how it harmonizes with Faraday's discovery that when a conductor moves along the lines of magnetic force, no induced currents appear, but when it moves across the ines of force, such currents are generated. Faraday also showed that in passing a plate of copper rapidly to and fro between the magnetic poles, you seem to be cutting cheese, though nothing is visible. Tyndall says of this, "It is as if pure space were a kind of solid." [Applause.]

nd of solid." [Applause.] Notice in a Ruhmkorff's coil how the un dulations (?) in one wire induce or cause un-dulations in the other, and how they both unite (or differentiate?) to cause a third, which is technically known as the "Extra Current." Notice that this third current is au exact counterpart of the "overtone" in music, where when two strings are struck three tones are heard, and where we know that it is all due to undulatory action. Notice that when the discharge from an electric machine passes through rarefled air, the dis charging distance is augmented, and by sufficiently carefying the air the discharge may be caused to pass silently.—and that it then lills the tube through which it passes with a rosy light. Tyndall says, "This rosy light has the same origin as the Aurora Borealis," He also says, "Every attenuated gas has its own characteristic color when traversed by the electric discharge." Also, "The discharge of the induction coil through attenuated media produces luminous effects similar to those produced by the electric machine." And again, "The luminous discharge is com-posed of distinct luminous strata separated by dark intervals transverse to the direction of the discharge." Also, "Every single disof the discharge." Also, "Every single dis-charge of the induction coil through a properly chosen medium, resolves itself into a series of pulses which declare themselves as a stratified discharge. Under similar circumstances, the discharge from the voltaic battery also, is resolved into a series of pulses which are declared by their stratifications.

Consider how when one of these brilliant tubes is placed between the poles of a magnet, the light is quenched. (Hypothetically, the undulatory motion of light is destroyed by the vortical motion of magnetism.) Con-sider what the spirits tell us of the glories wrought out of "attenuated matter," and then by referring to the glories of our Geissler's tubes, you may recognize the connecting link between material physics and spiritual physics. Observe that the ores in the earth are materialized by Mother Nature from vapors that were unrecognizable by our senses; and that the electricity furnished by

the decomposition of one grain of water will reduce to vapor a large quantity of iron, and leave no trace of it to be found, and recognize in that the counterpart of demateriali-

Dr. W.—That is good; but I will have to bring some thorough electrician here to talk to you. When you get into the details, you go clear beyond my depth.

G.—Well, good-by for to-day. Now I will wrestle with the question of hard and soft

G-to Dr. Whitney.—I wish scientists had already admitted the existence of aetherea. Dr. Whitney.—But that is what you never can prove, for it is too fine to be detected,

even chemically. G.—Yes, I can prove it, too. Conical re-fraction proved the undulatory theory of light, and that in turn necessitated an ether to undulate; yet no one ever weighed a sun-beam. Now if I prove electricity to be undulatory motion, and magnetism simply a vor-tex of electrical waves, I have necessitated the existence of aetherea as an undulatory medium; for the simple reason that you can't have motion without something to move. Thomas Young, as quoted by Tyndall, in reasoning on light says: "Ether (aetherea) passes through the solid mass of the earth as the wind passes through a grove of trees;" and one of the most refined experimenters in France, M. Fizeau, has shown that part of the ether adheres to the molecules of the body and is transferred along with them. So you see the idea of an ether that will penetrate and saturate everything has become a necessity with the most eminent scientific workers of the age.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2, 1888. About ten minutes after leaving the office of Rowley & Whitney yesterday this solution of the question, Why does soft iron lose mag-netism and hard iron retain it? presented it-

self to my mind: It is well known that no two atoms actually touch each other. In working with the microscope we find through the most refined micromeasurements that from one millionth to one two millionth of an inch is the limit of mechanical contact. How much smaller than this the atoms themselves may be, no one knows analogically the river by one knows. Analogically, the planets and suns are but atoms of the universe, and each universe but a molecule of the Univercoelum, comprising an infinity of worlds. Now if vor-tical action on the particles of aethera tends to set the particles of iron longitudinally with the axis of the bar, it must overcome or at least modify the force of cohesion, which holds the particles together. But difference in cohesive attraction and molecular forces is all that makes one body harder sthan another. Therefore, soft iron, having weaker cohesion, more easily yields to a modificacation of its cohesion, and also more readily resumes its normal condition, or in other words, yields again to the influence of the other molecular forces, after the vortical stimulus or restraint is withdrawn; while hard iron, because its cohesion is stronger will resist the vortical action until the forces of crystallization or chemical affinity or both have been thrown into new relations to it and to each other. Hard iron will therefore be slow to take on the magnetic state, but this resistance having been overcome, and a new order of things established, it will persist in that state also, and not readily change back again after the vortical wave is withdrawn. In other words, when the at-traction of cohesion is less powerful than the other molecular forces, as in soft iron, it may be temporarily modified without disturbing them, and will resume its former relation to them as soon as the modifying cause is withdrawn; but when cohesion is strong-est, the force which modifies it must first modify the others, and when the exciting

cause is withdrawn there is no superior mo-lecular force remaining to compel a return to the normal condition. Hence the change is permanent. Thus I have not only shown why it retains its magnetism, but have also explained why hard iron is so much more difficult to make magnetic.

This is in direct harmony also with Faraday, who found (Vol. II, p. 219), that "Iron loses all magnetic properties at an orange heat, and is then to a magnet just like a piece of copper, silver or any other unmag-netic metal... The heat which takes away its magnetism acts somehow within it." Most certainly. And we all know, too, that heat entirely overcomes the attraction of cohesion in metals, else metals never could be melted nor volatilized. And we also know that electricity will reduce iron to vapor, almost without fusion; just as ice will evaporate in a dry, cold wind, though the temperature of the wind be below zero and liquefaction therefore impossible. Also see Faraday on Gravitation and "Points of Magnetic Philosophy," Vol. III. p. 570-4.

Another thing I have accounted for by un-dulations is the uniform speed of electricity irrespective of the strength of the current. The time found by experiment on 768 miles of cable (about two-thirds of a second) was the same for 31 cells (just enough to work it). as for 500 cells. This agrees exactly with the phenomena of sound and light which we know to be undulatory. The feeblest aspi-rate keeps pace with the emphatic vowel sound; the song of the lark travels just as fast as the roar of artillery; and so the faint light from one of Jupiter's moons, which first enabled Olaf Roemer to measure its speed, thrilled its way through space in perfect ac-cord with the brightest beam from the king

CLEVEL ND, March 5, 1888. G .- Doctor, I wish to read for your criti cism my theory of the hard and soft iron question.

Dr. W.-OK; but don't get me in so deep

that I can't swim ashore. Here I read what has just been given un-der date of March 2nd, after which Dr. Wells

Dr. W.-I would only offer a suggestion. As

I understand it, you have not stated why the hard iron retains its magnetism, excepting as to the distance between the atoms, etc., etc. Now I wish to say that your theory is in accordance with facts, but here is a point that you may have covered in phraseology that I did not comprehend, but if you did, let it go. It is this; that aetherea being the me-dia through which vibrations are carried from one molecule or atom to another, it at the same time is subject to the laws that gov-ern all matter. Now in soft iron when it is impregnated with a magnetic current, that current must be carried from one particle to another by some intervening agency. Now then, we assert that this agency is aetherea. But to come to the point. When a magnetic current strikes a soft piece of iron it sets its particles to vibrating, and the impetus given sends the wave along with enough force to bridge the chasm between the molecules; just as when you suspend a weight with a string and pull it out to one side, it will go an equal distance to the other side, the action and reaction being equal. That is well known and I need not carry it further. The only point I wish to make is that when the current first strikes the iron it acts with force enough to send the current across the chasm by and through aetherea. Then as re-action and action are always equal, the force in returning loses all it has gained and the particles or molecules lose all they have gain-ed as soon as the return wave strikes them. But in hard iron, when the cohesion is partially overcome and a vibratory action set up once, the molecules are close enough together so that they act and react upon each other time and again, cohesion being the elastic rubber band around the package that keeps the current swinging back and forth, and the particles or molecules you might say jostling each other time and again. It makes me think of when I was a boy at school and we stood in the class arms folded, elbow to When the bey at the head jostled to the right, the class swayed that way and im-mediately the boy at the foot bristled up and gave a jog and sent the elbow wave back again to the head. So these molecules jostle and jostle each other until they finally settle down to their original cohesive condition. do not use just such language as I would like, but I wish you to get my idea. In soft iron, the boys in the class stand so far apart that their elbows won't touch. Do you get my idea?

G .- Yes. Their elbows don't touch, but each boy dodges will hit him. But, Doctor, there is not enough difference in the specific gravity of iron and steel to account for that.

Dr. W.—No. There is as much matter in soft iron but differently disposed.

G.—Then soft iron is as if every member

of the class were to face say obliquely toward the head; throwing all the elbows out of line, and then the vortical wave comes along and swings them back into elbow line, and when the wave is withdrawn, the molecular pivotal spring being stronger than cohesion throws them forward again out of the elbow position and the jostling ceases. Your explanation is simpler than mine but contains much the same elements,—my molecular forces being the double bow knot that ties your rubber band around the package. See? Dr. W.—Yes. And did you ever examine the difference in the groupings of crystals

steel and soft iron under the microscope? G .- Yes. [Here followed a conversation on the microscopic appearance of various kinds of steel and iron, as I had found them in examining specimens of steel workers and type makers.

CLEVELAND, March 6, 1888.

From drawings and calculations which I have made on this wave, I am of the opinion that it will not be exactly conical, but more of an oblate spheroid; and with a stronger current in the coil the axial vortex may be extended until the spheroid becomes prolate,
—that is, the axis becomes longer than the
diameter of the hoop. But it can never be
truly spherical because when the axis equals the diameter, the ordinates representing the radia of rings of equal area do not sustain such relation to the abscissas which represent equal increments of magnetic power. When the vortical axis equals the diameter of the coil, the line joining them and which represents the locus of the crest of a wave) is a curve too much flattened to generate a sphere, but it is not straight as it would have to be to generate a cone.

Now I see also why the cartwheel does not slide straight down the pole, but goes spirally around it. It is this: When the wave or impulse from the battery first strikes the coil, as it passes through say the first quarter of a turn, it throws out a circular wave toward the centre; but the beginning of that quadrantal wave has progressed farther toward the centre than the end that is just being started. The centre toward which this quadrant faces is therefore a little to one side of the centre of the axis of the coil, and its distance to one side will depend upon how far the beginning of the magnetic wave can move sidewise from the coil while the electric wave moves through the first quad-

Continued on Eighth Page.)

Readers of the JOURNAL are especially requested to eno in items of news. Don't say "I can't write for the ess." Send the facts, make plain what you want to "clusibar, how hort." All such communications will may be, that the for publication by the Editors reliable in scienformation concerning the organ-Spiritual logic f or the condition of old ones; its scientific mist and mediums, interesting incl-surely Spiritualision, and well authenticated acits own scripture ena are always in place and will The increasing possible.

conditions," and

indicates muc' CONTENTS.

FIRST Wike To From Here to Heaven by Telegraph:-A Scientific Investigation of Occult Telegraphy, and Kindred Topics.

SECOND PAGE .- God and the Bible in Court. Work of the American Society for Psychical Research. Concerning the Future Life.

THIRD PAGE .- Book Reviews. Mismonary Work. Partial List of March Magazines Received. Miscellaneous Ad-

FOURTH PAGE.-Why should We Die? Two Extremes A Strange Summons. Personal, General Items. FIFTH PAGE - About Gas but not Gaseous. The Young

People's Progressive Society. Anniversary Exercises A Tower of Strength. Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE -In Loving Remembrance. The Responsi bilities of the Spiritual Press. Spiritualists Meeting at Downey's Grove. Colleges. Suicides. Moore's Di-lemma. The Home Circle. He is Blind yet He Sees. Decease of John Jacob Foute. Evolution of The Spirit My Boy Still. Triumph of the Ungodly Banjo. Unre-

SEVENTH PAGE .- A Dog's Epitaph, An Interesting Example of Spirit Power, Cotlyer and Barnum. The Funerael Month of March. Miscellaneous Advertise-

EIGHTH PAGE.-Metempsychosis, A Glympse of One The osophist. Effects of Animal Organism on Electro Magnetisms Miscellaneous Advertisements.

For the Religio- Philosophical Journal,

FROM HERE TO HEAVEN

By Telegraph:

A Scientific Investigation of Occult Telegraphy, and Kindred Topics.

PAPER NO. 12.

The Nature of Electricity and Magnetism-Analogous to Light and Sound-Magnetism a Vortex of Electrical Waves-Why Hard and Soft fron Differ-General Harmony of the Theory-Historic Notes by the Way-Methods of Test-An Appeal to Scientists.

Copyright secured. Right of translation reserved.

(The copyright is intended only to protect the title and subject-matter for book form. Permission is hereby given to the newspaper press to copy any portion or all of the series, crediting the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.)

No apology is offered for asking your attention to another article under this head, though the last was intended to close the series. Neither is any promise made that this will be the last, since we know not what of general interest may come through the door that has just been opened. I shall therefore consider the programme for the future like my creed, subject to progressive change to suit the advance of thought.

89 EUCLID AVE., March 1, 1888.

Dr. W.—How do you do, Professor.
G.—Pretty well, Doctor. I have been theorising for the past two days on electricity and magnetism, and have made notes of my thoughts in that direction which I wish to present for your consideration. Dr. W .- All right. Proceed.

G.—Suppose a hoop, say one foot in radius and one inch in breadth. Suppose insulated wire to be colled on the outside surface, and a battery connected, making the hoop a helix There is now a magnetic field occu-pying the entire space within. An iron bar There is now a magnetic field occuplaced transversely through the center be-comes magnetic. Here is a question that profoundly interests investigators. I quote it from Professor Tyndall, Notes on Electric-ity, 1885. "How is the power transmitted from the one to the other? Is it an action at a distance, or does it require a medium for its propagation? . Ldo not know.'

Now, Doctor, I contend that there is no force in nature that can act without a medi-um,—not even the mind. The eternity of matter is a warrant for this; since any other hypothesis leads right back to the absurdity of a God without matter, which is just as absprd as matter without a God.

I believe it is demonstrable that the force called magnetism in the bar is a vibratory motion of the atoms of aetherea which are component parts of each separate molecule of iron, and that it is the result of undulatory motion in the free aetherea adjacent to and excited by the current in the wire, and thereby propagated to the iron core, and thence into the core by vortical motion of the free aetherea which saturates the core itself. Thus I regard copper, etc., as sustaining the same relation to electricity that glass, etc., does to light,—simply transparent to it because in both cases alike the arrangement of crystals is such as to permit the saturating aetherea to propagate its specific undula-

tions. The current of electricity in the coil ed wire starts a spiral wave of aetherea in the air from the circumference towardthe center, where it forms a vortex, this vortical action tends to set the particles of iron parallel to the axis of the vortex, and accounts for the polarity manifestations, the increased length and diminished thickness of the core, and the clink heard in the core when-ever the current is switched on or off the coil, as if the particles of iron had all clash-

ed/together.

Dr. W.—That is just right exactly. But how did you get it?

G.—Well as nearly as I can understand myself, I have been under a powerful inspiration for the last two days. I have never been noted for any such extraordinary pene-tration, and should hardly dare to claim the discovery to be all my own; especially in view of the unusual symptoms in cerebration. My brain has been under some outside influence both of stimulus and abstraction. I have been impressed and assisted, I suppose, by those on your side of life, and have present what with their help I have been able to evolve, I see no reason why naturalists and scientists, etc., should not be just as susceptible to inspirational impression as poets; and I believe the philosophers of old are in this way doing as much or more for us now than they did while on earth. Be that as it may, if this theory of magnet-ism be true, it will stand fire and I propose to help do the firing. If it be not true, I am the one who is most interested in know-

Dr. W .- Can you not now then easily work out why soft iron will not notain magnet

G.-I had not addressed myself to that task yet, but shall do so, perhaps to-morrow. W .- You are on the right track.

G.—If this undulatory theory be true, it can be demonstrated thus: Divide the space inclosed by the hoop into Divide the space inclosed by the hoop into rings of equal area,—which can be done by dividing the radius into equal parts, drawing perpendiculars from these divisions to a semicircumference drawn on the radius, and through the resulting divisions of the semicircumference drawing circles concentric with the hoop. Let the circumference of the circle thus divided represent the zero line. circle thus divided represent the zero line within the wire, as though the coil were composed of a single wire, and this circumference were its central line. Now the wave as it advances toward the center or vortex, should gain equal increments of magnetic power or intensity for each of these spaces passed over. The wave thickens as it moves along so that after it has reached the center, it has described a double cone, with its axis through the vortex, and its apices are more or less distant according to the strength of the current, the number of turns in the coil and other elements that govern the conical angle.

Dr. W.-Good! Good! Good! G.—Now electricians who read this will see that the apparatus I have described is a rudimentary galvanometer,—an instrument used to measure the strength of an electric current by the amount of magnetic force it produces. The spiro-conical form of the wave is in exact harmony with the principles employed in the construction of the tangent galvanometer, improved by M. Gau-gain by the addition of a conical multiplier. Prescott says, page 139, "The modifications introduced by M. Gaugain in the construction of the tangent galvanometer render his apparatus superior to all others for exact measurements." "The conical multiplier is very sensitive....The cone may be wound with two wires of equal size and length, so that the instrument may be used as a differ-ential galvanometer if desired." And again, page 953, "Mr. Stearns measured nearly a thousand miles of wire with such minute accuracy that the variation of one-thousandth part of an ohm was always detected." Several of these are used by the Western Union Co. and are unequalled by any other

apparatus for that purpose.

Now by experiments with magnetized and unmagnetized needles placed in different parts of this magnetic field, all the peculiarities of wave motion; interference, disappear ance, dissipation, diffraction, and all the phenomena of crest and sinus action should be detected much the same as would be in the case of light if it were shining inward from all parts of the inner surface of a ring; with the addition of a spiral motion in the direction that the electric current flows

around the coil. [At this point the sounder lever rattled like hail. A perfect torrent of violent dots rained down for a few seconds, until Mr. Rowley interrupted by asking. Doctor,

Rowley interrupted by asking, what does that mean?"

Dr. W.—"That is our applause!"] G .- Do you see that the advancing wave

has this spiral motion?

Dr. W.—Yes. It has a double motion. -What other motion has it besides the

spiral? Dr. W .- Spiral round and round and progressive in wave undulations at once. I mean this; that it not only circles round and round in spiral form, but carries with it a complete circular motion at the same time, the axis of the circle always being directly opposite the body of the wave as it passes

along. Do you get my views? G.-Yes; except that I do not see that the axis being opposite the body of the wave makes it any other than the axis of the

vortex;—or does the axis twist?

Dr. W.—Yes. It is as though you would put a wire through, say a small cartwheel, and then have the wire encircling a perpen

dicular pole. Supposing now that the wheel turns all the time around as it slides down the pole, following the wire around the pole. G.—Yes. I see that.

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

Dr. Whitney .- I don't get that at all, Professor. mean? How do you understand him to

G. to Whitney .- It is as if the wheel representing the first wave within the coil were mounted upon a wire axis, and this wire axis were coiled spirally around a straight rod as were colled spirally around a straight rod as a pole. Then while this wheel revolves around its center, that center goes spirally down the rod as a pole, the entire rim of the wheel having this same spiral motion; and that is what he means by the center always being opposite the body of the wave. The circular wave is so formed that its center is constantly shifting around the role but it is constantly shifting around the pole, but it is never right in the pole. Then as the wheel slides down spirally around this pole, the rim of the wheel grows smaller and smaller toward the apex of the cone, until it vanishes in the vortex. I get his views and this much more; that the rim of the wheel grows smaller

Dr. W.—That's right. That's right. And it finally disappears in the axis.

G.—Yes, Doctor, and now I get this much

more. This being a double cone, as the wave comes toward the center it thickens as though the tire of the wheel grew broader while it grew less in diameter, until it becomes a long stender cylinder inclosing the vortex. Each separate crest is spiro-spiral, and the set as a whole, spiro conical or nearly so. [Applause.] Now, Doctor, I shall appeal to those who

have the means and necessary instruments to assist me in testing this theory. There are many who, like Leverrier and Adams, can reason out the existence and calculate the position of a Neptune: but few who, like Galle, have a suitable telescope with which to see it. So there are many who, like Thomas Young and Augustin Fresnel and Arago, can reason out the undulatory theory of light, and overthrow Newton's emission theory, and many more who, like Sir William Hamilton, can calculate from double refraction that certain crystals ought to show a certain conical envelope of light; but there are few who, like Dr. Lloyd have the Arragonite and suitable appliances for ocularly demonstrating it. Now who that has the propersinstruments for electrical investigation will be first to demonstrate for me through this spiro-conical wave, that electricity is an undulatory movement of aetherea, and that magnetism is simply a vortex of electrical action? See how strong this theory stands out in practice! A sus-pended unmagnetized needle let down over vertical helix, cannot be made to enter it thus, but, like a stick in a whirlpool, is turned up endwise, and darts in like a flash. Witness also the principle used in constructing some electrical engines,-the piston being simply a movable core which is sucked into the helix,-and see if that does not indicate the existence of a powerful vortex. Also the relation of induced currents to the lines of magnetic force in rotary magnetism. See how it harmonizes with Faraday's discovery that when a conductor moves along the lines of magnetic force, no induced cur-rents appear, but when it moves across the lines of force, such currents are generated. Faraday also showed that in passing a plate of copper rapidly to and fro between the magnetic poles, you seem to be cutting cheese, though nothing is visible. Tyndall says of this, "It is as if pure space were a kind of solid." [Applause.]

Notice in a Ruhmkorff's coil how the un-

dulations (?) in one wire induce or cause undulations in the other, and how they both unite (or differentlate?) to cause a third, which is technically known as the "Extra Current." Notice that this third current is au exact counterpart of the "overtone" in music, where when two strings are struck three tones are heard, and where we know that it is all due to undulatory action. Notice that when the discharge from an electric machine passes through rarefied air, the discharging distance is augmented, and by suf-ficiently rarefying the air the discharge may be caused to pass silently,—and that it then fills the tube through which it passes with a rosy light. Tyndall says, "This rosy light has the same origin as the Aurora Borealis," He also says, "Every attenuated gas has its own characteristic color when traversed by the electric discharge." Also, "The discharge of the induction coil through attenuated media produces luminous effects similar to those produced by the electric machine? And again, "The luminous discharge is composed of distinct luminous strata separated by dark intervals transverse to the direction of the discharge." Also, "Every single dis-charge of the induction coil through a properly chosen medium, resolves itself into a series of pulses which declare themselves as a stratified discharge. Under similar circumstances, the discharge from the voltaic battery also, is resolved into a series of pulses which are declared by their stratifications.' Consider how when one of these brilliant tubes is placed between the poles of a magnet, the light is quenched. (Hypothetically, the undulatory motion of light is destroyed by the vortical motion of magnetism.) Consider what the spirits tell us of the glories wrought out of "attenuated matter," and then

by referring to the glories of our Geissler's tubes, you may recognize the connecting link

between material physics and spiritual physics. Observe that the ores in the earth

are materialized by Mother Nature from vapors that were unrecognizable by our senses; and that the electricity furnished by

the decomposition of one grain of water will reduce to vapor a large quantity of iron, and leave no trace of it to be found, and recognize in that the counterpart of demateriali

zation.

Dr. W.—That is good; but I will have to bring some thorough electrician here to talk to you. When you get into the details, you go clear beyond my depth.

G.-Well, good-by for to-day. Now I will wrestle with the question of hard and soft

G-to Dr. Whitney .- I wish scientists had already admitted the existence of aetherea.

Dr. Whitney.—But that is what you never can prove, for it is too fine to be detected,

even chemically. G.—Yes, I can prove it, too. Conical refraction proved the undulatory theory of light, and that in turn necessitated an ether to undulate; yet no one ever weighed a sun-beam. Now if I prove electricity to be undulatory motion, and magnetism simply a vortex of electrical waves, I have necessitated the existence of aetherea as an undulatory medium; for the simple reason that you can't have motion without something to move. Thomas Young, as quoted by Tyndall, in reasoning on light says: "Ether (aetherea)
passes through the solid mass of the earth as
the wind passes through a grove of trees;" and one of the most refined experimenters in France, M. Fizeau, has shown that part of the ether adheres to the molecules of the body and is transferred along with them. So you see the idea of an ether that will penetrate and saturate everything has become a necessity with the most eminent scientific workers of the age.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2, 1888. About ten minutes after leaving the office of Rowley & Whitney yesterday this solution of the question, Why does soft iron lose mag-

netism and hard iron retain it? presented it self to my mind: It is well known that no two atoms actual ly touch each other. In working with the microscope we find through the most refined micromeasurements that from one millionth to one two-millionth of an inch is the limit of mechanical contact. How much smaller than this the atoms themselves may be, no one knows. Analogically, the planets and suns are but atoms of the universe, and each universe but a molecule of the Univerceelum, comprising an infinity of worlds. Now if vortical action on the particles of aethera tends to set the particles of iron longitudinally with the axis of the bar, it must overcome or at least modify the force of cohesion, which holds the particles together. But difference in cohesive attraction and molecular forces is all that makes one body harder than another. Therefore, soft iron, having weaker cohesion, more easily yields to a modificacation of its cohesion, and also more readily condition, or its normal words, yields again to the influence of the other molecular forces, after the vortical stimulus or restraint is withdrawn; while hard iron, because its cohesion is stronger. will resist the vortical action until the force of crystallization or chemical affinity or both have been thrown into new relations to it and to each other. Hard iron will there-

but this resistance having been overcome. and a new order of things established, it wil persist in that state also, and not readily change back again after the vortical wave is withdrawn. In other words, when the attraction of cohesion is less powerful than the other molecular forces, as in soft iron, it may be temporarily modified without disturbing them, and will resume its former relation to them as soon as the modifying cause is withdrawn; but when cohesion is strong est, the force which modifies it must first modify the others, and when the exciting cause is withdrawn there is no superior mo lecular force remaining to compel a return to the normal condition. Hence the change is permanent. Thus I have not only shown why it retains its magnetism, but have also explained why hard iron is so much more difficult to make magnetic.

fore be slow to take on the magnetic state,

This is in direct harmony also with Faraday, who found (Vol. II, p. 219), that "Iron loses all magnetic properties at an orange heat, and is then to a magnet just like a piece of copper, silver or any other unmagnetic metal....The heat which takes away its magnetism acts somehow within it." Most certainly. And we all know, too, that heat entirely overcomes the attraction of cohesion in metals, else metals never could be melted nor volatilized. And we also know that electricity will reduce iron to vapor, almost without fu sion; just as ice will evaporate in a dry, cold wind, though the temperature of the wind be below zero and liquefaction therefore impossible. Also see Faraday on Gravitation and "Points of Magnetic Philosophy," Vol. III.

Another thing I have accounted for by un-dulations is the uniform speed of electricity irrespective of the strength of the current. The time found by experiment on 768 miles of cable (about two-thirds of a second) was the same for 31 cells (just enough to work it), as for 500 cells. This agrees exactly with know to be undulatory. The feeblest aspirate keeps pace with the emphatic vowel sound; the song of the lark travels just as fast as the roar of artiHery; and so the faint light from one of Jupiter's moons, which first enabled Olaf Roemer to measure its speed. thrilled its way through space in perfect ac-cord with the brightest beam from the king

CLEVELAND, March 5, 1888. G.-Doctor, I wish to read for your criticism my theory of the hard and soft iron Question.

Dr. W.-OK; but don't get me in so deep

that I can't swim ashore.

Here I read what has just been given un-der date of March 2nd, after which Dr. Wells

Dr. W.-I would only offer a suggestion. As I understand it, you have not stated why the hard iron retains its magnetism, excepting as to the distance between the atoms, etc., as to the distance between the atoms, etc., etc., Now I wish to say that your theory is in accordance with facts, but here is a point that you may have covered in phraseology that I did not comprehend, but if you did, let it go. It is this; that aetherea being the media through which vibrations are carried from one molecule or atom to another, it at the same time is subject to the laws that govern all matter. Now in soft iron when it is impregnated with a magnetic current, that current must be carried from one particle to another by some intervening agency. Now then, we assert that this agency is aetherea. But to come to the point. When a magnetic current strikes a soft piece of iron it sets its particles to vibrating, and the impetus given sends the wave along with enough force to bridge the chasm between the molecules; just as when you seneed a weight with a just as when you suspend a weight with a string and pull it out to one side, it will go an equal distance to the other side, the action and reaction being equal. That is well known and I need not carry it further. The only point I wish to make is that when the current first strikes the iron it acts with force tenough to send the current across the chasm by and through aetherea. Then as reaction and action are always equal, the force in returning loses all it has gained and the particles or molecules lose all they have gained as soon as the return wave strikes them. But in hard iron, when the cohesion is partially overcome and a vibratory action set up once, the molecules are close enough together so that they act and react upon each other time and again, cohesion being the elastic rubber band around the package that keeps the current swinging back and forth, and the particles or molecules you might say jostling each other time and again. It makes me think of when I was a boy at school and we stood in the class arms folded, elbow to elbow. When the boy at the head jostled to the right, the class swayed that way and im-mediately the boy at the foot bristled up and gave a jog and sent the elbow wave back again to the head. So these molecules jostle and jostle each other until they finally settle down to their original cohesive condition. I do not use just such language as I would like, but I wish you to get my idea. In soft iron, the boys in the class stand so far apart that their elbows won't touch. Do you get

my idea?

G.—Yes. Their elbows don't touch, but over for fear the next boy will hit him. But, Doctor, there is not enough difference in the specific gravity of iron and steel to account for that.

Dr. W.—No. There is as much matter in soft iron but differently disposed.
G.—Then soft iron is as if every member of the class were to face say obliquely toward the head; throwing all the elbows out of line, and then the vortical wave comes along and swings them back into elbow line, and when the wave is withdrawn, the molecular pivotal spring being stronger than cohesion throws them forward again out of the elbow osition and the jostling ceases. Your exclanation is simpler than mine but contains much the same elements,—my molecular forces being the double bow knot that ties your rubber band around the package. See? Dr. W.—Yes. And did you ever examine the difference in the groupings of crystals

in steel and soft iron under the microscope? G .- Yes. [Here followed a conversation on the microscopic appearance of various kinds of steel and iron, as I had found them in examining specimens of steel workers and type makers.]

CLEVELAND, March 6, 1888.

From drawings and calculations which I have made on this wave, I am of the opinion that it will not be exactly conical, but more of an oblate spheroid; and with a stronger current in the coil the axial vortex may be extended until the spheroid becomes prolate, -that is, the axis becomes longer than the diameter of the hoop. But it can never be truly spherical because when the axis equals the diameter, the ordinates representing the radia of rings of equal areado not sustain such relation to the abscissas which represent equal increments of magnetic power. When the vortical axis equals the diameter of the coil, the line joining them (and which represents the locus of the crest of a wave) is a curve too much flattened to generate a sphere, but it is not straight as it would have to be to generate a cone.

Now I see also why the cartwheel does not slide straight down the pole but goes spirally around it. It is this: When the wave or impulse from the battery first strikes the coil, as it passes through say the first quarter of a turn, it throws out a circular wave to-ward the centre; but the beginning of that quadrantal wave has progressed farther toward the centre than the end that is just being started. The centre toward which this quadrant faces is therefore a little to one side of the centre of the axis of the coil, and its distance to one side will depend upon how far the beginning of the magnetic wave can move sidewise from the coil while the electric wave moves through the first quad-

Continued on Eighth Page.)

For the ReligioPhilosophical Journal. God and the Bible in Court.

BISHOP EADS.

A. E. Tisdate counsel for plainfiff.

Bishop H. Le Eads counsel for defendant. May it please the court and ladies and gentlemen of the Jury; I would respectfully say you have shown remarkable patience in listening to plaintiff's counsel. I will be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and will endeavor to show you that counsel for the plaintiff did not fully comprehend the case in which he was engaged. He opened

by saying:
"In courts of justice, my hearers, assertions are valueless without proof, hence this evening I shall consider myself in a Court of Justice and will assign your, worthy President to the judgeship and you, ladies and gentle

men, shall act as a jury."

I was glad to hear this from plaintiff's counsel and really hoped he would at least attempt to prove his charges, but was disappointed, and am compelled to say that he not only failed to prove his first charge but in-volved himself in a contradiction, which I hope to clearly show to the court and jury; hence failing in his first, we must expect the same in all his charges. He says: "Soon after the creation of the earth Cain killed his brother." He should have told the jury what he meant by soon,—whether one hundred thousand years or a million. The honest searchers in this field chearly show the earth's existence one hundred thousand or more years before Cain was born; so, according to his own decision this assertion is valneless for want of proof. His next is in the same sad condition. He affirms that "Cain was the first child whose white feet pressed the dewy sods of earth," when it is proven that the earth had been occupied by human beings for many thousand years prior to that date; and all his assertions about Cainare in the same category without proof, and "valueless." His last assertion is that "Cain went and found a wife in an uninhabited part of the world." Dinah saw the web in which counsel had entangled himself, and exclaimed, "How did Cain get a gal when dar was no habitants en the earth? Did God make anudder Ebe out on de groun?

I would be pleased, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, to have counsel answer Dinah's and thus relieve himself from contradiction.

Connsel seems a little puzzled to know how Cain came by his evil propensities. He did not have to hunt a Darwin to find them; he got them nearer home. He was begotten in disobedience, "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." His parents, instead of obeying God listened to the voice of their serpentine natures and placed the their serpentine natures, and placked the fruit from the Knowledge Tree before it was ripe. It seems strange that counsel cannot see where Cain got his meanness; his father not only disobeyed God, but threw all the blame on the woman, and this meanness has clung to man from that day to this. I can but think of "Thos. Moore" with some

Before you consented "I can't but allow, We had many an exquisite minute, But the scoro that I feel for you now Hath even more lux-rry in it."

Plaintiff .- Are you not a man, and has this

meanness clung to your honor?

Defendant, -I know I am a man but there is no general rule without some exceptions. Counsel may charge me with contradicting the Bible while trying to defend it, in saying that Adam was not the first created man. I only deny his being the first of the species To create new conditions is a creation. God made Adam from the dust of the ground that animal man then stood on. The Bible tells how it was done—"God breathed into him the breath of life and man became a living soul." He was a living body before this with a soul dead to any thing higher than animal life. Eve was taken from the eleeping body of Adam or Adam-kind, and they were the first married pair. These were the first who were created above the animal condition. No miracle or mystery about it and no conflict with science.

Counsel seems to be always looking at the "letter that killeth and never touching the spirit that giveth life" (Cor. 3: 6.). one who believes every word and letter as now exhibited in the Bible, but believe the substance is true when properly understood. The chief head of the infidel world tells us that the "Bible was made from a jumble of unpunctuated Hebrew consonants." This, intended as a slur, speaks in praise of the book. All-who condemn it fail to notice its figure and metaphor. It is their ignorances not their learning which makes them condemn it. Now, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you see the great mistake of counsel in the beginning of his complaints, and blunders thicken on us to the end of his argument: So far, the Bible instead of being condemned should have credit for its faithful history of God's rewards and punishments.

The next charge of counsel is the flood; he condemns God for drowning the world, no odds how great was the wickedness. Now ladies and gentlemen, which do you suppose knows best, God or the plaintff's counsel, whether the world with its wickedness should or should not have been destroyed? Counsel has already shown too much ignorrance to be made judge in the matter. sympathetic nature would doubtless fail to be just. I would ask him: Does the world to day deserve a much better fate? How Noahs could now be found on the earth's surface, who keep the law of nature and are perfect in their generations? If non-were saved but those who did, could you not count them on your fingers? So, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you cannot con-demn the Bible for its true statements, nor God for so ordering, unless counsel can show either that it did not take place or that God did wrong in causing it, neither of which can he show; but he trutbfully adds, that, two lessons may be drawn from this: 1st, God's hatred to sin and disobedience; 2nd, His tender mercy for the future, thus justifying God himself!

Next comes the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, and counsel tells us "the wickedness was so great that God rained down fire and brimstone and overthrew those cities and all that was in them (Lot and his family excepted)," and he says the scene of smoke and flame is too horrible to contemplate, and he congratulates the city of Providence that the skepticism of the age had not urged God to anger against it." This insinuates that it was skepticism that caused the Sodomic fire which he condemns; if so, and it was wrong, then all the worse for infidels. Right here I would ask the jury if all in the city of Providence should betake themselves to such life as was practiced there, would you not im-plore God to rain down fire and consume it, and then say their punishment is just? I think you would: Therefore you cannot condemn the Bible for its statement nor God for

directing it. They must be acquitted. Counsel goes on to say: "Right here let me say to the ladies assembled, that the punish-

ment of Lot's wife should not be omitted,"

and he states that she was "transformed into" a "pillar of salt, etc." The Bible which he calls a falsifier, makes no such statement. Who now is the falsifier? The Bible says she became (as) a pillar of salt; that is, as dead as a pillar of salt to the angel ministration through her husband, and not only looked back contrary to the angel's command, but turned back and would not follow him. I doubt not if counsel had the Hebrew consonants before him, he could find the conjunction that had been dropped and left out of the translation; but he seems from his interpolated words that he is simple enough to believe that the book said God had changed her body, clothing and all, into a pillar of salt, and left her standing in the road leading from Sodom to Zoar for fools to gaze at(!), when there was not salt enough in her system to make a cobble stone of the size used by the God-sent shepherd boy to slay Goliath who was defying the army of Israel.

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, suppose I should say in the scripture lang guage to counsel that he had become boon companion of Baalam's saddle horse, how would you understand it? Would you do as he has done, put in other words and construe it to mean that his ears had taken a second growth and his legs were duplicated? By no means; you would all say my words were metaphorical, and simply meant that he had become stupid. Why not, then, be as liberal with the sacred book. There is no good rea-son to show why we should not.

Next comes Ananias and Sapphira. Coun-sel is right in saying "this should be a warn-ing to all who attempt to deceive." But I wish the court and jury to know that their death was not a bodily but a spiritual death. There was no ghost went into their bodies and stopped their hearts from beating; but they lied to God and the apostle about the amount of money they had gotten, and were struck dead to the spirit of the apostolic work; were taken out and buried in the world from whence they came. This was far greater punishment than would have been a bodily death. Other Ananiases have been served the same way in Christ's church of this day. Their sentence was just and well deserved; so the Bible is not to be condemned nor accused

Next we are cited to the death of Jesus. Counsel puts the crucifixion in its proper light, saying: "This scene at the cross simply presents the spectacle of a God-like man giving His life for a sinful world." Because the clergy gave to it a wrong meaning, is no reason why the Bible should be condemned. It is very true that Christ died for the world. but it was not the death on the cross; but he died to sin before he was crucified, giving the world an example how, and to what we must also die to be one with Him; this is the death that will save the world, every one paying his own debt, for God is just. Counsel hopes the time will come when mankind will not bow to the statutes of the Bible, and condemn it for saying: "The smoke of the torment of the wicked ascendeth forever;" but when the wicked cease to do wickedly and "turn unto the Lord he will have mercy on them and abundantly pardon." So says the good book. Counsel only sees one side of the question. It is the smoke of the wicked that ascends forever. "not those who have ceased to do wickedly and learned to do well."

Counsel does not seem to understand but very little of what he reads, and says: "My Christian friends may say it is false, but I declare the Bible does say what I tell you." The Christian only says his construc-tion is false. But the Bible does not say there is no chance to reform in the Spirit world. Did not Christ go down and preach to the spirits in prison? Why preach if ref-ormation was impossible? The counsel's comprehension of the Bible reminds me of a school boy hearing his superiors speaking of the cube root, said: "I know what that is; it is the root of a polk stalk; it is some like a parsnip, for I have seen it." "The sun do

He next refers to Jepthah and condemns him and God without knowing what he is talking about. He seems to know as little about the canons of scripture as he does of logic. It is true Jepthah vowed to sacrifice to God whoever first met him. It was his daughter; the story is simple and touchingeasily understood by the candid and unprej udiced mind. He looked and saw that the first to meet him was his only daughter. He rent his clothes and said: "Alas! mg daughter, thou hast brought me very low," etc. She, noble woman, saw his trouble and said: "My father, if thou hast vowed to the Lord, do thou according to that vow." What was it that she bewailed? It was not that she was going to be burned up bodily. She had no fear of butchery nor a burning log heap. It was her virginity that she went mourning about, and when she quit her mourning and returned to her father he did according to his yow, and he gave her a sealed virgin to God, "and she knew no man." This was fire enough, and the burnt offering all told. She never "agreed to be butchered, cooked and served on God's table " as counsel affirms.

But I cannot follow him though all his ignorant and false charges without exhausting the patience of court and jury. I will, how-ever, give a passing notice to one or two more. In the case of Moses's command to every man slay his brother and consecrate themselves, it was to slay the partiality of brother, which brought God's blessing on his people, and Abraham's sacrifice of his son was typical of the great sacrifice in the anti-type—the son saved and the brutal nature slain, as is now the case within Christ's fold. But ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I must give counsel credit for his correctness in He seems to know the difference between 41 and 42, etc., but all this does not invalidate, nor does he contradict the important part of the history, that the Jews returned from the Babylonian captivity, etc. know there was a battle at Shiloh, and if many writers should vary as to the number. on each side it would not contradict the truth that there was such a battle; just so with the Bible, the essential is true.

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you see plaintiff's mistake in all that I have noiced, and you may be assured it is the same of every other charge. I will here take the liberty to say that all in this or any other age who have tried to condemn the Bible have only shown what they would wish to conceal, that is, their ignorance of the sub stance which it contains. They all remind me of a certain canine called Bruno that retired to his kennel for a night's rest; but waking up as the full moon began to shine through the forest trees, he concluded some-thing was wrong, and he must say something; out he went and began his harangue but effecting nothing he concluded to sit down on his tail and consider the matter, and soon came to the conclusion that it was beyond his comprehension, and silently re-tired to his kennel. Sensible Brano. If Paine, Ingersoll, Tisdale and all others had followed Bruno's example they would have chosen a deeper vein of thought than any of | together and of little childish secrets that my

them have exhibited, honest as I consider

Counsel says: "But the court asks the question, Who is God?" He answers saying, "I do not know," coming a little to his senses He then goes on to tell what he does know of Him, and concludes that"He is omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent pow-er, the only true God." If he is correct, which I cannot dispute, then his only true God was present in all the horrible scenes depicted by him. We may then ask counsel, if there was a little God there beside Himself, why did He not make the little one behave himself better? Spinoza would put the whole responsibility on the big one; if so, counsel is simply left in the woods without

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. you see how the case stands. Counsel has virtually acquitted God himself, and I now leave the matter for your decision, and think you may decide it without leaving your seats. After some conversation the foreman of the jury rises from his seat and says: "We, the jury, acquit defendants, and say God was more than justified in all He ordered, and the Bible is the best book this world has ever seen." Cheering!

Sheriff: Silence behind the bar. Judge: The court will now adjourn to convene to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The jury must be prompt at that hour as the plaintiff's counsel will then be tried for lunacy. 'Court ad-

Work of the American Society for Psychical Research.

Peculiar Mental and Apparently Supernatural Phenomena Investigated-People who Have no Doubts as to Ghosts, Presentiments, and Haunted Houses.

In a back room of a modest looking house in Boylston place is the headquarters of the Secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, Richard Hodgson, LL.D. In this simple room, filled with books, pamph lets and circulars, sits the man who hopes that his efforts will aid in solving the riddle that all the sages of all the nations have giv en up in vain—the "riddle of the painful earth." He hopes that not many years will elapse ere satisfactory answers will be given to these world-old questions: What is mind? What is the soul? Is it immortal? What is life? and, what is death? He hopes that Nature's supremest secrets will be wrung by force from her bosom, and marvelous revelations will be made to mankind. And this knowledge will not be the result of any arguments or of any beautifully constructed

heories, but of hard, frozen facts. Dr. Hodgson is an Englishman, about thiry-seven years old, a graduate of Cambridge University, a profoundly learned scholar, and a level headed man of much sound common sense. He is an enthusiast, and is devoted, heart and soul, to the work of the American Society for Psychical Research. He certainly doesn't look like a man who hobnobs with ghosts and is on speaking terms with spirits. In his clerical work, which includes a vast

correspondence, he is aided by a robust-look-ing apparition. She is young and pretty. With a somewhat indistinct otterance which scuds along at the rate of about twenty two knots an hour, Dr. Hodgson told the writer about the work of the Society for Psy-

chical Research: "Our Society was formed," he said, "for the purpose of making an organized and systematic attempt to investigate that dark borderland of human experience and to ex-amine critically the phenomena which are not now explained by any satisfactory theory. Scientific men of eminence in all countries admit the possible existence of what the uneducated call ghosts or spirits, and, further, that one mind may exert upon an-

other a positive influence otherwise than through the recognized sensory channels. "That is, you mean to say, Doctor, that if, for instance, you are in Timbuctoo and I in Oshkosh, I may feel my mind under an influence emanating from yours, which thus annihilates time and space?"

"Exactly," he replied. "And our society is endeavoring to collect from reliable sources such facts, because if they are once incontestably established they will prove of the highest importance. The chief departments of our work are:

" 1. An examination of the nature and ex tent of any influence which may be exerted by one mind upon another in what is popularly called a supernatural way.

"2. The study of hypnotism and mesmerism and an inquiry into the phenomena of clairvovance.

"3. An inquiry as to the existence of relations hitherto unrecognized by science be-tween living organisms and magnetic and electric forces, and also between living and inanimate bodies.

"4. A careful investigation of any reports resting on strange testimony of apparitions occurring at the moment of death or otherwise, and of disturbances in houses reputed to be haunted.

An inquiry into various alleged physical phenomena, commonly called 'Spiritualist-

In accordance herewith the research work of our society is divided among five committees, all of which are presided over by men of unquestioned ability, learning and fairness. Prof. H. P. Bowditch of Harvard is chairman of the committee on thought transference; Prof. Josiah Royce of the committee on apparitions and hannted houses; C. B. Cary, a well known Bostonian, of the commit-tee on hypnotism; Dr. W. N. Bullard of Boston, of the committee on mediumistic phenomena; and Prof. C. S. Minst of Harvard, of

the committee on experimental psychology.

"That doesn't look like a collection of cranks, does it? Our society is composed of men of all sorts of beliefs and no beliefs. Some are Spiritualists, some Materialists, some Theists and some Agnostics, but all intent on the discovery of truth, not by argument and ratioeination, but along the lines of incontestable experience.'

Would an inquiry as to your own person-

al belief be impertinent, doctor? "Well, I suppose I should be probably called a Spiritualist. A number of years ago when I was a student in Cambridge, England. I met a man, an utter stranger to me have sufficient reason for believing that he knew nothing whatever about me or my my past life. And yet this man told me, with such minuteness of detail, circumstances and events of my life which I knew every one but myself to be ignorant of, that I was forced to confess his miraculous insight. This man, whom I met almost by accident, described to me with absolute fidelity to truth the peculiar manner of my cousin's death in Australia twelve years previous, where I was living. He said he saw my cousin present with us in the room, where he and I were sitting alone talking just as you and I are talking now. He told me of our boyish pranks

cousin and I had between ourselves. He described with perfect truth many insignificant and yet enduring impressions received when was a youth. In fact my whole past life lay before him like an open book. He read my inmost soul. I was at the time, as a sort recreation, investigating Spiritualism, and from the number of frauds I had come across you may imagine how hard I was to convince. But this experience was sufficient to overcome my skepticism.

"Another incident of a different character, however, which came within my personal knowledge, served to confirm my belief that mind acts upon mind independent of matter or time and space. An English lady of my acquaintance living in London saw suddenly before her one afternoon the figure of her sister clad in a shroud and with her hair cut close to the head. This sister was at the time on the voyage home from India. It afterward proved that on the very day and at the very hour when my lady friend saw the appari-tion her sister died on board the vessel. She had had her hair cut off to send to her friends at home as a souvenir."

"Why do not a few such instances as these, if incontrovertibly proved, establish your theory beyond all possibility of doubt?"

"Because," replied Dr. Hodgson, as he filled his pipe, "we are reasoning from facts to theories and not vice versa. The more facts we have the more solid is our foundation. That would be a treacherous structure which was placed only on one frail post. A theory of thought transference based on one or two or even a hundred cases, however well at-tested, would have no-value. The existence of one spirit apart from the body would not prove the existence of other spirits. The ful-fillment of one dream, the reality of one ap-parition, the verification of one premonition, might be called a coincidence, and the man who should attempt to build a theory on it would be justly ridiculed. But gives us out of 10,000 dreams, apparitions, and premoni-tious 1,000 which are verified, and the plea of

mere coincidence no longer holds."

"Do you anticipate satisfactory results from the society's investigations?"

"Yes, personally I can say that I do. But

the work is far from being completed. We have a vast amount of evidence, but it is not yet examined and sifted. A great deal of it is, of course, utterly worthless. The replies to our circulars asking for personal experiences are still coming in, and it will be months before tangible results can be announced."

The society guards its gathered materials with great secrecy. Its rich fund of facts is not published until they have been passed upon and thoroughly examined by the vari-ous committees. Even then the names of those who contribute their experiences are in no case furnished to the public. Among the following are some of the most astounding facts on record:

A Boston lady, whose position is an absolute guaranty of perfect good faith, wrote from Hamburg, Germany, June 23 last, to her sister, who was at that time in Boston:

"I merely wrote from The Hague to say that I was thankful, when we had a letter from you June 18 saying that you were well and happy. In the night of the 17th I had suppose to be a nightmare; but it all seemed to belong to you and to be a horrid pain in your head, as if it were being forcibly jammed into an iron casque or some such unpleasant instrument of torture. queer part of it was my own disassociation from the pain and the conviction that it was

This letter, written from Europe six days after the nightmare, leaves no room for sup-posing that any now forgotten correspondence had passed meanwhile. It is therefore interesting to find on a bill made out by a prominent Boston dentist under date of June 19 of last year, and addressed to the husband of the lady to whom the foregoing letter was written, an item for one and two-thirds hour's work June 17. It is also interesting to learn from the lady in question that this work was performed for herself, and was done on a large and painful filling. The discomfort succeeding this work continued as a dull pain for some hours, and must have been simultaneous with her sister's night-

young lady of Boston was visiting her uncle at Montpelier, Vt. He had but recently moved there, and she had never been in the Green Mountain State before. The day after her arrival he took her to a jeweler's to see a curious timepiece which had been mentioned in a local newspaper. This jeweler was a perfect stranger to both uncle and niece, neither having even heard of him The gentleman introduced himself, made known his errand, and presented his niece. The jeweler, a courteous, affable man, stretched out his hand to the young lady. Her eyes caught sight of it, she turned pale, began to tremble, and did not take the proffered hand. On leaving the store she said to her uncle: "I could not shake hands with that man; there was blood on his fingers. He is a murderer." Her uncle ridiculed the idea, but it was afterward learned that thirteen years before the jeweler had been indicted for murder, although, owing to the breaking down of a witness, who at the first examination had told a straightforward story, he had escaped conviction.

Mrs. J., living in the suburbs, had spent the morning shopping in Boston. She says: "I returned home by train just in time to sit down with my children to dinner. My youngest, a sensitive, quick-witted little maiden of three years, was one of the circle. Dinner had just commenced when I suddenly recollected an incident of the morning's shopping experience which I meant to tell her and I looked at the child with the full intention of saying 'Mamma' saw a big black dog in a store,' catching her eyes in mine as I paused an instant before speaking. Just then something called off my attention and the sentence was not uttered. Two minutes later imagine my astonishment to hear my little girl exclaim: 'Mamma saw a big dog in a store.' 'Yes, I did,' I gasped, 'but how do you know?' 'What funny hair,' she added, calmly, ignoring my question. 'What color was it?' 'Black.' Now it was utterly impossible for the child to have been given even the slightest hint of the incident, as I was alone in town and had not seen my children until I met them at the dinner-table.

Here is a narrative, vouched for by the highest authority, of experiences in a house some miles from the City of Worcester. The man who sends it in is a well-known manufactorer and his word is as good as his bond, which would be honored anywhere for \$100,

000. He writes:

"In relating what I saw one July morning in 1883 at my house, which I had but recently purchased, I will first describe the room in which I saw it. It is a bedroom with a window at either end, a door and a fireplace at the opposite sides; the room is on the upper floor of a two-story house, said to have been built before the Revolution. The walls are unusually thick and the roof high pointed and uneven. The occupants at the time l speak of were my brother Henry, myself, and

a servant woman, and the latter slept in a room in the basement story. A hallway di-vided my brother's room from mine. The night before the morning above mentioned I had locked my door, and, having undressed and put out my light, I fell into a sound. dreamless sleep. I awakened about 3 o'clock in the morning with my face to the front window. Opening my eyes, I saw right be-fore me the figure of a woman stooping down and apparently looking at me. Her head and shoulders were wrapped in a common gray woolen shawl. Her arms were folded and wrapped in the shawl. I looked at her in my horror and dared not cry out lest I might move the awful thing to speech or action. I lay and looked, and felt as if I should lose my reason. Behind her head I saw the window and the growing dawn, the lookingglass upon the toilet-table, and the furniture in that part of the room.

"After what may have been only a few seconds—of the duration of this vision I cannot judge-she raised herself and went back-ward toward the window, stood at the toilettable, and gradually vanished. I mean, she grew by degrees transparent, and that through the shawl and the gray dress she wore I saw the white mustin of the tablecover again, and at last saw only that in the place where she had stood. For hours I lay as I had lain on first awkening, not daring even to turn my eyes lest on the other side of the bed I should see her again. Now there is one thing of which I could take my oath, and that is I did, not mention this circumstance either to my brother, or to our servant, or to

any one else.
"Exactly a fortnight afterward ting at breakfast, I noticed that seemed out of sorts and did asking if anything was and plied: 'No, but I've had a 'mare. Indeed,' he went conightmare. I saw it early the same as I see you.' W asking if anything was the villainous-looking hag,' he her bead and arms wrapped in stooping over me and looking lik He got up, folded his arms, and pur in the posture I remembered so we then described how the figure moved toward the door and disappeared. 'Her malevolent face and her posture struck terror to my soul,' he said.

"A year later, in the month of July, one evening about 7 o'clock, my second eldest sister and her two little children who were visiting us were the only folks at home. The eldest child, a boy of five years, wanted a drink of water, and on leaving the dining-room to fetch it my sister desired the children to remain there until her return, she leaving the door open. Coming back as quickly as possible she met the boy, pale and trembling, on his way to her, and asked why he had left the room.

"O,' he said, 'who is that woman? Who is that woman?

"'Where?' she asked.

"'That old woman who went up-stairs,' he answered.

"She tried to convince him that there was no one else in the house, but he, was so agitated and so eager to prove it that she took his trembling hand in hers and brought him up-stairs, and went from one room to another, he searching behind curtains and under beds, still maintaining that a woman did go up the stairs. My sister rightly thought that the mere fact of a woman going up-stairs in a house where she was a stranger would not account for the child's terror.

"A neighbor of ours started when we first told him what we had seen, and then asked if we had never heard that a woman had been murdered in that house many years previous to our purchase of it. He said it had the reputation of being haunted. This was the first intimation we had of the fact.

"The night of July 7, 1886, I was wakened from a sound sleep by some one speaking close to me. I turned round, saying, 'Emily, what is it?' thinking that my sister, who slept in the room next to mine, had come in. I saw plainly the figure of a woman, who deliberately and silently moved away toward the door, which remained shut, as I had left

"Two days after this occurrence I was presentiment of approaching evil. I opened my eyes and distinctly saw the form of a darkly-clad, elderly female bending over me with folded arms and glaring at me with the most intense malignity. I tried to the most intense malignity. I tried to scream, and struggled to withdraw myself from her, when she slowly and silently receeded sbackward and seemed to vanish through the bedroom door."

This is the remarkable story of a Worcester County manufacturer, whose digestion is good, whose head is exceedingly clear, and who has never been suspected of possessing great imaginative powers. He knows now that there are a few more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in his hardpan, copper-bottom philosophy. -Boston Correspondent Chicago Tribune.

Concerning the Future Life.

S. L. TYRRELL.

Is man immortal? This is the world's supreme problem. Toward its solution mythology has contributed its poetry; theology its bible; idealism its prophetic intuition; sci ence its positivism; agnosticism its calm philosophy; Spiritualism its "Proofs Palpa-ble," and yet the old, almost prehistoric question, "If a man die shall he live again?" living issue in religious philosophy. That this problem of such intense and universal interest is still in debate, suggests the grave inquiry, Is it solvable? The fact that im-mortality is so widely doubted or denied, seems strong presumptive evidence that it cannot be demonstrated by any existing testimony; for conclusions logically drawn from genuine axioms, or axiomatic premises, compel universal acceptance and Belief. The multiplication table is true, and orthodox in all languages and creeds. None doubt the existence of Eugland; none deny that there is travel between London and New York, while many seriously doubt the existence of a Spirit-world, and communion between its inhabitants and men on earth.

Arguments for immortality are based mainy on three kinds or lines of evidence: the philosophical, the miraculous or biblical, and the spiritualistic or phenomenal. Philosoph-ical arguments have not proved final and conclusive. Socrates, Plate, and the profound thinkers of modern times, have exhausted logic, and yet the verdict of the doubting world is, "Immortality not proved." Careful, candid cross-examination has very seriously weakened biblical testimony. Hume's bold assertion that no human testimony can prove a miracle, is widely accepted as an axiom; and as all bible proofs of a future life rest, as Paul affirms, on the stupendous miracle of the resurrection of Christ, and as that is not proved, it plainly follows that scripture evidence counts little in this inquiry. Mill thinks a miracle may be proved by the right testimony; Huxley in a late address

concedes as much, but says the bible testimony falls far below the standard required to prove miracles; he even holds it immoral to profess belief in such events on the ' dence of documents of unknown date and authorship." Huxley being a fair represen-tative of the highest intelligence of the age, the verdict of the intellectual world, therefore; is, "immortality not proved by the bible." Bewildered by metaphysics, theology and agnosticism, the honest inquirer in his sad "dilemma," eagerly questions Spiritual-ism for an answer. Can it meet the demand? Can it roll the sealed stone from the agnostic sepulchre, and give assurance of life beyond? The irrepressible question is asked, "On what reliable evidence does the claims of Spiritualism rest?" A full answer would include its whole literature. The thoughtful questioner at once must see that the proof he seeks must be historical, and as history does not admit of demonstration, he should not demand or expect the impossible. Books leave us at the point of "highest probability," and cannot go beyon! A thousand suspicious possibilities of error preclude the claim of demonstration. Those unable to test the phenomena personally must make "faith the evidence of things The most vital question that connot seen. fronts the spiritual philosophy, is to determine the true value and authority of its "spirit revelations." Logic should be fear-less and honest, and never repress free investigation for fear of an unwelcome verdict. It is conceded on all sides that the alleged spirit revelations are contradictory and con-flicting. This admitted fact forces the conclusion, however unwelcome that conclusion may be, that those revelations are not fully reliable in science, philosophy or morals. Spiritual logic proved the bible fallible by its scientific mistakes and discrepancies, and surely Spiritualism should not refuse to test its own scriptures by its own logic.

The increasing demand for "strictly test conditions," and "scientific demonstration,"

indicates much latent skepticism. There are evidently many in the spiritual community who like Thomas in his dilemma, are praying. "Lord, I believe: help thou mine unbelief." Their honest verdict would doubtless be," Immortality not yet proved by Spiritualism." There are many candid, thoughtful people groping in the twilight between Calvinism and reason, who are still haunted by the fear-ful ghost of revival theology, and in their sad dilemma ask, "On what authority does Spiritnalism deny the orthodox doctrines of Christianity? Volumes would not contain its valid authorities. They are denied be-cause they are self-evidently false; for there are moral axioms as fundamental in theology, as the mathematical axioms are in science, It is not necessary to impeach the bible to prove the absurdity of "vicari-ous atonement," and analogous doctrines. That sin and guilt cannot be transferred from the guilty to the innocent-even by omnipotence -is as axiomatic in morals, as the axiom that two straight lines cannot inclose a space, is in geometry. A sufficient reply to the general question is offered in the one broad assertion, which the questioner can easily verify; the assertion that the orthodox creed rests on a book known to be so full of scientific and historical errors that no scientist or scholar of any note or authority in Europe or America, dare hazard his reputation for honesty and intelligence by calling the bible infallible. In short, Spiritualism repudiates the orthodox doctrines on the authority of moral axioms, and the combined scientific scholarship of the civilized world.

Cleveland, Ohio.

BOOK REVIEWS.

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

LOOKING BACKWARD, 2,000—1887. By Edward Bellamy, Author of "Miss Ludington's Sister," "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," etc., etc. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1888, pp. 470. Price, \$1.50.

This new work of Edward Beliamy exhibits the same vivid-imagination and love of the marvelous as is shown in his earlier stories, with the difference that this story depicting the state of society as it ought to be in the year A. D. 2,000 seems to be the result of an interested study of sociology from what is termed the socialistic view, and the picture he draws is based on possibilities, however improbable its realization may seem to those who understand the slowness with which each step in human pro-gress is made because of the inertia of mankind as

We refer our readers to the book itself for in-formation as to the details of the mesmeric sleep into which a young man on the eve of marriage to a lovely girl, is thrown, and the processes of his awakening in the home of a scientific inquirer one hundred and thirteen years after, and finding him-self unlike Rip Van Winkle, none the worse and ap-parently not a day older in looks or feelings than parently not a day order in looks or feelings than when he fell into his long slumber. The story is managed very skillfully, and perhaps as naturally as could be possible under such impossible conditions, though we find ourselves wondering at the slow awakening of other parts of his emotional nature,

when curiosity and surprise were so quickly aroused. But the new Boston of the new America in which he finds himself excites our admiration and our he finds himself excites our admiration and our envy, and on the whole we prefer its coming con-veniences to Moore's somewhat obsolete "Utopia," or the home of Bulwer's "Coming Race." We have not time to mention the many delightful moral and scientific changes which our author supposes to have taken place by that time, but may indicate a few, such as the merging of the nation into one harmonious social machine, where caste was abolished, labor made honorable and a pleasure, each member of society doing their share with a will because employed in that for which he had a liking; money no longer needed in commercial transactions; in mense stores where goods were ordered without even seeing aught but samples of them doing away with shopping; where co-operative cooking, laundering and even music-making and sermonizing were ac-complished facts, and free to all citizens alike, the music played and sung by bands of trained musiclans being accessible in every house by telephone and the sermons on Sunday listened to, or shut off by the same means; lawyers and their business obsolete; crime no longer called so, but in the few cases which occurred called "Atavism," or hereditary reversion, and those who committed them treated as diseased people; lieing an almost unknown thing. Woman's independence recognized, leap-year privileges perpetual, and a share in the common property guaranteed to each woman as to each man; umbrellas and rubber shoes and garments dispensed with since the common weal provided water proof a water read. common weal provided water-proof awoings ready to root over all sidewalks, and bridge all crossings at a moment's notice. These are a few of the im-provements our Bostonian awakes to; with innumerable moral reforms, the pros and cons of which are discussed at some length between him and his amiable host and hostess and their charming daughter, the great-grand-child of his lost love, whose pity for his isolate condition turns into love, and causes her in the end to endeavor to console him for the loss of her great-grandmother after whom she is named and who a hundred years before had solaced herself with a less sleepy husband.

Though the story is so consistently told, we won-Though the story is so consistently told, we won-der that Mr. Bellamy's twentieth century people still consequed to travel up and down flights of stairs, and that nicotine in the shape of cigars was still held necessary as a sedative; that Edison's per-fected phonagraph and Keely's motor were not made use of, and we long to know where they found room for the increased telephone and tele-graph wires, which even to-day are a fear and an-novance from their multiplicity; and the language of noyance from their multiplicity; and the language of that century should, we think, have been the per-fected universal language now in its infancy, which

we call Volapuk. But in the writer's intense in-terest in the moral and social progress of his ideal America, these minor matters were doubtlessly

overlooked.

This story is full of suggestive interest for all thinkers, and is beside so engagingly narrated that the superficial reader will be betrayed into an interest in all the social problems so earnestly discussed in these pages.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—"For Home and School, Scientific and Practical." By D. J. Dowd, Profes-sor of Vocal and Physical Culture. 80 illustra-tions. 300 pp., 12 mo., extra clo., price \$1.50, New York: Fowler & Wells Co.; Chicago: A. C. McClurg

This valuable and much needed treatise embraces scientific physical culture in its entirety, commencing with the fact that the human mechanism is without question the most perfect, the most beautiful of all animal creation, and then acquainting the reader step by step with the knowledge of how to reader step by step with the knowledge of, how to care for and promote longevity, and to prevent early decline, embracing the following subjects: The value of and necessity for breathing pure air, and the fatal and deadly effects of inhaling foul air. The good and the bad results to be gained from participating in various exercises, such as rowing, horseback riding, walking, etc., the injurious effects from the use of heavy weights, benefits to be derived from the use of light weights, and athletic sports in general. Answering a great many questions that are constantly being asked, such as, "Does massage develop and strengthen the muscles?" sports in general. Answering a given han, "loss thous that are constantly being asked, such as, "loss massage develop and strengthen the muscles?" "Is there a limit to muscular development?" And, "is it possible to gain an abnormal development?" "How long a time will it take to reach the limit of development?" "What is meant by being muscle-bound?" "How should a person, breathe while racing?" "What kind of food is best for us to eat?" "What form of bathing is best?" "How can I best reduce my weight, or how increase it?" with many other similar questions. A chapter on the personal experience of the author ip Physical training, Physical Culture for the voice with exercises for improving it; with engravings showing the right and wrong positions of the throat, and special exercises for the practice of deep breathing. Excellent advice for the care of the complexion, also exercises for developing the muscles of the face and neck, with developing the muscles of the face and neck, with illustrations. Exercises for improving the body in grace and beauty, how to walk gracefully, etc. Ex-ercises for improving certain deformities, such as Lateral-curvature of the spine, round shoulders, wry neck, knock-knee, bow-legs, pigeon-toe, etc., with the illustrations. Specific exercises for the system-atic development of every set of muscles of the enthe development of every set of muscles of the en-tire body, also exercises for deepening and broaden-ing the chest and strengthening the lungs. The scientific use of dumb-bells, etc. The methods con-tained in this treatise are thoroughly scientific. They are the result of many years of practical study and application by the author.

FOOLS OF NATURE. A Novel. By Alice Brown, 12 mo. clotb, Pp. 433. Price, \$1.50, Boston: Ticknor and Co.

The plot of this rather ambitious story is quite dramatic, but most unevenly developed, and the characters are half washed out India ink drawings. The author has dabbled in the muddy pool which may be characterized as "Boston Spiritualism," that peculiar t ype which, with plenty of idiots and dupes to sustain and herald it, has become so foul with corruption, fraud and rascality as to be a nuisance, and require suppression by the hand of law, if its votaries cannot be enlightened and freed from their bondage. "Prof. Riker" and his tool, "Prof. Leonard," have many scores of representatives to-day at the "Modern Athens," as like them as one pea is like

The day of reckoning is fast coming. Spiritualism has been made a by-word of reproach by unblushing imposition of these charlatans, and now it is a struggle of life or death, for if they cannot be shaken off, Spiritualism sinks to the grade of sheer impos-

other is a crime which should meet with summary punishment, it is the crime of imposing on the wounded heart false tidings from the beyond. Any one who can carry on a "materialization show," trafficking in the affections of confiding believers, is engaged in a business for which there are no words to express its vile and damnable character.

It is this side of Spiritualism that the fair Alice attempts to portray. She has observed it long enough to become disgusted, and not long enough to know that it is only a foul excrescence that the true Spiritualist would rejoice to have eradicated. All the characters of "Fools of Nature," drawn from this cesspool, are weak and disgusting. Even the villains are milk and water raccus, and the country people are milk and water rascals, and the country people involved are goody goodles who typify enlightened New England farm households about as well as the materializers do thinking Spiritualists.

The beroine Sarah comes up (from the country, we infer) to Beston, and falls in love with the hero, we infer) to Beston, ard fails in love with the nero, in a very unconventional way. He is a good and true man, but as she takes no precautions to determine, it is I er good luck that he is. Before their marriage he relates to her his past life, and that he married an unworthy woman from whom he has a divorce. She at once declares she will not marry him; that as long as that woman lives she cannot. No reasoning avails, and she is torn her abnormal sense of right at the other. At last she is led to consult a medium and is told to go as her love leads, and thus determined marries as a her love leads, and thus determined marries as a sensible woman would at first. They live happily for nearly a year, when unfortunately they meet the first wife on the street. Instantly Sarah declares that she cannot stay, and after a terrible heart struggle she leaves for the country. The process of events gives her the opportunity to attend this first wife during her last sickness, and then relieved from the dreadful skeleton, she returns to her busband. Spiritualism is held responsible for this advice, and Sarah is utterly disgusted with all communications from spirits. If the book has a "moral to point a tale," it is this, when Sarah is influenced by a communication to marry the man she loves, every way worthy, and who in youth was inveigled to marry a most despicable woman, from whom he has a lawful divorce. Whatever may have been the source of that advice it is just what any sensible person would have given, and every Protestant minister in Christendom would have sanctioned. The sensitiveness of Sarah was a manifestation of any unbealthy moral condition, for which there is no assignable cause, and met with no good, but loss on every hand. The advice of the medium was the only sensible part. sensible woman would at first. They live happily for cause, and met with no good, but loss on every hand. The advice of the medium was the only sensible part of the business. To bring obloquy on Spiritualism is here a failure, but in depicting the real SMaterializer," the manner he is led on, and the character of the babitues of their scances, the author sketches with nature's own vivid coloring.

with nature's own vivid coloring.

If one were to write a nevel to show up the vile and false in the churches plenty of material would be found to make the steels red with crime, yet it would not be fair, just or right, and the author would be guilty of writing in the interests of falsehood.

In the same manner, the author of "Fools of Nature," has written, and her book is one sided, hence false in conclusions, and misleading.

Partial List of March Magazines Received.

The Forum. (New York.) With the March-number this monthly begins its fifth volume under an exceptionally presperous condition. It may be called a tariff reform number so far as political discussions go. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Springer, contribute articles on their side of the controversy, and President Scales in discussions. dent Seelye, in discussing the political situation, shows a leaning to free trade; The Rev. D. P. Livermore presents much in favor of woman suffrage, and Bishop Spalding discusses the dangers to our social institutions. There are also several other essays by popular writers.

The Century Magazine. (New York.) Several features of interest are contained in this months issue of the Century. The article on Russia is continued and the details are remarkable; an account of the planning, mishaps, and finally successful exe-cution of Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison, is given; in The Home Ranch, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a continuation of his graphic papers on the dally life of a ranchman; the English Cathefral series is devoted to Salisbury. Some Pupils of Liszt; Franklin Home and Host in France and a sketch of Bismarck, with the Lincoln History shows a

variety of reading that is pleasing. . The Homiletic Review. (New York.) The usual amount of religious thought, sermonic literature and discussions of practical issues complete a good number for March.

The New Princeton Review. (New York.) Emerson, the study of the man in his works is the opening article for March and the chief literary feature. This is followed by The Present Ethical Relations of Absolute Idealism and Naturalism; The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, discusses some of the critical points of contact between Christianity and the Secular Spirit; Prof. Alwander Johnston, contributes Law, Lorie. Prof. Alexander Johnston, contributes Law, Logic, and Government. Editorial Criticisms Notes, and Reviews, bring the number to a brilliant close.

The English Illustrated Magazine. (New York.) The opening article of this issue gives a glimpse of old English Homes and is accompanied by an engraving of Queen Elizabeth, from the original por-trait at Penshurst; The Mediation of Raiph Hardelot, and Coaching Days and Coaching Ways are continued; a paper on English Art and poems complete an interesting number.

The New England Magazine. (Boston.) Those contemplating a Southern trip should read Florida for the winter; A sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson the philanthropist will entertain many; the article on Religious Denominations, is devoted to the Baptists this month. There are also several more excellent syttless presents and notes. excellent articles, poems and notes.

The Great Rock Island Cook Book for 1888 is ready for the public and has ere this entered the homes of many housewives eagerly waiting its comlog. The selection of useful recipes and other in-formation is valuable in the culinary department. It is dedicated to the Women of America by the General Ticket and Passenger department of the Great Rock Island Route.

The Woman's World. (New York and London.)
The portrait of Christian Rossetti adorns the March
number as frontispiece, and is accompanied by a
criticism of Miss Rosetti's poems. An interesting
paper is entitled The Hermitage; a paper on Our
Girl Workers makes a number of suggestions on the subject of woman's work; The Christian Women in Turkey is a carefully prepared article; Oscar Wilde adds Literary and other Notes, and the Fashions are of course the very latest.

Lucifer. (London, England.) The February issue has a good table of contents: What is Truth opens its pages; Gerald Massey contributes Luniolarry; Mabel Collin's story is continued; also The Estate Charles and the Collin's story is continued; also The Estate Charles and the Collin's story is continued; also The Estate Charles and the Collin's story is continued; also The Estate Charles and the Collin's story is continued; also The Estate Charles and the Charl oteric Character of the Gospels. The Relation of Color to the Interlaced Triangles is a paper read before the Theosophical Society, Chicago, by its Secretary, M. L. Brainard. Buchanans' Journal of Man. (Boston.) The

Buchanans' Journal of Man. (Boston.) The usual good reading fills the March number of this monthly.

Dress. (New York.) A variety of articles on Health, Beauty and Physical Culture fill this months

Peter Henderson & Co., New York City, have is-sued their Catalogue of Everything for the Garden

Also: Sidercal Messenger, Northfield, Minn. The Seasons. "New York City.

for 1888 in an attractive manner.

The Pansy. Boston. The Unitarian. Ann Arbor, Mich. Freethinkers' Magazine. Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis Magazine. St. Louis, Mo.

Home Knowledge. New York City. Our Little Ones and The Nursery. Boston. Mental Healing. Boston.

The Theosophist. Adyar, Madras, India. Babyland. Boston. Le Lotus. Paris, France.

New Books Received.

VICTOR, By Ellery Sinclair, New York: Cassell & Co.; Chicago: S, A. Maxwell & Co. Price §1.00. OUTLOOKS ON SOCIETY, LITERATURE AND POLITICS. By Edwin Percy Whipple. Boston: Ticknor & Co.; Chicago: S. A. Maxwell & Co. Price, \$1.50.

AN OUTLANE EXPOSE of the Geological, Agricultural, Hygienic and other interesting characteristics of Mobile County, Ala. By Prof. J. P.

Missionary Work.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: We have Geo. P. Colby here lecturing and giving tests. He is the first exponent of Spiritualism that has ever visited this section. He is the missionary of the Southern Association, and he is doing a good work in this benighted country. I am sorry to say the ministers of the (hurches have taken a decided stand against his teachings, although he advocates strictly the teachings of Jesus. We hope to form an association next Sunday, and you shall hear again from me. I call on all the members of the Southern Association especially to send forward their help to keep Bro, Colby in the field. I am treasurer of the

mission fund. Charleston, Miss. JERRY ROBINSON.

\$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruc-tion of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the threat. expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms; result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more decep-tive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufactur-ers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Ced Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. Is prepared in a palitable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, Emaclation, Con-sumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy.

Munckacses celebrated painting Christ Before Pilate has been reproduced by the Manhatten Art Co. New York, by the Photo-Etching Process, Price,



bloomers abounding in the valley of Jezreel and Hebron: each, 20c;
4 for \$1. RESTRECTION PLANT, each, 20c. One each above 5, 50c. Remit for any of above or send lie for superband receive Catalogue free.

l'ansy package, 80 sorts and receive Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences, and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretch-er and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDCWICK BROS., RICHMOND. IND.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

the world.

Mason & Hamilia offer, as demonstration of the Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the onequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin's Pianos Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest Improvement in planos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, vent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Planos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANOCO. 154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

\$250 LOGO LIVE AGENTS WANTED at once, Our Agents Outht,
a beautiful SATUA-LINED CASKET OF
SILVER WARE, sent free. Write for IL
Address Wallingford Silver co., Wailingford, Conn.

CURE THE DEAF PEC'S PATENT ISPROVED COMMOND PEC'S PATENT ISP



Invlalb

MEMORY CULTURE

BY ADAM MILLER, M. D.

A practical and easy system by which any person, old or young, can train himself to memorize anything he may choose—

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

THE BUSINESS MAN, Items of Business.

The author of this work was put to the severest public tes a few days ago, by reporters of all the leading Chicago datty papers. The commendatory notices which appeared the folowing day showed how well he stood the test.

The author, an old man, claims to have a memory more to be trusted by training under this system than even while be was young.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

We cordially commend it to all persons of failing memory as the best book obtainable on that subject —Interior.

Most ingenious; enables any one, who familiarizes himself with the system, to carry an immense mass of digrested information, ready for production on demand. By experiment we have tested the author's mnemonic resources, and been moved by them to wonder.—Advance.

The author's method aids us in getting control at will of the organs unconsciously employed in acts of what may be called spontaneous recollection. It is ingenious and simule —Chicago Times.

This work, with written instructions by the author, will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price, \$1.00.

DANIEL AMBROSE, Publisher.

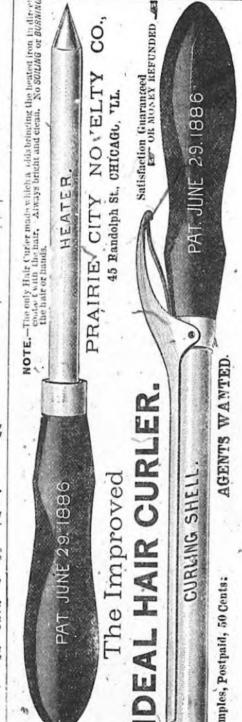
Address

LOOK AT THIS OFFER.

WELL I DECLARE!! IN ORDER TO RAPIDLY INCREASE OUR IN ORDER TO KAPIDLI INUKEASE OUR Circulation to 50,000 copies, we make this great offer, JOHNSON'S POULTRY BOOK FOR PRINSING AND PROPIT, price 25c.; KENDALL'S BOOK, HORSE and his diseases, price 25c.; \$1.00 WORTH OF CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, including TEN PACKAGES OF THE BEST VARIE IES, and OUR RURAL HOMES ONE YEAR 50c. We desire to have our paper reach the homes of all interested farmers at make this sureat offer Now. ADDRESS.

OUR RURAL HOMES.

STURGIS, Mich.



We want active, energetic ladies everywhere to sell our grand good book Maternity, by Mrs. P. B. Saur, M. D., of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. The book is just and diseases of women and children. Fitteen long chapters. Over six hundred pages. Twenty-eight inserted illustrations. Without exception the most complete and popular ladies' manual ever published. Endorsed by the press, the pulpit and physicians generally. Over thirty thousand copies already sold. Big inducements to active canvassers. One lady made \$34 first week; another \$35 in 2 weeks; another \$62 in seven days; another, with no experience, made \$315 in 2 days. Good agents are averaging \$25 per week. Experience not necessary. Writs quick for descriptive circulars and terms to aging \$25 per week. Experience not necessary. Write quick for descriptive circulars and terms agents. Canvassers desired for other standard Books and Bibles. Address L. P. MILLER & CO., Publishers, 159 LaSaile Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Misally Water

Falls of the Sicux River at Sloux Falls, Dak., 6.000 horse power,

SIOUX FALLS, DAKOTA, has a population of ten thousand people, and is the metropolis of a great state in the near future. This city, occupies the same relation to Dakota, as a distributing point, that Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and St. Paul occupy to their respective states. It has five great lines of Ratiroad, the Chicago, Mil] wankee & St. Paul, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central and Minneapolis & Manitoba. The last two built this year. Fine system of waterworks, gas and electric light, twenty wholesale houses, numerous manufactories, immense graphte quarries, and water power, territorial schools for mutes, Baptist and Episcopal Colleges. here is a grand opening for wholesale houses and factories, to do the

business of the State of Dakota. We have for sale a large amount of valuable property in Stoux Falls at bargains that will surprise the purchaser. Surrounding Stoux Falls is the finest farming country in the world for STOCK AND GRAIN, and we know this region has never falld to produce a fine crop. We have for sale fifty thousand acres of these lands, very near this thriving city, at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. Here is a chance to make great fortunes by the rise of real estate, the same as has been done in the cities named above. A street car line is now in successful operation, and we will sell lots along the track and within one and half-uniles of the center of business for from One to Two Hundred Dollars each. Send for maps, pamphlets, and full information to

> PETTIGREW & TATE SIOUX FALLS, DAKOTA.

OLINOUTFIT

OUR FAMOUS "REMEJI" 1837 VIOLING A COMPLETE OUTFIT (such as is usually sold for \$12.00)

The outfit consists of one Italian VIOLIN (in box), BOW & TEACHER.

This TEACHER is a jewel in itself, containing

This TEACHE
may beautiful
pieges of ViolinMasic and teachcone to play
with great case
and rapidity.
This is a bona
fide bargain, and
we mean busincase. Pricesgiven
here include crating

Send Dratt, Money Order or Cash in Registered Letter.

PRAIRIE CITY NOVELTY CO., 45 Randolph Street, . . CHICAGO

Religio-Philosophical Journal | mond theory fails to meet. He is born into

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 92 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

By JOHN C. BUNDY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. One Copy, 1 year, \$2.50. 6 months, \$1,25.

SIXGLE COPIES, 5 CESTS. SPECIMEN COPY FREE.

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

DO NOT IN ANY CASE SEND CRECKS ON LOCAL BANKS. All letters and communications should be ad-

dressed, and all remittances made payable to JOHN C. BUMDY, Chicago, Ill.

Advertising Rates, 20 cents per Agate line. Reading Notice, 40 cents per line.

Lord & Thomas, Advertising Agents, 45 Sandolph Street, Chicago. All communications relative to advertising should be addressed to them-

Entered at the postoffice in Chicago, Ill., as second-class matter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The RELIGIO-PHILASOPHICAL JOURNAL desires it to be distinctly understood that it can accept no responsibility as to the opinions expressed by Contributors and Correspondents. Free and open discussion within certain limits is invited, and in these circumstances writers are alone responsible for the articles to which their names are attached.

Exchanges and individuals in quoting from the RE-LIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, are requested to distinguish between editorial articles and the communication. of correspondents.

Anonymous letters and communications will not be noticed. The name and address of the writer are required as a guaranty of good faith. Rejected manuscripts cannot be preserved, neither will they be returned, unless sufficient postage is sent with the request.

When newspapers or magazines are sent to the OURNAL, containing matter for special attention, the sender will please draw a line around the article to which he desires to call notice.

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

CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, March 17, 1888,

Why Should We Die?

That very pretentious gentleman, ex-Surgeon General, Dr. W. A. Hammond, who was cashiered when Surgeon General, and whom Lincoln is reported as saying should have been shot, writes a commercial product and sells it to the press, in which article he sees no physiological reason for death. "People die," says the wise doctor, "through ignorance of the laws which govern their existence and from inability or indisposition to obey those laws which they know." In fifty years the life of a generation has been lengthened from five to six years. That is, the average man lives now nearly thirty-six years instead of thirty as he did fifty years ago. This good result comes from more knowledge and obedience to physiological law, and no doubt improved medical practice has its beneficent share in the matter. This increase in length of life, and a like improvement in health, contradicts the absurd assertion of Mrs. Eddy, in her pretentious mind-cure book, that we are no better off in health of body from knowledge of the laws of bodily life. But the assumption of this woman is boundless.

Taking this encouraging fact of a longer average life now than in the past Dr. Hammond reasons that with more knowledge last enemy, Death," may be conquered.

At some length he states and illustrates how the body is kept alive and in action by forces which result in a metamorphosis of matter, and concludes that "the food a man takes into his stomach should be of such quantity and quality as to exactly repair the losses which his body is to undergo through the action of its several organs" and that with the kinds and quantities of food fitted for varied exercise, "disease could never ensue," save by external causes and accidents.

Here is a specimen of his argument, very taking, but fallacious with a deeper view of things. He says:

things. He says:

Suppose for instance that a man on rising in the morning should say to himself. "To-day I have to read ten pages of 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' twenty pages of 'Bon Quixote,' to walk three miles and a half, to pay a visit of half an hour's duration to my grandmother, and to take my sweetheart to the theater, where I shall spend two hours. To do this I require (taking out his pencil and memorandum-book as he speaks) so much carbon, so much nitrogen (giving of course the exact weight of these several elementary substances). I can get those precise quantities from eight ounces of bread, four ounces of eggs, eight ounces of beef, six ounces of petatoes, four ounces of fish, a half pint of beef soup, eight ounces of water, and eight ounces of strong coffee to make them go a little farther than they otherwise would. In case I have any extrathey otherwise would. In case I have any extra-ordinary demand made upon me for mental or physical exertien I shall have to add to these substances others which will compensate for the in-

Now suppose that he is exactly right in his calcu-lations and that the food taken is neither too great nor too little but exactly compensates the antici-pated losses, the death of each cell in the brain or the heart or the muscles, etc., will be followed by the birth of a new cell which will take its place and assume its functions. Gout, rheumatism, liver and kidney diseases, heart affections, softening, and other destructive disorders of the brain, the various morbid conditions to which the digestive organs are subject, would be impossible except through the ac-tion of some external force such as the swallowing of sulphise acid or a blow on the head or a stab with a kulfe which would come clearly within the class of accidents, and of course many of these would be

All true if the body of man were only a machine without a soul, and if this great globe was only a machine without a soul. Feed the fire in the locomotive or it stops, for it is built to run by fire and steam, and has no guiding and immortal soul, no mission or reason for being, save to run as long as fire and water feed it. But man is "a spirit served by a bodily organization," and has a mission and a reason for being which this life on earth can never complete, no matter how long it may last. There is an | mons. He remained at the drunkard's bedorder of existence for him which the Ham- | side all night, and finally reconciled the man

the world as into a primary school; from youth to old age he is fitting for a higher life beyond, and what we call death is the birth into that finer existence, and is the release of his spiritual body from the dying form of clay to be the servant of the spirit in an immortal realm. The Hammond argument is that of gross materialism. Death is no terror but a blessing when it comes in fit time and way.

To obey law and lengthen life here is wise and well, to think it possible or desirable to live forever in this lower stage is absurd, and to advocate such a possibility only shows learned ignorance of a spiritual philosophy of life.

Two Extremes.

At a recent Social Congress held at St Gallen, the anarchists were excommunicated from the socialists' body and their theories formally repudiated. A resolution was adopted, declaring that "the anarchistic theory of society, in so far as it aims at the autonomy of the Individual, is anti-socialistic" and incompatible with the socialization of the means of production, and the social regulation of the means of production, and (unless we are prepared to return to hand labor), results in an insoluble contradiction; that "the anarchist cultus and exclusive admission of a policy of violence rests on a crude misunderstanding of the role of physical force in universal history. Force is just as much a reactionary as a revolutionary factor; the former, in fact, more frequently than the latter. The tactics of the individual application of force do not conduce to the desired end, and in so far as they wound the moral feelings of the masses, are positively injurious, and therefore reprehensible."

The union of socialists and anarchiststhe two opposite extremes - has been so absurd that nothing but the failure on both sides to understand the real implications of the two theories has made the co-operation of the adherents of one with the other possible. According to the resolution from which quotations are made above, socialism and the autonomy of the individual are antagonistic.

Here is indicated the weakness of socialism; for increasing sovereignty of the individual over himself, is in the line of social evolution, and it is the fundamental idea of true liberalism. But man is a social being. and society is therefore a necessity. The best interests of all the individuals are promoted by whatever is best for the social organism. As no individual is perfect, and most individuals are very imperfect, and many are horribly imperfect, a general government, a social law is necessary to the enjoyment of the largest possible amount of personal freedom. The absence of all law would be possible on condition only that all men and women were so perfect that there would be no danger that one individual or one community would encroach upon the rights of another, and no requirement for general rules for the guidance of men in regard to matters of common interest.

The JOURNAL holds that both socialism and anarchism-the theory that the State should control production and the means of production, and the theory that the sovereignty of the individual should be withe restraint of even a minimum of gov ernment, are extreme statements of two equally necessary and important aspects of social life and progress. When presented in their extreme forms both are abourd and utterly irreconcilable; when modified and fused into a social synthesis they are harmonious, and express permanent social conditions.

A Strange Summons.

It appears from the Milwaukee Sentinel that a Catholic priest of New York City, relates a remarkable incident that came under his personal observation. He says he was dozing in his chair the other evening after dinner, when three little children entered the room hand-in-hand and begged him to go to their father, who was dying. He got up, called his servant, and asked him where the children were. The man said he had seem

none. "Who admitted them?" asked the priest. "I don't know; sir," responded the servant. I certainly did not. Your reverence must

have been dreaming." "I was not dreaming," declared the priest 'I saw and spoke with those children in this room. They told me what their father's name was and where they lived and I am going to see him. I only regret that I did not detain and take them home in a carriage-they looked

cold and weary." "No one has entered this house," declared the servant, but the good father only smiled and thought the man was lying to cover his negligence. It was a cold and stormy night and the priest rode to the address given him, a tenement house near the navy yard. There, in the third story, a wretched place, he found the dying man, who answered to the name the priest had been given by the children, but declared that he had not sent for a priest and did not want one, nor did he have any children. He was a worthless fellow, formerly a sailor in the havy, and had a bad reputation in the neighborhood. The other people in the house said that he had deserted his -family, who lived in New York, and had been dissipating recklessly for the last five or six months, till whisky and exposure had brought him to the point of death. The good priest had never heard of the man, and was very much excited over this mysterious sum-

to his presence. Then he won from him, little by little, the story of his life, and the fact that he had three children about the age and answering the description of those who visited the priest and asked him to go to their father. The next morning the man died. The reverend father does not believe in spirit visitation, but is much perplexed.

Personal.

It is simply impossible for Mr. Bundy to answer one quarter of the private letters addressed to him. He does the best he can aided by a stenographer and type-writer, but is now more than two hundred letters behind. Even when dictating to his stenographer he is constantly interrupted and seldom can give thirty consecutive minutes to the work. He invites private letters containing information or suggestions, but respectfully begs that he be not expected to reply, or to furnish advice and information privately that may be had by careful reading of the Jour-NAL and the exercise of a well trained mem-

Last month there was held a meeting in this city under a call of the Socialistic labor party and the Central Labor Union for the discussion of the Adams bill for the expulsion of dangerous aliens. The resolutions read and the speeches made-which were severe in their criticism of both the bill and its author-seemed to assume that the bill. had been framed in the interests of "aristocrats, monopolists and brutish rulers, foreign and domestic," and against workingmen. One of the speakers said that the bill "might have been drawn up in the interest of the railroad corporations, as it provided ways and means to give the railroads business and empty the national treasury into the pockets of railroad magnates." Another speaker made the bill an occasion for a harangue on the causes of discontent, burglary, etc., in which he said in substance, that at the funeral of Snell, Dr. Thomas had advocated heavier punishment for burglars, but had never asked the question what made burglars; that the Snell burglary was committed by an amateur, a poor fellow out of a job and in danger of starving; that the difference between such men as Snell and the burglar would make useless all the laws that Mr. Adams or anybody else could pass; that the chief cause of stealing was necessity and no repression could cure it. One is almost warranted in inferring from the published reports of the meeting that the speakers were of, or in sympathy with, the class for the expulsion of which the bill was framed. There is certainly nothing in the bill inimical to working men. It is directed against a lawless class, who preach and practice violence and murder. What good can this class do for labor? And what reason is there for identifying this class, or opposition to its expulsion, with the interests of workingmen? And why are labor meetings made use of for excuses or extenuations of the crime of burglary? It is not true that the Snell burglary was committed by "a poor fellow out of a job and in danger of starving, but (if the right person has been indicted) by a smart young fellow who has been able to get employment whenever he has needed it in order to enable him the more effectually to carry on his burglarious work. A large proportion of the thefts in this city are by persons who are able to work and to find work, but who are led into theft by disinclination to work, by expensive indulgences, by drink, natural disposition, etc. There are those who have neither honesty nor honor, who prefer to live by theft and fraud rather than by labor. Let the speakers at labor meetings advocate equal opportunities for all, and agitate in favor of legislation that will recognize the rights of all, but they will gain nothing by abusing Mr. Adams for the bill he submitted, or by encouraging burglars and thieves to imagine that necessity is the chief cause of

Stepniak, the celebrated exile from underground Russia and Nihilist writer, has sent a petition to the United States Senate for the rejection of the extradition treaty, soon to be brought before that body. Its adoption, he says, will mean refusal of shelter to those who are trampled upon by an iron-heeled despotism, who have played only a manly parts preferring to give hopeless battle rather than relapse into shameful slavery. He contrasts the conditions in Ru-sia and those in the United States; "Your government," he says to a London-correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, "is crystallized public opin ion. Your law is not the 'ewige krankheit,' of which Goethe speaks, 'the heritage of wo from generation on to generation.' This is ever changing with you at the command of the people and press, as is also the com plexion of your Government. In the United States, I take it, law is codified public opinion. Now contrast that with our Government. From keystone to capstone of despotic force is written the legend: 'The Czar's will be done.' Our Government is composed of those who are his most obedient and unscrupulous servants. Their term of office rests alone upon his pleasure. Our law-the law upon which the life and liberty of 100,-000,000 men depend-is the mere whim of the Romanoff meted out by equally dependent officers." Stepniak goes on to say, in substance, that the Russian people have no vested rights, no right of assemblage, no trial by jury, no franchise, no voice in their own fate; that tens of millions, suffering unexampled wrongs are compelled by refinement of cruelty to suffer in silence without

their crimes.

medieval right of petitioning has been taken away from them; those who presume to exercise it are imprisoned or transported for their temerity. The few papers which are permitted (for the purpose of publishing governmental decrees) are subsidized, and their editors are appointed by the minister of the Interior. The true voice of the people heard at intervals through the peripatetic press of underground Russia, the Government seeks to stifle. By dynamite alone can the people make themselves heard. "The new nihilism," Stepniak says, "unlike the old nihilism, which meant individualism, par excellence, anarchy, is a movement of intelligent classes which aims at the enfranchisement of the people and some constitutional counterpoise to the powers of the Czar. New nihilism asks that the people be given a colective voice with which to articulate/their views." While preferring republican institutions the nihilists would for the present be content with a constitutional monarchy.

The Platonist for February, 1888, is the second number of the fourth volume of that philosophical monthly. Certainly nothing less than an ardent love of truth and desire to improve mankind by its diffusion can have actuated Mr. Thomas M. Johnson in founding and sustaining such a publication as this, when the number interested in the profound and subtle thought to which it is devoted, is comparatively very small. The learned and high-minded editor says: "In this degenerate age when the senses are apotheosized, when materialism is absurdly denominated philosophy, folly and ignorance popularized, and the dictum: 'Get money, eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die,' exemplifies the action of millions of mankind, there certainly is a necessity for a journal which shall be a candid, bold and fearless' exponent of the Platonic Philosophy-a philosophy totally subversive of sensualism, materialism, folly and ignorance. This philosophy recognizes the essential immortality and divinity of the human soul, and posits its highest happiness as an approximation to, and union with, the Absolute One. Its mission is: to release the soul from the bonds of matter, to lead it to the vision of true being,-from images to realities-and concisely to elevate it from a sensuous to an intellectual life." The contents of the February number are: 'The Hall of Seb: A study of the Origin of the Idea of Time;" "Auxiliaries to the perception of Intelligible Natures," by Porphyrios; "On the Preexistence of the Soul," by Howard Carter; "The Celestial Desatir; To the Great Prophet Abad," by Muza Mohamed Hadi; "Druidism and Popular Welsh Occult-"Parity," by Charles Julius Peters, and "Book Reviews." Such high thought, and such an earnest purpose to advance it ought not to go unappreciated by thinkersthe only class that can understand and feel an interest in Mr. Johnson's valuable work. The Platonist is published at Osceola, St. Clair Co., Mo. Single copies 25 cts; \$3.00 per

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., sets forth that Alexander Ashbrook, a Philadelphia drummer, stopped at the village of Empire, near Steubenville, O., on the night of March 8th, and took lodgings with a private family, the only hotel in the place being full. According to his story he awoke at midnight, and saw sitting in a chair at his bedside a handsome young woman clad in a brown dress and wearing a white hat. He was much astonished at the discovery, and asked the mysterious visitor what she wanted. This he repeated several times. Receiving no answer, he arose from the bed and attempted to lay his hands upon the woman, but she vanished before he could accomplish his purpose. At the same time the lamp in the room was extinguished. In the morning the hostess asked him if he had seen anything strange during the night. Relating the story as given above, he was informed the description of his visitor tallies with that of a young woman named Nancy Weir, who was murdered in this same room about two years ago. The apparition had been seen by various persons, the hostess said, and all were firmly impressed with the belief that it was a veritable ghost. A singular part of the story is that Mr. Ashbrook knew nothing about the mur der until informed of it after seeing the ap-

parition. The Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., for more than twenty years pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church in this city, passed to spirit life on the 7th. He was born at Provincetown, Mass., July 13th, 1822, and began preaching when only nineteen. He came to Chicago in 1860 and remained pastor of St. Paul's until 1882. Though not a demonstrative man he possessed those qualities of head and heart that at once- made him a leader in the community. During the war Dr. Ryder was an active, eloquent and effective worker in support of the Government. He has of late years been prominent in various philanthropic activities as well as in numerous large business enterprises. It has been our pleasure to have many interesting conversations with Br. Ryder on matters spiritual; he was interested in psychical phenomena, and during his stirring life had many curious psychical experiences of his own. Though never fully accepting the Spiritualist's claim, he was in sympathy with it and anxious for its thorough investigation.

Dr. L. A. Priest is now located at Birmingham, Ala. Since he has been there he has performed some remarkable cures-one case given up by the physicians, yielded to hope, there being no constitutional means of his magnetic treatment, and caused a great practical operation a promising Childrens. making known their grievances. Even the deal of excitement.

GENERAL ITEMS:

Miss Booth of Harper's Bazar, is credited with earning \$5,000 a year for translating, besides her \$8,000 as editor.

Mrs. Isabella Clark-Kerr, herself a pharmaceutical chemist, recommends pharmacy as an employment for women.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's daughter enjoys the distinction of having been the only female student at Johns Hopkins University.

John Slaughter, a young farmer of Tecomseh, Ga., recently married, with the consent of her parents, a girl only twelve years

Banner of Life is the name of a monthly just started at Grand Rapids, Mich., W. E. Reid, editor. It will not only devote considerable space to Spiritualism, but also to "Christian Science," and "Materialistic Gleanings." It is neatly gotten up, and we hope it will meet with sucgess.

Miss Annie Tysen of Sacksonville, Fla., who was stricken by Mness just before her wedding-day, which had been set for Jan 25, and died a few days ago, had a presentiment that she would not live to have the marriage take place and declared to her mother that her wedding dress would be her shroud. Weeks ago she selected her own pall-bearers and made the solemn request that she be buried-in her bridal dress and

A sensation was created at Cedar Rapids lately in one of the revival meetings when Belle Boone, a colored girl, aged 17, who had never-spoken in her life, suddenly rose to her feet and cried out "Behold!" so loud that every one in the room heard her. This was followed by a peculiar halo of light illuminating her face and head. This is said to be testified to as a fact by scores of eye-wit-

Apropos of Canon Wilberforce's remark that "the only thing Christianity needs just, now is Christians," The Christian World, of London, says: "We are beginning to see the futility of discussions of doctrinal theories concerning matters incapable of definite solution, and which if they were solved would minister no grace to men. A large portion of the energy of the church has long been expended upon them, but during recent years Christianity has found a new development, or has reverted to the ways in which its first and greatest triumps were won."

Jesse Shepard lately gave a reception at his Villa Montezuma to Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras. The San Diego Union says: "Never in the history of San Diego were so many famons men and women gathered together under such brilliant auspices. Mr. Shepard has attracted to his Villa many celebrities, and on this occasion there was present to honor the poet Miller, Madge Morris, the poet of the Pacific Coast; Thomas Fitch, the silver-tongued orator; Rose Hartwick Thorpe, author of Curfew shall not ring to-night; Douglass Gunn, author and journalist; Willie Andrew, the gifted editor of the Echo; Herr Wagner, editor of the Golden Era, and many others equally as famous."

The extreme foolishness that frequently accompanies revival meetings, was illustrated lately at Millersburg, Ky. There is a female college located there, and among those in attendence is Miss Annie Jones, daughter of Key. Sam Jones, the distinguished revivalist. The Rev. Joe Jones, brother of Sam Jones, is conducting a revival there. A few nights ago, at the close of the preaching, he called on J. B. Shockley, a student in the Wesleyan Theological School at Millersburg, to pray. The young man was sitting a short distance from Miss Jones. He knelt down, and, after an invocation of the Divine blessing, besought that while Samuel Jones was going about saving sinners the Master's grace might bring salvation to his daughter, who was going to perdition as fast as she could. Miss Jones arose and went hurridly out of the church, and later, saying she would not stay in a community where women were not safe from insults, left for her home in Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Adeline Glading has been lecturing at Pineville, Pa., creating a great deal of interest. A correspondent of the Newton Enterprise designates her as the "Composite" lecturer, she seeming to combine within herself the capacity of several persons. He says: "The obvious smartness of Mrs. Glading, that to some eyes will seem so extraordinary as to approach the supernatural, our medical men will say, is quite characteristic of ecstatics. And even if lordliness of carriage is at times pointed to as being unwomanly, he will say, that too, and all manner of affectation is, at times, strangely exhibited by them. Our wonder is hardly abated by our being told this, for, not withstanding that the show of a 'double,' or of a foreign actor, is somehow plainly visible in Mrs. G.'s behavior and speech on these occasions, the basic impression, and the most prominent all through, is of the tenderly emotional young woman-the private lady Mrs. Glading-optimistic in her views of life, devotional by habit, self-consecrated to all true reformatory measures, and, if mistaken as to her calling as a magnetic leader among men, not by any means alone in, nor singly responsible for error."

Thomas D. Haddaway writes as follow from Washington, D. C., in reference to the labors of Geo. H. Brooks there: "He sprang quickly into favor and appreciation both as a man and speaker. His labors here may be briefly-but comprehensively summed up in the statement that he organized and set into Progressive Lyceum, and gave an added

impetus to the educational and spiritua quickening of the whole audience by the comprehensive and practical answers to questions propounded from Sunday to Sunday. He cannot be too highly commended for his untiring, self-denying labors in his organization of the Lyceum. As a slight token of appreciation of his energies in this matter, those interested with him in its organization, presented him a handsome ring. It was unanimously voted, at the close of his engagement, that he had ably and profitably advocated the claims of a pure, rational and progressive Spiritualism, and his return would be gladly welcomed."

Referring to a recent sermon of the Rev. T. E. Green, of this city, on "Universalism," The Universalist says: "It now turns out that the sermon was against the doctrine of eternal punishment. The preacher declared that in the Episcopal church the belief in the final restoration of all souls was quite commonly held, and that on account of that belief no one need go out or keep out of that communion. It was a rather radical utterance, considering the fact that Mr. Green does not pretend to be a broad churchman, but is on the contrary an intense ritualist." Mr. Green recently left the 'Presbyterian church and moved across the street into the Episcopal family. There is a Universalist church only a few blocks away.

Chicago is this week enjoying a bright sun, dry sidewalks and other accompaniments of a moral and well regulated town, while New York, which dotes on abusing its western rival, was on Monday night without horse cars or other means of transit, several feet of snow in its streets in full possession of all the usual appendages of a double-dyed Dakota blizzard, including freezing pedestrians. Yet Chicago gloats not over the misfortunes of her elder sister, but sorrowfully gazes upon her just punishment and prays that out of this lesson of adversity may come humanity and a greater respect for her kin

Henry Bergh, founder and president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals passed to spirit life on Monday last, at the comparatively early or fifty-five

Abone Gas but not Gaseous.

Gas, as an illuminant, its quality, distribution and cost to the consumer has been and still is a fruitful theme of discussion by the daily press and the people in every gas burning city in the United States. Claims of extortion and unfair treatment by the gas companies are almost universal. From some recent investigations made we are of the opinion that many of the complaints of unjust treatment by the gas companies, to a large extent, arise from a failure to fully comprehend all the conditions involved.

The introduction of electric light, has cre ated a demand for greater illumination, and people are no longer satisfied with the amount of light that was considered ample a few years since. A light that once would have been thought brilliant is to-day considered feeble and unsatisfactory, and an unconscious increase in the consumption of gas is quite apt to be the result. Again the majority of gas consumers are unfamiliar with the laws pertaining to gas distribution, and wanting in knowledge relative to gas pressure, its necesity and the means of controlling it.

The gas companies must have sufficient pressure at their works to force the gas to the extreme limits of their field of distribution. In order to do this it follows as a necessity that there must be a great part of their field of distribution where the pressure is largely in excess of what is requisite and in this radius of overpressure more gas forced through the burner than can be consumed, and as a result the illumination is impaired and the atmosphere poisoned. The meter, however, which registers automatically the flow of gas, has measured each cubic foot and it will appear in the monthly bill of the gas company to vex the consumer, who feels that the service has been poor and the charge therefor extortionate.

We are led to these reflections by a call made at the office of the Francis Incandescent Gas Lamp and Regulator Company, 207 Opera House Building, this city, where all the above points were most fully illustrated by an officer of the company through experimental tests with a regulator owned and manufactured by this company. This regulator acts automatically and when attached to the moter and adjusted regulates with absolute certainty the flow of gas to the burner, admitting only such amount as is requisite to secure perfect combustion. This regulator is so marvelously sensitive in its action that it controls each burner, no matter whether one or a hundred are suddenly turned on or off, and as a result, clearly demonstrated by experimental tests, saving to the consumer a large amount in his gas bill. This regulator has been in use a sufficent time to establish a wide reputation for its economic service, many leading firms testifying to a saving of from twenty-five to forty-five per cent. Among those certifying to the above savings we note the Board of Trade, C. & A. R. R. Co. C. B. & Q. R. R., Union League Club and many others. This company is placing its regulators on meters free of charge, only requiring that one-half of the amount of money saved

by their use be paid to them.

We also saw at the office of this company a lamp which it manufactures and sells, known as the Francis Incandescent Gas Lamp. For volume and brilliancy of illumination it surpasses anything in the line of gas burning devices that we have ever seen. One of these lamps consuming twenty feet of gas per hour, thoroughly lighting a room fifty

We still have a few copies of the Theosophist prior to 1887, which we are selling at 25 cents a number; they are as follows: Nov. 1879; March to June, inclusive, and August, September, and November 1884; May and September, 1886. Also supplements at 15 cents each as follows: March, April, May, August and November 1884.

These numbers are about out of print and we offer this opportunity to those wishing to complete their files, or in need of special numbers. The regular price of the Theosophist is 50 cents a number; that of the supplement 25 cents; these are offered at 25° and 15, respectively.

eet square. It is claimed that the mechanical construction of this lamp is such that one foot of gas burned in it is equal to three feet | time ago: burned in the ordinary manner, and to us the claim seems substantlated.

The Francis lamp will doubtless prove a dangerous competitor to the electric light companies, as the light is soft and pleasant, and in every way more agreeable; it casts no shadow and the makers claim it is much more economical. A company has been formed in this city for the manufacture and sale of these lamps and for placing on meters the regulators spoken of above. Many well known citizens are interested, and a large business is already developed.

We are also informed that the company are prepared to negotiate for the formation of auxiliary companies in other states, and from careful investigation made we have no hesitancy in commending the enterprise as one de sirable as an investment and in its practical r esults calculated to create a vast saving to the people. As our readers well know we are excessively cautious in giving the endorsement of the Journal to any individual, or to any business enterprise until after becoming fully satisfied that we are not mistaken and that we shall not afterwards have cause to regret our action. Sometimes a meritorfous invention or business venture is handicapped by being managed by dishonest or incompetent men, one as bad as the other from a business point of view, but in the present instance it gives us pleasure to say that after years of acquaintance with the gentlemen who officer these companies we have confidence both in their integrity and ability.

Some of the women of Paris have formed league for the suppression of impure liter-

It is said that there is not's negro in Richmond who can be induced to go near Libby Prison after night fall. They have a tradition that the cellar of the old warehouse is a huge pit of human bones, and they believe that the spirits of the dead men stalk about at night.

Mrs. T. W. Hays, of Covington, Ga., has a little daughter one year and eight months old who can sing and carry the tune without assistance. She is a curiosity to all who have heard her sing." She has the knowledge of a ten-year-old child.

Beautiful woman, from whence came thy bloom,
Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?
"Twas not ever thus," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, these features bold,
The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wonderous change which you behold."

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

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 testhing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoa. 25c. a bottle.

CHICAGO.

The Young Peoples' Progressive Society, meets in Martin's evenings at 7:45. The best speakers are engaged.

The South Side Lyceum of Chicago meets every Sunda, afternoon at 1:30 sharp, at Avenue Hall, 159 22nd street. The Chicago Association of Universal, Radical, Progressive Spiritualists and Mediums' Society meets in Spirits' Liberty Hall No. 517 West Madison Street, every Sunday, at 2:39 r. M., and 7:30 r. M. The public cordially invited Admission five cents.

DR. NORMAN MacLinob.

President.

The Spiritual Union meets in the Princess Opera House, 560 W. Madison Street, every Sunday at 3 and 7:45 P. M. Speaking, music and tests. Visiting mediums cordially invited. MRS. S. F. DRWOLF, President.

The Young People's Spiritual Society meets every Sunday evening at 7:45 P. M., in Apollo Hail, 2730 State Street. First class speakers always in attendance. E. J. Monton, President.

Spiritual Meetings in New York.

The Ladies Aid Society meets every Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock at 128 West 48rd Street, New York.

The Peoples' Spiritual Meeting has removed to Columbia Hail, 878, 6th ave., (formerly at Spencer Hail W. 14th St.) services every Sunday at 2:45 P. M., and 7:45 evening.

FRANK W. JONES, Conductor.

Grand Opera House, 28rd Street and 8th Avnue.—Sar vices every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Conference every Sunday at 2½ p. m. Admission free to each meeting

The Metropolitan Church for Humanity, Mrs. T. B. Stry ker, Speaker, holds to services Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, in MacGregor's new and beautiful Hall, Macdison Avenue, Cor. 59 n St. Lintra, cc, 42 E. 59th St.

Spiritual Meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Conservatory Hall corner Bedford Ave., and Fulton Street—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Commencing Sept. 11th, Mrs. A. M. Giading will occupy the restrum until Nov. 1st.

Brooklyn Spiritual Union—Sunday meetings at Frater nity Rooms, corner Beaford Avenue, and South 2d street Members scance at 10:30 a.m., Alpha Lyceum at 2:30 p. M. Conference at 7:30 p. M.

\$10 Livingston Street. Conference every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. FRANK W. JONES, Conductor.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The First Society of Spiritualists of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
meets every Sunday morning and evening in Court of Appeals Room, Town Hall,
W. B. MILLS, President.
E. J. HULING. Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo

Organized August 22nd, 1886. The First Association of Spiritualists meets every Sunday in Braint's Hall, southwest corner of Franklin and Ninth Streets, at the hour of 2:80 r M. Friends invited to attend and correspondence solicited.

H. W. FAP, Prest, 620 S. Broadway.

ISAACS, LEE Cor. Sec., 1422N, 12th St.

Sare Numbers of the Theosophist at Halt-Price at the Journal Office.

This is what the eloquent Mayor of New York said in an after-dinner speech a short

It is one of the fundamental principles of our aws that a man shall have the control of the results of his own exertions, but this principle is in danger from the ignorant rich and the ignorant poor. What was the power of a Nero or a Tiberius or the Kings of Africa, who slaughtered many human beings, compared to the power of a few ren who can paralyze the industries of the United States? When has it ever before been that a dz n men could meet in secret session to decide whether States? When has it ever before been that a dc2n men could meet in secret session to decide whether they should withhold the food and fuel from those who were ready and willing to work for the support of themselves and their families? If this is to be, then God save the Republic. I want the colleges to teach men that they shall govern themselves, and not be governed by a few men sitting in secret and usurping the government.

It would seem that Mayor Hewitt is at last getting his eyes opened. Not so very long ago since he was horrified at the labor combines, but he now sees the wrong the various "trusts" are doing. It makes no difference whether perpetrated by the rich or poor, oppression and tyranny must not be tolerated in free America.

The Y. P. P. S. at Martine's Hall.

to the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

Last Sunday afternoon Judge Tiffany gave a short but interesting discourse as a preliminary to his course of lessons. The class is still open for members, and will meet next Sunday at 3 P. M. Mrs. Hamilton greeted a very appreciative audience in the evening, all of whom seemed well pleased with the change from the old hall to the beautiful new one. The meeting was very successful, several first-class tests being given. Mrs. Ahrens will speak next Sunday. given. Mrs. Ahrens will speak next Sunday. The society desires the aid of all who are interested truly and earnestly in the advancement of Spiritualism. It has the prettiest hall in the city, good speakers and mediums, and all that is needed is an effort on the part of each one, to succeed in establishing a society that will be of great benefit. Thursday evening is the opening reception, and March 29th will be the anniversary celebration, which will consist of an entertainment and ball, the proceeds to constitute a library fund. The meetings are all free. CELIA.

Anniversary Exercises.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal

The Young People's Progressive Society will celebrate the anniversary on Thursday evening, March 29th, by a musical literary entertainment and ball, given for the object of obtaining a library On the following Sanday, April 1st, afternoon and evening, services will be conducted by first-class speakers. The friends are requested to join us in making this celebration one of the best we have ever had in Chicago.

Chicago, March 12. A. L. COVERDALE.

A Tower of Strength.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal-You are a tower of strength to us all, our refuge

You are a fower of strength to us all, our refuge in many a hot contest. When some antagonist accuses all Spiritualists of knowingly and willfully upholding frauds, we have but to point to your brave paper and the work you are doing, to refute the unjust charge completely. May the unseen Powers uphold and strengthen you in your hard conflict with "foes without and foes within" our tent, and cause the everlasting truth to prevail o'er all its foes.

L. U. McCann.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

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

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

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

The date of expiration of the time paid for, is printed with every subscriber's address. Bet each sub-

scriber examine and see how his account stands. Specimen copies of the JOURNAL will be sent free

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing.

CHURCH ORGANISTS, SEE HERE! AL dER'S Book of 516 short and interesting Interluder and Modulations in all k ys. Heady March 20 \$1.50 net H. R. Palmer, Lock Box 2841, N. Y. Ci y.



PRIVATE LINE TELEPHONES.



ments, work splendidly in all kinds of weather, and are great favorite-with husiness men. PRICE PER SET, \$7.50. Send for illustrated cir-cular and testimonials. Address EDWARD E. HARBERT & CO.

The only genuine "Automatic" Sewing M Physicians endorse it: "No Risk to Health.

Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Breadway, N.Y. . Chicago, 242 Wabash Avent

THE HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT

BETWEEN

RELIGION AND SCIENCE By JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.

1 Vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, 81.75. The conflict of which he treats has been a mighty tragedy or humanity that has dragged nations into vortex and involved the fate of empires. The work is full of instruction regarding the rise of the great ideas of 'science and philosophy; and describes in an impressive manner and with dramatic effect, the way religious authority has employed the secular power to obstruct the progress of knowledge and crush out the spirit of investigation.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHI-CAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago.



they do not give you anything eise. You remember it is the medicine which did mamma so much good a year agoso reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take,-my favorite Spring

"Is it '100 Doses One Dollar." Mamma?"

"Yes, dear, Hord's Sarsaparilla gives full value for the money, and is always reliable,"

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandellon, Mandarke, Dock, Plpsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other wellknown and valuable vegetable restedies, by a peculiar combination proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has a record of cures of scrofula and other blood diseases never equaled by any other preparation. The most severe cases yield to this remedy when others have falled to have the slightest effect. Hereditary scrofula, which clings to the blood with the greatest tenacity, is cured by this peculiar medicine. Saltrheum, with its agonizing itch and pain, is gives strength and health to all the functions of the body, readily cured by Hood's Sarsapari la.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the ideal spring medicine. It rouses the kidners and liver tones the digestive organs, creates a new appetite, purifies and vitalizes the impure and sluggish blood, cures the headache, and overcomes all the prostrating effects of that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives new strength and vigor to persons advanced in years.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy for diseases of children arising from impure blood. The little son of Mrs. Z. T. Nash, Dixbury, Mass., suffered terribly from saltrheum from 8 months till 2 | time. Other medicines have been forced to stand aside when years of age. The family physician falled to cure him in long treatment. Hood's Sarsapartila effected a complete

induced to take any other. Dealers who clain to have preparations "as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla," by se doing admit that Heod's is the standard, and pos-

sesses peculiar merit which they try in valu to reach Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. A Boston lady, who had been taking with benett.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

says: "In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He told me their's would last longer: that I might take it on ten days' trial: that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Saltrheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, overcomes nervousness, and Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only medicine of which can truly be said: "100 Doses One Dollar." Take a bottle home and measure its contents, You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus econ omy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sar-aparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in the phenomenal record of sales it has attained, never equaled by any other preparation in so short a real medicinal merit was considered, and to-day Hood's Sarsaparilla stands the leading medicine of its kind in the

HOOD'S SARSAPARILL

C. L HOOD & CO., Apothecariss, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

Minute!

The greatest drudgery connected with the making of a samment in these days of modern improvement is the making of the Button Heles, simply because these must be made by hand while all the other sewing can be done on the machine and at last, thanks to Yankee ingenuity, this problem has been solved.

THE BLODGETT Automatic Button-Hole Attachment will \$5.00 make the Button Holes in any sament, as much better and more rapidly than they can be made by hand, as \$5.00 ordinary sewing can be don better and more rapidly on a sewing machine than by hand. The Attachment can be used on any sewing machine, and is SIMPLE, STRONG and easy to operate, with it Button Holes of any desired size can be made and on any fabric.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, AND PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Full particulars will be sent on application.

We want good Agents in every locality to introduce this new article.

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT CO., SO MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL



published in the country at 50c, one whole year free to your postedice. This is a prent offer. It is an automaining burgain, Send cash, money order, postal note or be starpe, burgain. Send cash, money order, postal note or be starpe, burgain. Send cash, we grow the send in immense quantities and put them up by the thousand rackages but the send to be sufficient of the country and you will be amply repaid by a present of the choice product as they riren. We refer to publisher of this paper. ORDER AT ONCE! EYOURS FREE. Send us a club of 4st the regular price, and we will send your paper and Section of the country and you will be amply repaid by a present of the choice product as they riren. We refer to publisher of this paper. ORDER AT ONCE! EYOURS FREE. Send us a club of 4st the regular price, and we will send your paper and Section and Publishers, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

impetus to the educational and spiritua quickening of the whole audience by the comprehensive and practical answers to questions, propounded from Sunday to Sunday. He cannot be too highly commended for his untiring, self-denying labors in his organization of the Lyceum. As a slight token of appreciation of his energies in this matter, those interested with him in its organization, presented nim a handsome ring. It was unanimously voted, at the close of his engagement, that he had ably and profitably advocated the claims of a pure, rational and progressive Spiritualism, and his return would be gladly welcomed."

Referring to a recent sermon of the Rev. T. E. Green, of this city, on "Universalism," The Universalist says: "It now turns out that the sermon was against the doctrine of eternal punishment. The preacher declared that in the Episcopal church the belief in the final restoration of all souls was quite commonly held, and that on account of that belief no one need go out or keep out of that communion. It was a rather radical utterance, considering the fact that Mr. Green does not pretend to be a broad churchman, but is on the contrary an intense ritualist." Mr. Green recently left the Presbyterian church and moved across the street into the Episcopal family. There is a Universalist church only a few blocks away.

Chicago is this week enjoying a bright sun, dry sidewalks and other accompaniments of a moral and well regulated town, while New York, which dotes on abusing-its western rival, was on Monday night without horse cars or other means of transit, several feet of snow in its streets in full possession of all the usual appendages of a double-dyed Dakota blizzard, including freezing pedestrians. Yet Chicago gloats not over the misfortunes of her elder sister, but sorrowfully gazes upon her just punishment and prays that out of this lesson of adversity may come humanity and a greater respect for her kin

Henry Bergh, founder and president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals passed to spirit life on Monday last, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five

About Gas but not Gaseous.

Gas, as an illuminant, its quality, distribution and cost to the consumer has been and still is a fruitful theme of discussion by the daily press and the people in every gas burning city in the United States. Claims of extortion and unfair treatment by the gas companies are almost universal. From some recent investigations made we are of the opinion that many of the complaints of unjust treatment by the gas companies, to a large extent, arise from a failure to fully comprehend all the conditions involved.

The introduction of electric light, has created a demand for greater illumination, and people are no longer satisfied with the amount of light that was considered ample a few years since. A light that once would have been thought brilliant is to-day considered feeble and unsatisfactory, and an unconscious increase in the consumption of gas is quite apt to be the result. Again the majority of gas consumers are unfamiliar with the laws pertaining to gas distribution, and wanting in knowledge relative to gas pressure, its necesity and the means of controlling it.

The gas companies must have sufficient pressure at their works to force the gas to the extreme limits of their field of distribution. In order to do this it follows as a necessity that there must be a great part of their field of distribution where the pressure is largely in excess of what is requisite and in this radius of overpressure more gas 4s forced through the burner than can be consumed, and as a result the illumination is impaired and the atmosphere poisoned. The meter, however, which registers automatically the flow of gas, has measured each cubic foot and it will appear in the monthly bill of the gas company to vex the consumer, who feels that the service has been poor and the charge therefor extortionate.

We are led to these reflections by a call made at the office of the Francis Incandescent Gas Lamp and Regulator Company, 207 Opera House Building, this city, where all the above points were most fully illustrated by an officer of the company through experimental tests with a regulator owned and manufactured by this company. This regulator acts automatically and when attached to the moter and adjusted regulates with absolute certainty the flow of gas to the burner, admitting only such amount as is requisite to secure perfect combustion. This regulator is so marvelously sensitive in its action that it controls each burner, no matter whether one or a hundred are suddenly turned on or off, and as a result; clearly demonstrated by experimental tests, saving to the consumer a large amount in his gas bill. This regulator has been in use a sufficent time to establish a wide reputation for its economic service, many leading firms testifying to a saving of from twenty-five to forty-five per cent. Among those certifying to the above savings we note the Board of Trade, C. & A. R. R. Co. C. B. & Q. R. R., Union League Club and many others. This company is placing its regulators on meters free of charge, only requiring that one-half of the amount of money saved by their use be paid to them.

We also saw at the office of this company a lamp which it manufactures and sells, known as the Francis Incandescent Gas Lamp. For volume and brilliancy of illumination it surpasses anything in the line of gas burning devices that we have ever seen. One of these lamps consuming twenty feet of gas per hour, thoroughly lighting a room fifty embedding the surpasses are subject to the supplement 25 cents; these are offered at 25 and 15, respectively.

eet square. It is claimed that the mechanical construction of this lamp is such that one foot of gas burned in it is equal to three feet burned in the ordinary manner, and to us the claim seems substantiated.

The Francis lamp will doubtless prove a dangerous competitor to the electric light companies, as the light is soft and pleasant, and in every way more agreeable; it casts no shadow and the makers claim it is much more economical. A company has been formed in this city for the manufacture and sale of these lamps and for placing on meters the regulators spoken of above. Many well known citizens are interested, and a large business is already developed.

We are also informed that the company are prepared to negotiate for the formation of auxiliary companies in other states, and from careful investigation made we have no hesitancy in commending the enterprise as one de sirable as an investment and in its practical r esults calculated to create a vast saving to the people. As our readers well know we are excessively cautious in giving the endorsement of the Journal to any individual, or to any business enterprise until after becoming fully satisfied that we are not mistaken and that we shall not afterwards have cause to regret our action. Sometimes a meritorious invention or businessventure is handicapped by being managed by dishonest or incompetent men, one as bad as the other from a business point of view, but in the present instance it gives us pleasure to say that after years of acquaintance with the gentlemen who officer these companies we have confidence both in their integrity and ability.

Some of the women of Paris have formed a league for the suppression of impure liter-

It is said that there is not's negro in Richmond who can be induced to go near Libby Prison after night fall. They have a tradition that the cellar of the old warehouse is a huge pit of human bones, and they believe that the spirits of the dead men stalk about

Mrs. T. W. Hays, of Covington, Ga., has a little daughter one year and eight months old who can sing and carry the tune without assistance. She is a curiosity to all who have heard her sing." She has the knowledge of a ten-year-old child.

Beautiful woman, from whence came thy bloom, Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?
"Twas not ever thus," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, these features bold,
The Favorite Prescription of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wonderpus change which you

Wrought the wonderous change which you behold. Consumption Surely Cured. ~

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and

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 teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

CHICAGO.

The Young Peoples' Progressive Society, meets in Martin's Hall, corner Indiana Avenue and 22nd Street, sunday evenings at 7:45. The best speakers are engaged.

The South Side Lyceum of Chicago meets every Sunday afternoon at 1:30 sharp, at Avenue Hall, 159 22nd street. The Chicago Association of Universal Radical, Progressive Spiritualists and Mediums' Society meets in Spirits Liberty Hall No. 517 West Madison Street, every Sunday, at 2:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited, Admission five cents.

DR. NORMAN MacLEOD, President.

The Spiritual Union meets in the Princess Opera House, 560 W. Madison Street, every Sunday at 3 and 7:45 P. M. Speaking, music and tests. Visiting mediums cordially Invited. MRS. S. F. DEWOLF, President.

The Young People's Spiritual Society meets every Sunday evening at 7:45 P. M., in Apollo Hail, 2730 State Street. First class speakers always in attendance, E. J. Mosten, President.

Spiritual Meetings in New York.

The Ladles Ald Society meets every Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock at 128 West 48rd Street, New York.

The Peoples' Spiritual Meeti g has removed to Columbia Hall, 878, 6th ave., (formerly at Spencer Hall W. 14th St.) services every Sunday at 2:45 P. M., and 7:45 evening.

FRANK W. JONES, Conductor.

Grand Opera House, 23rd Street and 8th Avnue.—Services every sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:45 b.m. Conference every Sunday at 2½ p.m. Admission free to each meeting.

The Metropolitan Church for Humaetty, Mrs.—T. B. Stryker, Speater, holds its services Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, in Mactiregorie new and beautiful Hall, Madison Avenue, Cor. 59th St. ** Light acce, 42 E. 59th St.

Spiritual Meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Conservatory Hall corner Bedford Ave., and Fulton Street
Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 F. M. Com
mencing Sept. 11th, Mrs. A. M. Glading will occupy the rostrum until Nov. 1st.

Brooklyn Spiritual. Union—Sunday meetings at Frater nlty Rooms, corner Bedford Avenue, and South 26 street Members scance at 10:30 a.m., Alpha Lyceum at 2:30 P. M. Conference at 7:30 P. M.

810 Livingston Street. Conference every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. FRANK W. JONES, Conductor. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The First Society of Spiritualists of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. neets every Sunday morning and evening in Court of Ap

E. J. HULING. Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo

Organized August 22nd, 1886. The First Association of Spiritualists meets every Sunday in Brat.2's Hall, southwest corner of Franklin and Ninth Streets, at the hour of 2:30 F M. Friends invited to attend and correspondence solicited.

H. W. FAV. Pres't, 620 S. Broadway, ISAACS. LEE Cor. 880. 1422N. 12th St.

Rare Numbers of the Theosophist at Halt-Price at the Journal Office.

We still have a few copies of the Theosophist prior to 1887, which we are selling at 25 cents a number; they are as follows: Nov. 1879; March to June, inclusive, and August, September, and Nov-ember 1884; May and September, 1886. Also supple-

This is what the eloquent Mayor of New York said in an after-dinner speech a short time ago:

time ago:

It is one of the fundamental principles of our laws that a man shall have the control of the results of his own exertions, but this principle is in danger from the ignorant rich and the ignorant poor. What was the power of a Nero or a Tiberius or the Kings of Africa, who slaughtered many human beings, compared to the power of a few n en who can paralyze the industries of the United States? When has it ever before been that a dez n men could meet in secret session to decide whether they should withhold the food and fuel from those who were ready and willing to work for the support of themselves and their families? If this is to be, then God save the Republic, I want the colleges to teach men that they shall govern themselves, and not be governed by a few men sitting in secret and usurping the government.

It would seem that Mayor Hewitt is at

It would seem that Mayor Hewitt is at last getting his eyes opened. Not so very long ago since he was horrified at the labor combines, but he now sees the wrong the various "trusts" are doing. It makes no difference whether perpetrated by the rich or poor, oppression and tyranny must not be tolerated in free America.

The Y. P. P. S. at Martine's Hall.

to the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal

Last Sunday afternoon Judge Tiffany gave a short but interesting discourse as a pre-liminary to his course of lessons. The class is still open for members, and will meet next Sunday at 3 P. M. Mrs. Hamilton greeted a very appreciative audience in the evening, all of whom seemed well pleased with the change from the old hall to the beautiful new one. The meeting was very successful, several first-class tests being given. Mrs. Ahrens will speak next Sunday. The society desires the aid of all who are interested truly and earnestly in the advance-ment of Spiritualism. It has the prettiest hall in the city, good speakers and mediums, and all that is needed is an effort on the part of each one, to succeed in establishing a society that will be of great benefit. Thursday evening is the opening reception, and March 29th will be the anniversary celebra-tion, which will consist of an entertainment and ball, the proceeds to constitute a library fund. The meetings are all free. CELIA.

Anniversary Exercises.

The Young People's Progressive Society will celebrate the anniversary on Thursday evening, March 29th, by a musical literary entertainment and ball, given for the ob-ject of obtaining a library On the follow-ing Sunday, April 1st, afternoon and evening, services will be conducted by first-class speakers. The friends are requested to join us in making this celebration one of the best we have ever had in Chicago. Chicago, March 12. A. L. COVERDALE.

A Tower of Strength.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal You are a tower of strength to us all, our refuge in many a hot contest. When some antagonist accuses all Spiritualists of knowingly and willfully upholding frauds, we have but to point to your brave paper and the work you are doing, to refute the unjust charge completely. May the unseen Powers uphold and strengthen you in your hard conflict with "foes without and foes within" our tent, and cause the everlasting truth to prevail

tent, and cause the everlasting truth to prevail o'er all its foes.

L. U. McCann.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL will be sent to new subscribers, on trial, thirteen weeks for

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

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

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

Specimen copies of the JOURNAL will be sent free

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, liter-ally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scroulous affections, impurities of the blood, ases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing.

CHURCH ORGANISTS, SEE HERE! and Modulations in all k-ys. Ready Marco 20 \$1.50 net H. R. PALMER Lock Box 2841, N. Y. Cl y.



PRIVATE LINE TELEPHONES.



These new instruments (see cut) are emphatically superior to all others for all lines within a mile. They embody all the latest improvements, work splendidly in all kinds of weather, and are great favorites with business men. PRICE PER SET, 87.0. Send for illustrated circular and testimonials. Address EDWARD E. HARBERT & CO.,

Send for samples of Test Stitching, showing re-tive strength of the shuttle or lock-stitch seam, co-pared with seam made by the W. & G. Automa The only genuine "Automatic" Sewing Machi Physicians endorse it:—"No Risk to Health." Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT

BETWEEN

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

By JOHN W. DRIPER, M. D.

1 Vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, 81.75. The conflict of which he treats has been a mighty tragedy or humanity that has dragged nations into vortex and involved, the fate of empires. The work is full of instruction regarding the rise of the great ideas of science and philosophy; and de-scribes in an impressive manner and with dramatic effect, the way religious authority has employed the secular power to obstruct the progress of knowledge and crush out the spirit of investigation.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHI-CAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago.



the medicine which did mamma so much good a year 199so reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take,—my favorite Spring medicine."

"Is it '100 Doses One Dollar.' Mamma?" "Yes, dear, Hood's Sarsaparilla gives full value for the noney, and is always reliable."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandellon, Mandarke, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well, known and valuable vegetable remedles, by a peculiar combination proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fall.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has a record of cares of scrofula and other blood diseases never equaled by any other preparation. The most severe cases yield to this remedy when others have falled to have the slightest effect. Hereditary scrofula, which clings to the blood with the greatest tenacity, is cured by this peculiar readily cured by Hood's Sarsapart la.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the ideal spring medicine. It rouses the kidness and liver tones the digestive organs, creates a new appetite, purifies and vitalizes the impure and sluggish blood, cures the headache, and overcomes all the prostrating effects of that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives new strength and vigor to persons advanced in years.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy for diseases of children arising from impure bleed. The little son of Mrs. Z. T. Nash, Dixburg, Mass., suffered terribly from saltrheum-from 8 months till 2 years of age. The family physician falled to cure him in long treatment. Hood's Sarsapartila effected a complete

parations "as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard, and pos-

sesses peculiar merit which they try in valu to reach Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take no other. A Boston lady, who had been taking with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

says: "In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, was-perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Saltrheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Bitlousness, Sick-Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, overcomes nervousness, and medicine. Saltrheum, with its agonizing itch and pain, is gives strength and health to all the functions of the body, Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

One Dollar." Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus econ omy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sar-aparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in the phenomenal record of sales it has attained, never equaled by any other preparation in so short a time. Other medicines have been forced to stand aside when real medicinal merit was considered, and to-day Hood's Sarsaparilla stands the leading medicine of its kind in the

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists. \$1; rix for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., &pothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

Minute!

The greatest drudgery connected with the waking of a sament in these days of modern improvement is the making of the Button Heles simply because these must be made by hand while all the other sewing can be done on the machine and at last, thanks to Yankee ingenuity, this problem has been solved.

THE BLODGETT Automatic Button-Hole Attachment will \$5.00 make the Button Holes in any parment, as much better and more rapidly than they can be made by hand, as \$5.00 ordinary sewing can be don better and more rapidly on a sewing machine than by hand. The Attachment can be used on any sewing machine, and is SIMPLE, STRONG and easy to operate. With it Butten Holes of any desired size can be made and on any fabric.

SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, AND PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Full particulars will be sent on application.

We want good Agents in every locality to introduce this new article AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE ATTACHMENT CO.,



FOR 50 CENTS We will send the above entire collection and the ACRICULTURAL published in the country at 50c, one whole year free to your postoffice. This is a great offer. It is an astonishing bargain. Send cash, money order, postal note or costamps. HOW IT CAN BE DONE. We grow these reeds in Immense quantities and put them up by the thousand packages, hence can afford to give them away to introduce brigain. Send cash, money order, postal note or Estamps. HOW IT CAN BE DONE. We grow these seeds in Immense quantities and put them up by the thousand packages, hence can afford to give them away to introduce our seeds. Beautiful catalogue Free do All. IF YOU MAY NO GARBEN, accept this offer and send seeds to a friend in the country and you will be amply repaid by a present of the choice products as they risen. We refer to publisher of thit-paper. ORDER ATONCE! LEVYOURS FREE. Send us a club off at the regular price, and we will send YOUR PAPER AND SEEDS FREE. Mention paper and No. 3 Collection. ADDRESS

J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedmen and Publishers, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SILVER

Joices from the People. INFORMATION ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

For the Religio Philosophical Journal.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE Of Jesse Crane Who Passed to Spiritlite November 19th, 1887.

BY HIS DAUGHTER, MESS ELLA A. BACON.

Call him not dead! he has burpassed the portal To those relestial spheres From which a message reaches to the mortal And bids us stay our tears.

He passed so sweetly, and without a struggle-His work on earth was done; And widle to us is left the grief and trouble, His victory is won.

And while we yet life's thorny way are treading. With hearts oppressed with grief, May not a halo round our life be spreading Which brings a sweet relief?

This is not death; 'tis but the soul's transition'
To that continued life,
Which beams for all beyond our mortal vision
With peace and blessing rife.

Beloved father, still about us ever Thy tender love doth cling! We cannot feel these sacred ties can sever, And death has lost its sting.

The grave bath last its victory; in this hour

A whisper comes to me:
"Fear not, dear child! thy soul shall feel new power
And "as thy days are; so thy strength shall be."

Then ask me not to wear the badge of mourning, The sad and dark habiliments of gloom. He would not have us grieve! The soul's glad Has filled his pathway with eternal bloom.

The Responsibilities of the Spiritualist Press.

A great deal is said about "the responsibility of mediums," and their shortcomings and "tricks of trade" are severely criticised, both publicly and privately, by the truth-loving class of Spiritualists who consider the interests of the cause superior to their interests of the cause superior to the ca ever on the alert to discover flaws in our beautiful philosophy or its exponents. While we admit there is much to be criticised in this direction, we feel that a greater and more prolific source of evil to the cause is fostered and encouraged by Spiritualists who support and countenance unprincipled journalism. The responsibilities that attach to the spiritual press are far greater than those of mediums. The responsibilities of an editor are far reaching and vitally important, and should only be assumed in a spirit of true devotion to the highest and best interests of the cause—never for the purpose of noto-riety or material gain. Pecuniary profit, however, is not likely to accrue; as the journal that holdly denounces wrong wherever manifest, and faithfully champions the cause of right and justice is certain to meet with opposition, denunciation, and meager support. A requires devotion to principle to en-able any journalist to rise superior to these adverse influences, and persistently pursue a straight-for-ward course regardless of material consequences or considerations. It will be a bright day for our cause when none but such faithful souls are num-

cause when none but such faithful souls are num-bered among its exponents.

The spiritual press wields an influence for good or ill far surpassing that of any individual worker, no matter how prominently he or she may be brought before the public. The spiritual journalist should be superior to bribery, and should avoid faislification and seusationalism. The people want plain, unvarnished facts concerning the phenomena and philosophy of Spiritualism. The secular press furnishes sensational and highly colored articles on every topic, including spiritual phenomena; and it is the duty of the spiritual press to counteract such extravagaucies by presenting plain, simple truths that all may understand, free from falsehood and absurdities. It is a fact deeply to be regretted that the reverse of this is sometimes true; and that some of our spiritual journals have fallen into the error of imitating the rouley of the security greats. imitating the policy of the secular press in their general conduct and management.

So prevalent has become the practice of indisclasses of mediums—the genuine and false alike—that the whole movement is honey-combed with fraud; and the boldest and most unprincipled flourish, while the genuine and honest mediums have to "take back seats."

It is a remarkable fact that Chicago is compara tively free from bogus materializers and other kinds of "wonderful" mediumistic sensations, while Bos-ton, Cincinnati, and San Francisco seem to be especial points wherein they congregate. Is there not something in this fact that it would be well for intelligent people to think about? Has the course arsued by the Religio-Philosophical Journal of Chicago, had such a beneficial effect that tricksters fear its definiciation, and steer clear of the lo cality where it is published, while the contrary course of other spiritual journals has attracted to the above mentioned localities, most of the med-iumistic frauds and spiritual deadbeats of the United States? And is it not time that those journais that have been instrumental in bringing about such an unfortunate condition, Ignorantly or otherwise, should begin the sifting process, that the pub-lic may learn who are our reliable mediums and who are not?—Carrier Dove.

Spiritualists Meeting at Downer's Grove.

to the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal

Saturday evening, February 25th, Frank C. Algerton, delivered a lecture at Downer's Grove. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the half was literally crowded with curious expectant Chris-Algerton had been invited to Downer's Grove by several prominent spiritualistic families, among whom can be mentioned Mr. Carpenter and Mr. whom can be mentioned Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Griffiths. After the invocation many questions were sent up to the speaker, among which were the following: "What is the Tree of Life"? "What is the Unpardonable Sin"? "Are not Mediums all Frauds"? "Where is Heaven Situated" and "When will Judgment Day Occur?" All of these were answered to the great interest, if not the satisfaction of the audience. Then the guides took for their subject, "Spiritualism sustained by the Bible," which was bandled in a masterly manner, clearly proving the Bible to be a wonderful record of mediumship and spirit intercourse. The audience was deeply interested during the two hours the medium spoke, and which convinced those present medium spoke, and which convinced those present that there are more truths in the world than were dreamed of in their philosophy. The number of people present, and the interest manifested in this, the first spiritualistic lecture ever given in Downer's Grove, proves that there, as elsewhere, the harvest is truly ripe, though the laborers are few. Mr. Algerton will lecture there, again, at intervals of two A. OBERKIRCHER, Secretary Y. P. S. S. or three weeks.

Colleges.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

The greatest need of Spiritualism at the present time is a first-class College where young men and women can be stained for public speaking, and where mediums can be properly developed. We rewhere mediums can be properly developed. We re-quire speakers who can explain the philosophy of Spiritualism in their normal condition. The success of Spiritualism does not depend entirely upon med-lums; the public must be educated in its philosophy by rules as well as by testimony.

The success of any church depends upon the education of its preachers, and the future of Spiritual-ism depends upon the intelligence and education of those who teach spiritual philosophy. We have enough Spiritualists in America at the present time enough Spiritualists in America at three or four good to raise sufficient money to build three or four good colleges. If the Spiritualists in America would concolleges. If the Spiritualists in America would five or ten dollars each we would have money enough to build the finest educational institution in the world. St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. CURTS.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: The number of suicides daily announced cannot but strike the minds even of ordinary observers, but to none more deeply than the reflective Spiritualist. All save he have quite a vague idea of the enormity of the act! The atheist, if such there be, seldom or never commits self-destruction. This world is his all. To him death has its untold hor-

The insane, the madman, such need no apology, white in the line of the orthodox religionist, it betokens an inconsistency that, shows a lack of well grounded religious teaching. In olden times suicide was held in superstitious horeor, and disgrace. It was, as it were, a cowardly confession on the part of the offender that he or she, poor wretch, was too had to use.

If even mankind as a body gets to comprehend that our existence here is but embryonic; that even here under the most rosy blissful surroundings it is but a preparatory schooling for a higher and ethereal state of existence, and that its largest limit is but ephemeral, we should have fewer suicides, and more

lives.

But alas! this condition of the human mind is hardly to be expected until we approximate to a higher harding to be expected until weapproximate to a migar state of universal philanthropy, to which our or-dinary religious teachings do not tend. In fact there are those who openly justify the crime of com-mitting this act of self-destruction. We may readily assure ourselves that such are not Spiritualists.

Sulcide! How is this painful event looked upon now? Friends and strangers surround the silent corpse and bewail the sad conjunction of circumstances that must have driven him or her to this sad alternative, and perhaps they feel a rankling spite at those persons or that state of society which have impelled the victim before them to desperation. This is all that can be done; and here the matter

ends.

There are many ways of committing self-destruction, which are much alike in their consequences The drunkard, the delauchee, the gambler, the reckless, unfeeling profligate, all gravitate to the

self-condemnatory condition of remoise.

It is a demonstrated fact to the Spiritualist that this material world with all its manifest extremes of pleasures, pains and its various tempting and mis-leading blandishments, must be considered only as the great laboratory or workshop for the creation of man's immortal individuality, and if so, how careful we should ever be in the selection of appropriate teachers. But of treating suicides in a general sense as understood, the writer has had his attention drawn to several cases which have been, as it were, forced upon his attention by direct, spirit messages. forced upon his attention by direct spirit messages by the unhappy men themselves. The first was from my friend Edward Neville. Mr. Neville had suddenly (Isappeared from the Kings County Hotel-in Brooklyn, in 1856 and for the space of two weeks his whereabouts was unknown until his body was found on the outer shore of Long Island. Sitting one evening with a writing medium, to my surprise I

d the following communication directed to me.
"My friend B, I did commit suicide. I hope G "My friend B, I did commit suicide. I nope God will have mercy upon me. I became involved and committed the rash act. You shall hear from me again. I am not happy as I supposed. I feel miserable. I am groping in utter darkness. Tell any friends I have communicated to you. Soon as I get power I will tell you all. EDWARD NEVILLE."

This communication was remarkable inasmuch as I had not been thinking of him, nor was the medium even acquainted with the events of his

Being at a spiritual circle about a month subse quent to the one above mentioned of which Judge culver was one of the company I had the follow-Friend B. I came to greet you once more from

the confused outer darkness, my first dreadful state. I am now much happier. I have now seen my

Apparently addressing Judge Culver he said; "Judge, I ask your forgiveness. I caused you much trouble." "I freely forgive you, Neville, if this is you," replied

the Judge.

The Judge remarked that Neville was the president.

The Judge remarked that Neville was the president.

The Judge remarked that Neville was the president of the "Liquor dealers Association" of Kings County, and his trial was soon to come off.

I had at times brief messages from him until about twenty years passed; one of the most remarkable at that period was the following:

"B.—you are a brick.—E. Neville."

"Neville," I remarked, "you never saw me with a brick in my hat."

"No," was the answer given. "Take my advice, keep away from my old corner. It ruined me and will ruin any one who keeps it as a rum shop,"

After an interregnum of twenty years I had the following remembrance from my friend Neville, and it came in a very unexpected way. A friend by the name of Orville W. Fisher gave his name, and at the same time remarked:

at the same time remarked:
"Your old friend Neville is here. Would you like to hear from him?"
"By all means," I said, and I invited him to make

a few remarks. "Bruce, I often look back with horror at my terri-ble crime, also with abhorrence on the Catholic re-

I should have mentioned that Neville while living was an active Catholic, on which subject we had warm discu

DAVID BRUCE. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Moore's Dilemma.

to the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal

The several replies commenting on Mr. Moore's embarrassing position in reference to the reliability of information purporting to come from the Spiritof information purporting to come from the Spirit-world have been perused by me with much interest, and I feel disposed to add a few fragmentary thoughts, suggested by your correspondents.

1. I regard man as a spirit, now and here, as much in constitution (though not in development)

as he ever will be. His relation to this life, as com-pared to the next, might be compared with the atter, as the Christians in the ancient catacombs; or the Icelanders of the frozen regions, to the higher and most refined civilization of the present time.

He has two methods of cognizing or learning through ratiocination on a basis of externa facts, through scientific processes, and the other, by the spiritual faculty of intuition. The query may arise, "How do I know there is a gift of intuition?" Ans: Through conscious intelli-

girt of intuition." Ans: Infough conscious intelligence; just as I am acquainted with pain, grief, love, happiness (or, materially) cold, heat odors, etc. No scientific proof of the existence of leve or remorse can equal that which comes through intuition. Those persons with undeveloped intuition

depend for knowledge on reason and science.

How do I know the descriptions of spirit life as related in "Strange Visitors," "The Next World Interviewed," and offige similar productions, are true? Answer: In the same way that I know of a Supreme Intelligent Creator. By logical deductions and also by intuition.

Man, the earth dwelling spirit, is possessed of certain faculties which he exercises here, and intuition tells me, that being an essential part of him, they will not leave him at so-called death, and, therefore, they will be used hereafter in a similar way to which they are here, and the results with be in harmony with intelligent reports as given through mediumistic individuals. I would say, further, that both intuition and statements by spirits confirm my faith in the reality of an objective life in spirit spheres, and the adaptability of man's faculties, scientific and intellectual, to cope with his surroundings in the life that awaits him when he has shuffled off his mortal coil.

The Home Circle.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal

My wife and I have always been believers in Spiritualism, and about eighteen months ago we commenced to sit at our table for manifestations. It was not long before we got table tippings, raps, etc. Such encouragements induced us to try written. ing on slates. At first we sent for a planchette to make a start with; from that to the slate, and received communications from spirit friends that were quite satisfactory. My wife was writing one even-ing when her control told her that she would be influenced by a poet soon. We did not think much about it at the time, but sure enough the poet came, and she has written some fifty pieces under control. We have quite a number of Spiritualist in this place, and hold circles twice a week.

W. G. HENDRICKS Hanford, Tulare County, Cal.

Mr. Guitar is the name of a dealer in musical instruments at Carrollton, Mo.

HE IS BLIND YET HE SEES.

A Strange Sense Which Takes the Place of Eye-sight.

Nature's extraordinary quickening of the other senses to make amends as far as possible for the loss of sight and the development in some cases of what actually seems a new sense to the same end have few if any better illustrations than that afforded by J. T. Ryder, a music dealer of Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Ryder is perfectly blind, so as to be unable to distinguish the most brilliant light from utter darkness, and has been so nearly if not quite all his life. Nevertheless, he carries on a business of his own one that requires him to travel about a great deal one that requires him to travel about a great dead not only in she sittle city where his knowledge of localities might be expected to be good, but about the country and even to New York not infrequently. When walking he does not move—in the hesitant, tentative way common to blind people, but strides along with a rapid, decided step, makes no stumbles at crossings, turns corners as sharply as if he could see, and, strangest of all, does not run against peo-ple. Again and again the experiment has been tried of a person noiselessly taking up a position a few rods before him in the straight line of his ap-proach and sliently awaiting his coming, expecting him to collide. But he never does so. When withhim to collide. But he never does so. When within a couple of yards of the obstruction in his way he
swerves to one side and passes without touching,
seeming to have been warned by some perceptive
power that cannot be credited to any of the senses
other than sight. When going to hi-residence from
any direction be walks as briskly and directly to the
door as if he could see it, and attempts to trick him
into stopping short of it or passing it are always
faitures. In like manner he has his store, and, in
fact, all the places he frequents about Hudson,
marked down exactly in his mental map, and makes marked down exactly in his mental map, and makes no mistakes among them. Out on the country roads toward Chatham, where he was born and brought up, he will ride at a gallop on horseback, taking cross roads, dedging vehicles, and turning into lanes just as readily as anybody else might, and he goes driving with as much confidence in himself as any man with two or even four eyes could have. When he comes to New York he requires no guide, and it is doubtful if one person out of 100 jestling him on the street would imagine that he was moving in total darkness. Customarily, as a measure of caution when he goes aboard a street car, he the conductor at what street he wishes to get off; but if the conductor forgets and carries him beyond the appointed place he will cry out, "Hi, there! You are taking me beyond my street." How can he tell that? Well, he just knows it.

Mr. Ryder tunes a good many pianos annually, and it is said of him that he can take worn and un-sound strings out of a piano and replace them with good ones as deftly as any workman could. In the matter of making change he never mistakes one coin for another, as is often done by shopkeepers who have their eyes—two to see with and one "to the main chance." Such is his delicacy of touch that he will, it is said, after being allowed to finger three bank bills of different denominations, pick them out of a roll of bills among which they have been mingled and specify the denomination of each of those recognized bills as he touches it in accord-ance with what he had before been told they were. He is fond of playing euchre in his hours of social relaxation, employing a pack of cards that he has pricked with a needle so that he can recognize them severally by touch. Of course when he deals he knows what cards his opponent has, and that gives him some advantage, but even when he lets another person deal for him he is seldom beaten. As might be expected, his musical ear and memory have been phenomenally developed, so that his learning and retention of even difficult music are represented as marvelous. The remark is frequently heard from the lips of amazed people who for the first time learn how he gets along without sight: "Well, if a blind man can get about in that way and do what he does, blindness cannot be such a terrible affliction after all."

Décease of John Jacob Foute.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: John Jacob Foute, passed to spirit life, at his home, 783 Fulton street Chicago, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. Foute was a most remarkable man. Born in Bonnebrook, Netherland, he was an orphan

at the age of eight years. After living with his uncle a short time, he went to sea and made several voyages from Russia and Holland to the East Indies. voyages from Russia and Holland to the East Indies.

It was during one of these voyages that his wonderful clairvoyant vision became developed, when he foresaw the wedding of his sister and asked his mate to "write-it down," which he did, and when they returned home his vision was proved correct. He came to America at an early age, settling first in Michigan, where he remained three years. He then came to Chicago where he lived until the welcome summons came to "join the loved ones gone before, and to enter into that sphere of happiness and rest for which he had so fully prepared himself by a long and active life, filled with the holiness of helpfulness. It was the writer's good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Foute soon after his return from the army, in which be enlisted in December, 1861. He was enrolled in the naval arm of the service, was in several severe engagements, was account of physical disability. He was one of the most active and efficient officers of the Children's Progressive Lyceum of Chicago, being present at its organization, and ever constant and faithful in the discharge of the duties and requirements of his office, which was that of guard. During his residence in Chicago, he served four years on the police force of the city, was in business with his brother for some time, but his greatest success was manifested in his wonderful clairvoyant and magnetic healing powers, which perhaps

Although he made no effort to advertise himself, during the last ten years of his life, which were devoted entirely to magnetic healing, he had more business than he could possibly attend to, his patrons, in some instances coming even from the shores of the Pacific Ocean. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss, but who cherish the fond hope of meeting the beloved husband and father in that bright and beautiful world where mourning and parting are no more. Thus has lived, and passed on, one of those strong, quiet, calm and peaceful spirits whose presence is an inspiration, and whose touch brought relief to those who were suffering pain,and healing to the sick and afflicted of whom, Andrew Jackson Davis once said, "He is the most remarkable man of the age."
713 Washington Boulevard. S. J. AVERY, M. D.

"Evolution of The Spirit."

to the Editor of the Heligio-Philosophical Journal In reading Emma Hardinge-Britten's "Ghost Land," some years ago, I formed a theory of the evolution of spirit, which I have been turning over in my mind, but have never seen occasion to put in print, until I have found something of the same character in the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL series of articles, "From Here to Heaven by Tele-graph." In the ninth part, February 25th, Dr. Wells

graph." In the ninth part, February 25th, Dr. Wells states the case in his way, which I will give in mine,

as follows: Everything created, animate or inanimate, has a spirit, and that spirit ascends in the scale of being according to its opportunities, in time coming to animate man, and then, it may be, it obtains to a position of immortality worthy of "dwelling with God," as is sometimes said. The grain of sand blown about by the wind or taken up from the soil to form a plant, has a certain portion of spirit, which evolves into some higher form of being. It is a long road that some grains have to travel, but they progress nevertheless. Every being of a higher grade absorbs and assimilates more or less of spirit rom the nourishment it receives in every way. Wells says the spirit matter does not necessarily its identity, leaving it to be inferred, however, if may do so. He may repudiate the theory of rein-carnation, but it does not seem that any other word can convey the idea as well. I might extend this statement, but I think it is not necessary.

A correspondent writes as follows from Toledo, Ohio: Mrs. Mary C. Knight, of Fulton, N. Y., has lectured in the past winter here for our society, nine Sabbaths, and will remain with us through this month, and the first Sabbath in April. We are preparing with due consideration for the observance of the fortieth anniversary of Modern Spiritualism Our cause is advancing as well as can be hoped for Harmony is the prevailing influence felt here among the leaders of our movement. The future looks bright with tokens of success.

E. J. HULING.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

My Boy Still.

Do you think I've forgotten the day
I carried him at my breast?
Many fair children I've loved since then,
But I think that I loved him best;
For he was our first-born child, John,
And I bave not the heart or the will
To love him less; whatever may come
He's my boy still!

I remember when he was a little lad.

I remember when he was a little lad.
How he used to climb on my knee;
How proud we were of his beauty,
Of his wit and his minnery,
And I know quite well he 's a man now,
With a wild and stubborn will;
And whatever he is to you, John,
He 's my boy still.

He was just like sunshine about the house in the days of his happy youth; You know that we said, with all his faults He had courage and love and truth. And though he has wandered far away,

I'd rather you'd say no ill; He is sure to come back to his mother; He's my boy still! A mother can feel where she can't see.

A mother can feel where she can't see,
She is wher than any sage;
My boy was trained in the good old way,
I shall certainly get my wage.
And though he has wandered far away,
And followed his wayward will,
I know whatever, wherever he is,
He's my boy still.

Triumph of the Ungodly Banjo.

THE BARBER-SHOP TOO MUCH FOR THE CHURCH IN A LEGAL CONTEST.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "How can a man be religiously devout when there is banjo-picking going on outside the church door?"

devout when there is banjo-picking going on outside the church door?"

This is the question that has agitated the brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Colored Church at Washington and Lincoln avenues, Wainut Illis, for some weeks. Every Sunday evening when the pastor ascended the pulpit and the solemn hush of rapt attention fell over the assembled members the soft "plunk-plunk" of an ungodly banjo would smite on their ears, and the low, melodious smack of a par of hands "patting" time to a saltatory exercise would cause the feet of every man, woman and child under the roof-tree to involuntarily respond to the musical cadence.

So, instead of drinking in the word of truth as it fell from the eloquent lips of their shepherd, the flock would be mentally cutting wings and swinging corners to the right and left, and as the twanging banjo would increase in volume of sound every one selzed his or her mind's partner, and swung, and swung, and swung.

The mind-picture became so strong that in the mazy whirl of the brain the volve of their pastor sounded not like his own, but that of the leader of the band calling out the figures of the dance. Thus did Satan through the inshunting means of sheepskin and catgut gain a victory in the very stronghold of the Lord.

Finding that many of the young men of the congregation dailied outside with the forces of the enemy the trustees resolved to take strong means of pu ting an end to the temptation. The place wherein the picking and the picking that men to the temptation.

Finding that many of the young men of the congregation dailied outside with the forces of the enemy the trustees resolved to take strong means of putting an end to the temptation. The place wherein the picking and shuffling was done was the barber-shop of Henry Kizot, a small frame editice in the church-yard and, almost a part of the house of worship.

Here a party of young fellows were wont to assemble and discuss positics and beer without giving heed to the disturbance they created. Accordingly, one of the trustees, Mr. Charles Spenks, swore out a warrant charging Kizot with keeping a disorderly house, and yesterday the case was heard in the police court. The chorch people proved the banjo playing and the beer drinking, but the barber proved that his place was like other barber-shops, no better and no worse. He did not patronize the church and the church did not patronize him. In his estimation the rear of a barber-shop was no place for a church, an opinion he promuigated in return for an expression from the other slde that the front of a church was a poor place for a tonsorial parior.

White services were disturbed, banjo picking and "growler rushing" were not sufficient to close the house as of a disorderly character, and Judge Lindemann was compelled to dismiss the case. As the matter now stands the "plunk plunk" will still be heard and shuffing of feet in the "wide-open" and "pigeon-wing" will still fall on the ears of the sorely tempted worshipers in the little church in the rear.

Unrepeated Legal Absurdities.

We have been at some pains to select from among many Acts of Parliament some still unrepealed which are so unjust or so absurd that they assentially constitute a subject with which reformers should be acquainted. By the 1 Car. I., c. 1, meetings of people out of their own parlshes on Sundays "for any spots or pastimes whatsoever are prohibited," the punishment for such offense being a fine of 3s., or in default of payment to be "sent quolicity in the stocks by the space of three hours." The 19 Geo. II., c. 21, enacts that any person convicted of the "borrid, implous and execrable vices of profane cursing and swearing." If a day laborer or a seaman, shall be fine d 1s for each offense; if any other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s.; and every person above that degree, 5s. of any person disbelieves the doctrines taught by the Church of England, or who refuses to have his child baptized, or who will not take the Communion, he may, by 5 Eliz., c. 23, be excommunicated and committed to prison until he shall have made submission to the Bishop. Roman Catholic priests are, by the 10 dieco, Iv., c. 7, disabled from sitting in the House of Commons, and by the 10 Geo. IV., c. 7, a Jesuk may be banished the kingdom for life. It is a legal misdemeanor to deny the truth of Christianity or the existence of God. In the year 1857, a man naned Hooley, was prosecuted under the 29 Car. II., c. 29, for writing blasphemous remarks somewhere in Cornwall. A more celebrated case is that of "The King vs. Williams." the latter being the publisher of Palne's Age of Reason. Many will be surprised to learn that by the 13 Car. 11, c. 5, any person who "solicits or procures" the signatures of more than 20 persons to any petition or address to the Queen or either House of Parlament for alteration of matters established by law in Church or State, unless the matter of the petition has been first assented to by three or more justiles, or in London by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, is liable to be punished by a fine of £100. That superstition is recognized by the law th many Acts of Parliament some still unrepealed which are so unjust or so absurd that they essentially consti-tute a subject with which reformers should be acquaintthe efforts to discover fate by handwriting—subject the "crafty" prophets to the stigma and penalty or rogues and vagabonds. Slade, the Spiritualist, and Neptune, the astrologer, were arratgued under this law, and the host of thought-readers, Theosophists, and other psychological mystery-persons who are investigating the supernatural, possibly for the benefit of science, and certainly to the harm of no one, are liable to punishment for the practice of their peculiar lads.—The New Age, London, Eng.

Of an Iron egg in the Berlin Museum the following old story is told: Many years ago a prince became affianced to a lovely princess, to whom he promised to send a magnificent gift as a testimonial of his affection. In due time the messenger arrived, bringing the promised gift, which proved to be an Iron egg. The princess was so angry to think that the prince should send her so valueless a present that she threw it upon the floor, when the Iron egg opened, disclosing a silver lining. Surprised at such a discovery she took the egg in her hand, and, while examining it closely, discovered a secret spring, which she touched, and the silver lining opened, disclosing a golden yelk. Examining it closely, she found another spring, which, when opened, disclosed within the golden yelk a ruby crown. Subjecting that to an examination she touched a spring, and forth came the diamond ring with which he afflanced her to himself.

The Home Circle. to the Editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal

One Sunday at our dinner, between one and two o'clock, I sat at the head of the table, and it pushed against me hard. I pushed it back so I could more readily wait on the others. It soon found its way back against me again. I thought nothing of this at the time, but when all had finished and sat back from the table, I the last to move gave the table a push back so as to rise up On taking my band off it struck back against me hard. I observed that my little grandson had his hands on the table at the other grandson had his hands on the table at the other end. I said, "Wettie, you shouldn't push the table." He said, "Grandpa, I didn't." He took his hands off. I gave it another push and turned a little side ways to rise up. It struck back this time so as to hurt my side quite badly. I said to the others: "This table is moving of its own accord; Suppose we form a circle around it and see if it will move without our touching it." We did so.

After we had sat a short time I said, "If there are any spirits present that wish to communicate with us, please move the table," It moved to the right. I said, "If that means for the affirmative, give us the negative." It then turned to the left. There were several questions asked, and all readily answered, some in the affirmative, others in the negative. I said, "Do you want a circle to night?" The table in response moved eighteen inches to the right. We then asked other questions but got no response whatever. This experiment was tried with a large, six-legged old fashioned blackwalnut dining table. In the evening we used a four-legged table, our hands lightly on the top. In a short time it began to move, and the alphabet was called for. Fifteen names of old settlers were spelled who had passed to spirit-life.

Notes and Extracts on Miscellaneou Subjects.

A hornet's nest applied externally is recommended as a cure for sore throat.

It is said to be the custom in Spain for the girls to kiss every young man they meet on the 20th February.

A huge black fish over thirty-five feet in length was seen in the waters of the bay near Whatco W. T., recently.

The first woman doctor in Mexico has lately been honored with a complimentary bull fight for her en-

It is reported that Maurel, the French baritone, will come to this country this year at a salary not much less than "\$250,000."

Of the seventy-six United States Senators only ten have received a classical education, and of the Representatives only 108 have attended college. Poverty Flats, Jackass Prairie, Hell's Hole, and

Devil's Ranch are the names of some of the western postofices which have lately been rechristened. A Texas paper wants us to believe that a somnambullst down there, in a stark naked condition, went out and hitched up his team and plowed nearly half

an acre before he woke up. During the past ten years no less than six species of North American birds have b come extinct, and it is claimed that the English sparrow has been the

main cause of their disappearance. A fossil egg in the Paris Achiemy of Sciences measures 31½ inches one way and 29 inches another. The original is supposed to have been the egg of a bird three times as by as an ostrich.

The dog corps in the French army is being carefully trained at Belfort. Large dogs are chosen. Every day they are shown soldiers in German uniforms and taught to fly at them on sight.

C. H. Jackson, aged 53, and G. A. Jackson, aged 22, the former being the father of the latter, are both in the present senior class in Hillsdale College, Mich-igan, and will take their diplomas together next

Sam Jones recently offendes a Kansas lady wearing a silk dress by telling her that she was on the high road to the devil's headquarters, and she retorted sharply, "Then we shaft probably again." It is said that fully one-half of the people of

Maine are non-church-goers, and one-third of the churches in the State are closed because of lack of support. Out of 1,362 churches in the State 417 are A wild man, who had been making his home in

A wild man, who had been making his home in the woods near Fresno, Cal., and defying the author-lities to capture him, was brought into jail recently by a rauchman, who rode out to the woods and caught him with a lasso.

A St. Louis man says that March is the lucky month for the birth of great statesmen, and instan-ces, in support of his statement, the fact that many of the Presidents of the United States and sovereign of Europe were born in that month.

Several teeth of a mastodon, all of them in an ex-cellent state of preservation, were found in the Alafia River, in Florida, recently. One of the teeth weighs seven pounds and is eight inches in length by fourteen and a half in circumference. Wong Chin Foo, the only Chinese reporter in this country, has been writing up the celestial opium dens and gambling dives in New York, and now ap-

peals to the police for protection against the Chines highbinders, who threatens to take his life. In his sermon one Sunday in Broomfield Street Methodist Church, Boston, the Rev. D. H. Ela serlously discussed the question: "Is Boston a Heathen or a Christian City?" He finally decided that it is Christian, but that its title to the name is very

A Buffalo man hung his watch at night over a pan of d ugh in the kitchen, and the next morning it was missing. He of course thought it had been stolen, and was considerably surprised at supper time to see the lost timeplece roll out of a loaf of

bread his wife was cutting. A cow-camp cook near Cheyenne was told that he had drawn \$15,000 in a lottery, and in celebrating his good fortune he spent all the money he had saved for a year. After the carousal was over he discovered that it was all a joke, and proceeded to make a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

The mikado of Japan is the 121st of his race, and s believed by himself and subjects to be descended from the gods. As the national religion, Sintoism, recognizes 8,000,000 gods and saints there appears to be no good reason why every Jap should not be allowed to brag of equally illustrious descent.

The editor of the Paris Petit Journal, which has the largest circulation in the world, says that among the stories sent him the most objectionable on ac count of their morality are generally the work of young girls. The paper pays five cents a line for short stories and has a circulation of 1,400,000 a day. In a little town in Oregon lives a beautiful young ady, 19 years old, who is webfooted. She wears a

small side, and, except in the matter of the webs between her toes, she has a remarkably shapely foot. When a child she was never so happy as when wadng in the water, and she is

A New York man is endeavoring to preserve all printed references to President Cleveland, whether omplimentary or not, which he finds in the Already he has over forty thousand scrape. He says that as soon as he can add to his collection notices of his renomination and election he will present the lot to the President.

Gilroy, Cal., has a lively ghost. It appears in a house where a woman died last December, makes mysterious noises, upsets chairs, and displaces things generally. The little dog, which was a favorite of the deceased, is so terrified by the supernatural manifestations that he cannot be induced to enter the room where his mistress died. the room where his mistress died. Representatives of nearly all nationalities are be seen in the streets of San Francisco, and all of them can find good reading in the public library of

that city. The library has a book containing the Lord's prayer in S14 different dialects. The work was compiled by A. Amer, and published in Vienna in 1844, and is one of the queerest books in exist-The coldest place in the West is said to be the little town of Halleck, on the Central Pacific railway. It is built at the very bottom of a valley that extends due north nearly to the Arctic circle

road men say that this valley acts as a great natural windpipe, which brings the coldest blasts of the North Pole straight down to the unlucky village. The Osgoodby family of Albany, N. Y., is remark-ble for the beight of its different members. One able for the beight of its different members. One of the boys, while on trial recently for using the mails for swindling purposes, gave the following testimony: "I was 10 years old last November. I attended the high school in Buffalo. My father is a lawyer. I have four brothers and one sister. My father is 6 feet 6 inches, my eldest brother 6 feet 4 inches, the next eldest 6 feet 3 inches, the next 6 feet 2 inches, and I am 6 feet 136 inches."

A singular instance of the ruling passion strong in death is related by Henry Labouchere. He says that a compositor in the employment of Messrs. Cassell committed suicide the other day, and left behind him the following note: "Dear Mr. Shinner:— Please excuse my leaving without the usual fort-night's notice, but I have received a peremptory summons to go to heaven to set the till page of the Book of Life. Yours, H. G. S. Agnew." The jury

naturally returned a verdict of temporary insanity. An umbrella that was brought to this country from Holland in 1630 is on exhibition in Albany. It bears the name of an Italian maker. It has been asserted that umbrellas are a later invention than 1639 and that an Englishman first appeared in the streets of London in the last century with one to protect him from the rain. The fact is, however, that umbrellas were in use by the Egyptians 4,000 years ago. The umbrellas seen sometimes attached to a vehicle in the streets are seen pictured upon the wall paintings of ancient Egypt.

The Ventura (Cal.) Democrat reports the following canine life-saving service at San Buenaventura:
"Mr. Charlebois's red. Irish setter dog Dash made
himself useful in assisting to get the sailors ashore
from the ill-fated schooner Wednesday by swimming out into the breakers and bringing a stake ashore that had been thrown out of the vessel with a rope attached. It was a difficult feat for a dog to form, as the rope pulled heavily against the waves— so heavily that it equaled almost a man's strength to get it ashore, but the faithful animal held on landed, when he was rewarded by acclamations and caresses from the assembled multitude."

A Dog's Epitaph,

The pet dog of a Harlem man died recently, and a local paper, taking cognizance of the loss, said that his death was due to "gastronomical indiscretion," and wound up the obituary by printing these lines, which were said to have been written by ex-diovernor Hoffman when he sustained a similar loss:

"He was only a dog, but
He was refined and geatle,
Loving and affectionate as a child,
Faithful and true as the best of women.
He was nearly buman, but not
Near enough to have any of the
Imperfections of humanity.
The said he had no soul. Tis said he had no soul; If so, he was better than many men, For, if there was no hope for heaven, There was no fear for hell."

An Interesting Example of Spirit Power. ,

I will relate a very curious phenomenon which happened in my own house. It occurred over a year ago at 672 West Polk street, Chicago, and in the presence of my wife and another lady. The flat I occupied consisted of four moments on the ground floor, three rooms being on a farallel line, and a bedroom off from the other three. In the middle room stood a dressing case with a heavy marble top, and on this stood a large-lamp, and while my wife and friend stood near, its chimney raised without any human contact, passed out of the middle room into the front room, then came back through the middle room and passed into the kitchen, and falling down, broke-into a thousand pieces. The ladies became frightened and started to run out of the house, and while going through the kitchen, a coal scuttle, well filled, was raised and began to move around the floor. I forgot to mention that the doors of the three rooms were open at the time the pheroments have and while going the wife late the nices of the To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journats

around the floor. I forgot to mention that the doors of the three rooms were open at the time the phenomenon happened. My wife let the pieces of the lamp chimney lay where they were in order to show me how they came there.

I examined every thing, and shook the dressing case to find out, if possible, the cause of such manifestation. I got another chimney, and put it on the lamp, and then tried to shake it off, but there was no use, I could not get it off unless I lifted it off with my hands. I could not account for it in any other way than spirits trying to manifest their presence. Since then more phenomena have occurred in my house and in my presence, and the readers of the JOURNAL have already read the account of one which occurred to me on the corner of 26th and Wentworth Avenue, this city; of the other I will give an account at some future time.

Avenue, this city; of the other I will give an account at some future time.

I think it is the duty of all Spiritualists to help the cause in whatever way they can, and if they can't preach or give tests, they can relate their experiences, which will cause those who read them to think. There are many skeptics who read spiritual papers; they will think and finally investigate, and become convinced.

Collyer and Barnum.

P. T. Barnum declares that the best circus of today is not a fair mark for the church's hostility, and in the concluding chapter of a new edition of his autobiography/gives this droll story: "On Sunday evening, May/21, 1882, I entered the church of the Messiah, Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, and quietly took a back seat, only to find the keen, clear eyes of the preacher fixed upon me and to hear his/resonant voice announce, 'I see P. T. Barnum in a back pew of this church and I invite him to come forward and take a seat in my family pew. Mr. Barnum always gives me a good seat in his circus, and I want to give him as good in my church." Mr. Barnum adds: "I thought the reverend gentleman had the courage of his convictions, and I was grateful to his-tened to this pulpit notice and made way for me as with some embarrassment I took the prominent seat indicated."

The Funereal Month of March.

An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the

hair!
The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baidness a serious affliction and Julius Casar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was

bare.

The face, however, is the open back and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forchead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funereal month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richbecause it is then that consumption reaps Its rich-est harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, this that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcoties and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble. sively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from

J. W. Hensaw of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan, 15, 1888 reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best state physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh -- you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funereal month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. if others are offered, insist the more on trying the

unequaled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

The Meister. .

We have received from Mr. Geo. Redway, Publisher, 15 York st., W. C., London, the prospectus of a new journal to be called *The Meister*, which is about to be published for the Richard Wagner 'Society, London. The editor, Mr. Wm, Ashton Ellis, is well fitted for this work, being the author of 2 Theosophy in the Works of Richard Wagner," and "Bichard Wagner as Poet, Misjelan and Mystic." Translations from the literary works of Wagner will form a main feature; original articles by well-known form a main feature; original articles by well-known friends of the cause will find a place side by side with articles upon kindred topics of Aesthetics, Metaphysics or Social Questions. For the present it will appear as a Quarterly at 4s annually or 1s, a

A Specific for Thront Diseases .-

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been long and favorably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hearseness and all Throat troubles. "They are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, England.

Dend People
are walking around in our midst all the time; dead to ambitton, enterprise and progress, they never get on, and live and go down in obscurity and poverty. Live people should write Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn how to make \$1'and upwards per hour. All is free, and after learning all should you'conclude not to engage, no harm is done. You can live at home and do the work. Either sex, all ages A great reward awaits every worker. Write and see. Capital not needed; you are started free. All can do the work. No special ability required.

No Universal Remedy

has yet been discovered; but, as at least four-tifths of human diseases have their source in Impure Blood, a medicine which restores that fluid from a deprayed to a healthy condition comes as near being a universal cure as any that ...can be produced. Ayer's Sarsaparilla affects the blood in each stage, of its formation, and is, therefore, adapted to a greater variety of complaints than any other known medicine.

Boils and Carbuncles,

which defy ordinary treatment, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla after a comparatively brief trial.

Mr. C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., writes that for years he was afflicted with boils which caused him much suffering. These were succeeded by carbuncles, of which he had several at one time. He then began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles, the carbuncles disappeared, and for six years he has not had even a pimple.

That insidious disease, Scrofula, it. the fruitful cause of innumerable complaints, Consumption being only one of many equally fatal. Eruptions, ulcers, sore eyes, glandular swellings, weak and wasted muscles, a capricions appetite, and the like, are pretty sure indi-. cations of a scrofulous taint in the system. Many otherwise beautiful faces are distigured by pimples, eruptions, and unsightly blotches, which arise from impure blood, showing the need of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to remedy the evil.

All sufferers from blood disorders should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a fair trial,—avoiding all powders, ointments, and washes, and especially cheap and worthless compounds, which not only fail to effect a cure, but more frequently aggravate and confirm the diseases they are from bloothy advertised to remode are fraudulently advertised to remedy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

\$1,000 REWARD!

STONE MEDICINE CO., Quincy, Ill.

LIGHT.

A weekly Journal for Spiritualists and other studentsion occult Philosophy. Published at 16 Craven St., Charing Cross London, W. C., England. Price, postpajd, \$3. per na num, in advance. Subscriptions taken at this office.

In the Presidential year everybody should talk "by the ook," Back your politics with the figures. Hear they are:

THE

Chicago Daily News ALMANAC

For 1888.

CONTENTS:

Complete Election Returns for 1887 from all the States, by countles. Vote by countles on adoption of a prohibitory amendment in

Vote by counties on adoption of a prohibitory amendment in Michigan, Texas, Oregon and Tennessee.

Vetes by counties and cities on local option in Missouri. Tables giving saleon statistics for all cities of over 10,000; number of saleons, amount of license, arrests for crime, and precentage of arrests for drunkenness to whole number of arrests.

Political Platforms of all parties adopted in 4887.

National Committees of all parties and State Committees of Western States.

Public delt Statement to Dec. 1, 1887.

Civil lists of the General Government Hilineis, Cook County and the City of Chicago.

Government of the United States, Supreme Court and Congress.

National Guard in the Northwestern States.

lovernment of the Unit-d States, Supreme Court and Congress, National Guard in the Northwestern States, Igamigration statisties for the last eleven years. Spitome of foreign and domestic events of 1887, iporting sunfunary of 1887.

Vecrology and disasters of 1887.

Hierarchy of the Itoman Catholic church; Bi-hops of the Ediscopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches, with dioceses and districts, besides a vast amount of other information upon civil, religious, and scientific subjects valuable to every citizen.

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

For sale by newsdealers everywhere. Malled, postpai upon receipt of price, by the Chicago Daily News 12 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHE D. A REVIEW

Seybert Commissioners' Report WHAT I SAW AT GASSADAGA LAKE

BY . A. B. RICHMOND, Esq.,

A MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR; AUTHOR OF "COURT AND PRISON," "DR. CROSDY'S CALM VIEW FROM A LAWYER'S STANDPOINT," "A HAWK IN AN EAGLE'S NEST," ETC.

This able and comprehensive work should be read by every houghtful man and women who has heard of the Seybert

This able and comprehensive work should be read by every thoughtful man and woman who has heard of the Seybert Bequest.

After a happy and appropriate introduction of the subject, with all needful explanations concerning the bequest of Mr. Seybert, the author gives in the first chapter his "Open Letter to the Seybert Commission"; Chapters II., 111. and IV. are devoted to a searching criticism of the Report of the Seybert Commission; Chapter VI. has for its motto "the Bible on Spiritnalism; Chapter VI. has for its motto in my Father's House are Many Mansions"; Chapter VI. contains C. C. Massey's Open Letter on "Zoilner" to Professor Grorge S. Fullerton; Chapter VI. Its gives an utcident which took place in 1844 at a meeting of the "American Association for the advancement of Science," with remarks made on that occasion by Professor Robeit Hare, etc., etc.; Chapter IX. consists of the "Happer of the London Dialectical Society," made in 1869; Chapter X. gives Professor Crookes's tertimony from his "Researches in the Phenomena of Spiritualism" Chapter XI. gives further testimony from two witnesses; Chapter XII. "Summar," and the Proscription, close the volume.

"A Review of the Septert Commissioners' Report" is a strong book, and will be read; it will throw light on sofned disjusted questions, while it cannot fail to bring out in higher field the guerieness as well as the unfairness of the clalins of the Sepbert Commission. Its clearness of statemen, its unaiswerable logic, its scholarly style, at once original and forcible, its abundant wit and fine sarcasm, with here and there an equisit touch of pathos, its vigoroes mentality, and, above all, its logality to the highest principles, of truth and justice—all combine to make this work a valuable addition to the advanced thought of the day.

12mo, cloth, pp. 244, PriceSl. 25, postage free-Fre sale, who lessed and retail, by the Religio-Philosophi-

Fer sale, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PHILO CAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted, 20 best sell-ing articles in the world. I sample Free Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

GRAND GIFT TO introduce our wonderful Selfwe will GIVE ONE away in every town. Best in the
world . No labor or rubbing.
SE ND FOR ONE to the
N ATIONAL CO., 28 Der St., N. Y.



All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. L.

ላሜቼ CONSUMPTIVE se PARKER'S GINCER TONIC without delay rare medicinal compound that cure when all else fails as curred the worst cases of Cough, weak Jangs, Asthma digestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion, Invaluable for

HINDERCORNS.

tops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never cours. Ib cents at Druggists. Histor & Co., N. Y.

INDELIBLE INK WON'T is a detective on the track of dishonest washerworden and c othesline thieves. LiVINGSTON'S IN
DELIBLE Lak is best ever made. The simplest, bandlest, cheapest and cleanest. It never biots is

liews freely from this Glass Pen, which accompanies each order. It remains a brilliant jet black. No preparation or bother. Marks all kinds of ciotic rotton, linen or silk, coarse or fine. Get Lieungston's indelible link and no other if you want a sure thing every time. It never falls and is positively indelible Sample bottles, enough to merk all the clothinger one family, with one Glass Pen, set to receipt of Proceedings of the control of the control of the farmets. Address

WASH AS Randolph-st. Chicago. 111. MAQU PRAIRIECTTY NOV.

Including a brief statement of the ORIGIN AND PROCRESS IN OUR WORLD.

By ADAM MILLER, M.D.

With an Appendix of Three Sermons By kev. H. W. THOMAS, D. D.

The covers of about 200 are slightly soiled, and we have educed the price from \$1 to

50 Cents, Postpaid. Cloth, 279 Pages.

Any of Dr. Miller's works furnished at publisher's prices DANIEL AMBROSE,

45 Randolph St., Chicago, 111.

Religio-Philosophical Journal

Is on sale at five cents per copy by the following newsdealers and by many others throughout the country. BOSTON:

Hanner of Light Office, 9 Bosworth St., Berkeley Hall, cor. Berkley and Fremont Sts. BROOKLYN, N. Y.:
Samuel D. Greene, 182 Jefferson Avenue.

FO: Western News Company, Randolph St. Brentano Byos., State St. Chas. McDonald & Co., 55 Washington St.

CINAL MELONIAIU & CO., OF WASHINGTON OF CINCINNATI, OHIO:

Mrs. E. Metzgar, 40 East 3rd St.
The Cincinnati News Company, 181 Race St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
Rowley & Whitney, 89 Euclid Ave.

DENVER, COL.:
S. B. Wright, 385 Larimer St.
E. Meninger, 430 Larimer St.
FREDONIA, KAN.:
B. A. Blume & Co. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.:

HAVERHILL, MASS.: W. W. Currier, 81 Washington Square, LEADVILLE, COL.: H. L. Nowland & Co., 4th and Harrison Ave.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: MILWAUKEE, WIS.; Mrs. L. M. Spencer, 470 East Water St. #

NEW YORK CITY:
Titus Merritt, Hallof the 1st Society of Spiritualists.
Brentano Bros., 5 Union Square.
The American News Company, 39 Chambers St. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Blackstone Hall.

PHILADELPHIA:
The Central News Co., cor. 5th and Library Stri
Dr. J. H. Rhodes, 722 Spring Garden St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Phillip Roeder, 322 Olive
E. T. Jett, 802 Olive St.
Lang Stationery & News Co., 709 Olive Street. San FRANCISCO, CAL.:
J. K. Cooper, 746 Market St.
Goldsmith, 1000 (Market St., and 3 Eddy St.
Scott, 22 Third St., and at Stand cor. Market and
Kearney Sts.
And at the Spiritual Meetings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: M. L. Wilcox & Co., 207 41/2 St.

FOREIGN AGENCIES.

LONDON, ENGLAND; = Office of "Light," 16 Craven St., Charing Cross, S. W. MANCHESTER, ENG.: E. W. Wallts, Mona Terrace, 61 George St., Cheetham Hill.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA;
chas, H. Bamford, 87 Little Collins St. E.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND;
H. A. Kerser, I Newgate St. WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND: S. & W. Mackay, 20 Lambton Quay.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES. For Sale at the Office of this Paper. CENTS Banner of Light, Boston, weekly Buchanan's Journal of Man, Boston, monthly .. 10 Carrier Dove...... 10 Esoteric, Boston, Monthly...... 15 Olive Branch, Utica, N. Y., monthly..... The Theosophist, Adyar. (Madras,) India, month-The Mind Cure, Monthly, Chicago...... 10

FREECIFT | A copy of my MedMenne Book will be sent to any person afficted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sors Throat, or Nasal
Catarrh. It is elegantly printed and filustrated; 144 pages,
12mo. 1879. It has been the means of saving many valuable
lives. Send name and post-office, address, with six cents postage for mailting. The book is invaluable to persons suffering
with any disease of the Nose, Throat or Lungs. Address
DR. N. B. WOLFE, Cincinnati, Ohlo.

By State the paper in which you saw this advertisement



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y its main lines and branches include CHICAGO, EORIA, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND; DAVEN-DRT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, MUS-PORT, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, MUS-CATINE, KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH. LEAV-ENWORTH, ATCHISON, CEDAR RAPIDS, WATERLOO, MINNEAPOLIS, and ST. PAUL, and scores of, intermediate cities. Choice of routes to and from the Pacific Coast. All trans-fers in Union depots. Fast trains of Fine Day Coaches, elegant Dining Cars, magnificent Pull-man Palace Sleepers, and (between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City) Reclining Chair Cars, Scats Free, to holders of through first-class tickets.

Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R'y

"Creat Rock Island Route."

Extends West and Southwest from Ransas City and St. Joseph to NELSON, HORTON, BELLE-VILLE, TOPEKA, HERINGTON, WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, 'CALDWELL, and all points in KANSAS AND SOUTHERN NEBRASKA and beyond. Entire passenger equipment of the celebrated Pullman manufacture. All safety ap-pliances and modern improvements.

The Famous Albert Lea Route
Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island,
Atchison, Kansas City and Minneapolis and St.
Paul. Its Watertown branch traverses the great

"WHEAT AND DAIRY BELT" of Northern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota, and East Central Dakota to Watertown, Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls and many other towns and cities.

The Short Line via Soneca and Kankakee offers superior facilities to travel to and from Indianapolls, Cincinnati and other Southern points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply at any Coupen Ticket Office or address E.ST. JOHN, E. A. HOLBROOK,

Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Pald. Steady work. New goods. Sample free. J. F. Hill. & Co., Augusta, Me.

THE GREAT

SPIRITUAL REMEDIES.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS.

"Our family think there is nothing like the positive and Negative Powders"-so says J. Hr Wiggins, of Beaver Dam. Wis., and so says everybody.

Wis, and so says everybody.

Buy the Positives for Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Astimia, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Liver Complaint Meart Disease, Kidney Complaints, Neuralgia, Headache, Jermide Diseases, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sieeplessness oul all active and acute diseases. Buy the Negatives for Paralysis, Deafness, Amaurosis Typhoid and Typhus Fevers. Buy a box of Positive and Negative (half and half) for Chills and Fever.

Mailed, postpaid, for \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00 aread money at our risk by Registered Letter, or by Money inter.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHI at Publishing House, Chloacq



[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

ARE YOU SICK?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after cating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular apsette, dix-ziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot, flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transiting siecks, and unrefreshing sleep, constant, and morning tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular apsettic, dix-ziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks," before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, firitability of temper, hot, flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transitions for a reasonable length of time. If not curred, complications multiply and consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Dissease, after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, DAVID G. Lowe, Esq., of St. Agathe, Manitoba, 1.

DAVID G. Lowe, Esq., of St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada, says: "Being troubled with a terrible billous attack, fluttering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets, and derived the very highest benefit therefrom." LIVER DISEASE.

Mrs. I. V. Webber, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. I., writes; "For five years previous to taking 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I was a great sufferer; had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am now well and strong."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Percec's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant pirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all bumors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and control of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing the state of the control of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing the control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing the control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short, and bodily health and vigor will be control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short all discasses caused by bad blood, are control of their terrors. Especially short a

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

ATTACK.

SALT-REUM

"Collymers, Ohio, Aug. 18th, 1887.

World's Dispensary Medical. Association, oed Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your Golden Medical Discovery. An elderly haly relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease, was most distressing in her hands, causing fine skin to crack open on the inside of the fingers at the joints und between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw places by means of adhesive plasters, salves, ointments and health was badly affected, paving the way for other diseases to creep in. Catarrh and rheumatism caused faithfully, and with the most commendable perseverance, all the remedies prescribed by her-physicians, but without obtaining relief. She afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and hersels. She continued this for several years but derived no benefit. Finally, about ten years ago, I chanced to read one of Dr. Pierce's small pamphlets setting forth the merits of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and other medicines. The name struck is and her medicines of the multitude of nostrums and so-called 'patent medicines,' so mediately recommended it to the old lady who had before more more of such self-theum. She commenced taking it was essentially a blood-purifier. I immediately recommended it to the old lady who had before sufficiently not be not better. However, I realized to be no better. However, I realized to be no better. However, I realized the statement of the two delta before these and her for the purifier from salt-rheum. She had all been used that it would take time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encuraged her to continue. She then purifier from salt-rheum and the catarrha was alterned to the fingers at the joints of the fingers at the joints of the multitude of the protect of the public

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs). Breath, Bronchitts, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak

CO., Ohio, writes: "I have not the words to express my gratitude for the good your Golden Medical Discovery has done my wife; She was taken with consumption, and after trying one does tor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Being very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to God that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did tell me to get your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My wife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now.'

COUGH OF
FIVE YEARS'
STANDING.

Mrs. N. W. Rice, of Newfane, Vermont, says: "I feel at liberty to neknowledge the benefit I received from two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which cured a cough of five years' standing, and dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for a long time. I have also used Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, in my effect."

WORTH \$1000 A BOTTLE.

W. R. DAVIS, Esq., of Belleille, Florida., writes: "I have taken your wonderful 'Golden Medical Discovery' and have been cured of consumption. I am now sound and well, and have only spent three dollars, and be put back where I was."

Discovery \$1.00, Six Bottles for \$5.00; by Bruggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Propr's, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GAINED 25 POUNDS.

Wasting Disease.—WATSON F. CLARKE, Esq., of (Box 104), Summerside, Prince Educard Island, Can., writes: "When I commenced taking your fooliden, Medical Discovery," I was not able to work and was a burden to myself. At that time I weighed 122 pounds, and to-day I weigh 147 eat four or five if I dared to."

From Here to Heaven by Telegraph. (Continued from First Page.)

rant. Now this quadrantal wave is not a true quadrant, but spiral. Instead of being a quarter of a circle, it is a quarter of a spire. Therefore it has no single centre, but a line of centres,—each infinitesimal portion of the spire having a different centre, and the locus of this infinite number of centres is itself a spiral which is the evolute of the original spiral. In other words, the centre of curvature, or the centre of the osculatory eircle for any point of osculation, is different from that for any other point, and after one round of the electric current has been made, and one spire of the magnetic wave has been generated, a second is started in. The num-ber of waves in existence at one time will be expressed exactly by the ratio given by the time required for a magnetic wave to pass from the coil to the evolute divided by the time required for an electric wave to pass once around the hoop. Now as these waves advance, they grow more and more cylindrical, and the evolute for this conical or approximately sphero-cylindrical spiral, is itself a perfect miniature counterpart of the original as its involute. It is a most beautiful thing to contemplate, especially when we consider that the evolute for nearly every such curve discovered by the ancient Greek mathemati-cians is so irregular and different from its The projection of this spiral may turn out to be a variety of the Spiral of Archimedes, but the original cubic spiral is not; and until by means of its properties as derived from its equation it can be shown to be identical with some one already named, let me call it the Electroid Spiral.

Now all this system of waves, lines and loci is the result of passing the electric current once around the hoop. The next round of the wire leads the current around a new track and sets up a new system just by the side of the first; and so for all the rounds in that layer. Then the current enters the first wire of the next layer, and so on for all the layers in the coil. Each single round of the wire originates a full set or system slightly different from all the others. Now here is a question: Do these waves interfere and become so merged as to lose their in-dividuality? I can answer it best by asking, Do the sound waves coming from all the different strings of a full orchestra interfere with each other so that one instrument can-'not be distinguished from another?' Certainly not. Yet two sounds can be so originated as to produce silence at a point between them. Two lights can be so placed as to produce darkness. And so can two electric currents be so placed as to destroy each other's electric force—or so as to retain their electric force and yet destroy each other's

magnetic force. And the same may be said of two magnets.

On this subject I am standing now in just the same attitude toward the celebrated Ohm's theory, that Thos. Young and Sir William Hamilton occupied against New-ton's emission theory of light. It looks like dangerous ground to occupy when we consider that Ohm's law of resistance and all the electrical formulae derived therefrom have been thoroughly established both by theory and practice. But so were the laws of reflection, refraction, etc., of light, notwithstanding that Newton's emission theory of propagation was wrong. It remains then to harmonize the undulatory theory of electricity and the resulting vortical theory of magnetism with the already demonstrated discoveries of Ohm, Oersted, Galvani, Faraday, Tyndall, and a host of philosophers who have sailed this troubled sea for ages, without discovering waves or whirlpools. Meanwhile inspiration deepens and widens the mighty maelstrom that shall swallow up' the past errors of both science

H. D. G.

onteat Journal. For the Religio-Pass METEMPSYCHOSIS.

W. W. C.

The first attempt of man to explain the cause, destiny and diversity of existence was rewarded by the theory of metempsychosis an Oriental idea adopted by some of the greatest of ancient minds. It passed from the Indians to the Egyptians; was appropriated by Pythagoras during his travels, and held a place in the philosophy of Plato, and was believed by the Druids almost as the Egyptians and Greeks had understood it. So let us discuss this subject from its primitive

The Hindu mind is pre-eminently a con-templative one and deeming all life one and the same, but many expressions of an embracing unit, he placed no limitation to his powers which soared on and on with the bold sweep of a tireless wing. This contem-plation was distinguished by "an harmon-ious balance of the faculties" and was inherited as an embryo tendency, from their forefathers and brought to its mature development in the ages succeeding the descent of the Aryans into the plains of India, demonstrating itself at last through the Rishis of the Vedas. This dreaming, meditating nature of the Hindus is manifestly the influence of their tropical clime. Of a cer-tainty their ancestors amid the snow-clad heights of the inaccessible Himalayas possessed this tendency in no marked degree and the ethnic radiation to more bracing climes with their uniform summer and winter seasons gave rise to a more physical vigor than we observe in this branch of the primitive Aryas.

Though all the sources of knowledge at hand point as clearly to a peaceful coloniza-tion of the peninsula by the forefathers of the Hindu as to conquest, the latter is probably the most consistent conclusion by the very nature they must have inherited from their surroundings. A strong race, con-scious of its own power, inclines to conquest and appropriation. Especially so in ancient times when might was law; this principle, alas! is not obliterated from modern codes. Though not openly paraded to inspire dread in those to be conquered or envy in a rival state, the subtile intrigues and diplomatic quibble of our 19th century stand forth a blot on the page of history to testify the

weakness of humanity.

Physical enervation, while not a necessity to high mental attainment, must be the result of continued contemplation, wherein the body is neglected for the mind. Physical vigor, on the other hand, may not oppose intellectual acquirements, but the extreme of one antagonizes the other. So, in the ages after the Aryans were domiciled in the plains of India, climatic influences wrought their changes, contemplation assumed its ultimate control and the Vedas were the result; while the energy of their ancestors, submerging itself in a sea of thought, gave the Hindu contentment with the bounds of his empire, asking only the limitless posses sions open to the conquests of, his grasping

An harmonious blending of the faculties in contemplation is the highest act of the finite.

its office transcends the entity that gives it birth, lifting veil upon veil of infinitude to leave veil upon veil behind, its practice is not the less a virtue productive of the highest good. That tranquility and happiness arising through the absence of desire, is the foe of human mind; absurd from its remoteness to mortality. What earthly happiness may be in store for man comes more from the attaining of desire, and the higher the desire the more joy in acquisition.

The Agnostic, seeing the inadequacy of human mind to trace inferior dogmas to a prime source, to unsimple the Infinite, settles into his complacent, non-contemplative agnosticism, denying himself the pleasure of securing, even though the object is not achieved. From neither asserting or denying and unable to state the limits of intelligent conception, did his mind but unbend its faculties to extended meditation he might trace a principle which would expand with every step as his adventurous intellect penetrated the deep mist, at last to learn the probabilities of spirit to be infinity and the spreading truth unbounded; while the unfathomable arcana of the one and the very immensity of the other would compel his puny intellect to own a power whose name is Eternity, whose existence he can but absolutely predicate.

Religion as the result of meditation shorn of that fear which too often accompanies a study of the Incomprehensible, must give us the highest standard of belief; ever unfolding, disclosing new truths and enlarging the old as we approach the unattainable foun-tain head. But this harmonious cogitation may be perverted and this perversion is usu-ally the preponderance of imagination. Of all the faculties of the mind, perhaps not one is so potent a factor in religion as that of imagination. It will be admitted that this element is the prime factor of faith, and as the materials for this faculty are gathered from true or false sources, the faith of the imaginer is moderately accurate or falla-cious. It follows, then, if perception gath-ers the materials and Reason is invoked to iscard the erroneous elements, imagination may rear a fair and habitable temple of

The wings of supposition are spread from the tediously building pinnacle of fact; if its flight is gauged by a manifestation of the spire, imagination will anticipate truth. But let the fearless mind assert its discretion and pause in the empyreal aether until Truth arises beneath and affords a temporary rest for the spent forces of mortality. Let us not forget as we near the stars, we are yet of the earth and may sail beyond the ris-ing reason to fall, Icarius like, from heights of presumption into a sea of destruction. dreams only weave themselves about the canopies of Reason's couch we are safe.

The perversion of harmonious contemplation is fallacious in proportion to its depth of balanced thought, and is due to the timidity of weak minds in the presence of immensity and which, not drawing proper deductions therefrom, turn upon fancy; or to the numerous ends of disreputable or wilful dominion that also must cater to the imaginative faculty to appease the mind that has traveled thus far. As true imagination springs from truth the source of the latter is inviolably connected with the former. Perception asserts two sources of knowledge, the me and the not me. Examination of the ego hypothecates consciousness, but unconsciously in gathering our materials, in subjecting them to the criterion of Reason and, later, in building on the foundation thus laid the mind will be found at the same time; collecting the elements of its own nature in like manner and assisting to rear the struc-

The Hindu realizes this in giving personal emotions symbols of the *not me*. The stars burn a sweet accord to his enraptured soul; the waters murmur sympathy to his affliction and Nature agrees with his varying moods. From this it must follow that the examination of the non ego is more delicate and more difficult, as we shall have to expunge falla cious harmonies existing between the me and the not me and attune these discords with

Through the soul of Hindu existence runs a perpetual thread of Nature-love and though devotees strove to think of the non each as illusion, Nature will not be gainsayed, but at every turn in the life of an Anchoret or Ascetic forced herself upon his perception. The very seclusion and retirement from the world endowed even the Ascetic with a love for tranquil creation which he is powerless to deny himself. Throughout the sacred books of the Hindus may be traced the sym-bolism of Nature, with all the delicacy and love of a warm and tender fancy.

It is from these two sources of knowledge that we derive the true and the false imagination. Some necessary points may escape perception through lacking skill in the selection of materials; the Reason may err in its office of mentor or the faculty of fancy fail to soar to its full scope, but with the human mind in a fairly developed state a reasonably true hypothesis may be arrived at. On the other hand, dull perception and weak Reason cannot but lead us into the blindest forms of haflucination. Occult knowledge, to the superficial, is the sole property of false magination, and the defects of its production, everywhere observable, can draw only contemptuous pity from a balanced mind.

As before stated, the Vedas are the result As before stated, the vedas are the result of harmonious contemplation, and the, Rig Veda perhaps gives us the purest conception of the Hindu mind in its unbiased state but the moment so carled "legislators" reared fancy on a foundation of fancy and interpreted its structure to meanings foreign to its nature, then comes the preponderance of the proportion with its consequent felicity.

magination with its consequent falsity.

But not with the Vedas may we look for he dawn of religion and the germ of metempsychosis, but merely for its purer develop-ment. The ancient Aryas were a nomadic race; their wealth was in their herds of cattle and horses, and here is the prime impulse to metempsychosis: Taught to venerate and worship that from which they derived good, they could not (and, with divine justice, would not) ignore the beasts of their protection a soul in common with man.

The Vedas teem with Hindu worship of ight; an adoration of brilliancy from combustion of material form. The Hindu could destroy and in destruction create the vital power of his worship; he could beget a form that glowed with this power which must, in time, consume its frail temple. The wood he ignited, the form he created, blazed with fleeting radiance but an instant, then left a blackened and smoking ruin for absorption in the Sun of Infinitude. With this worship of Light comes the inevitable suggestion of eternal life and the fleet horse and patient cow are not considered objects too humble for the Rishis to symbolize in verse that flows beside the songs of Agni, the god of fire.

The tendency of religious sentiment to recognize the esthetic, lent its great weight in according the Vedic mind, and made the conception of divinity in all life a possibili-

It is the converse of souls through the ty. Though apparent polytheism pervades medium of an external world; and though the Hymns, it is proven by ingenious theory that the root words, completely lost in ap-pelatives of unity, form but so many ways of expressing the high ideal of power with which they, of necessity, endowed the Supreme, and made their religion, as John-son says, "not so much the worship of many deities as the recognition of Deity everywhere.

And this is pure deduction of Hindu con-templation of Vedic times. In the post Vedic ages meditation seldom looked higher than the Vedas, and was so warped by the unscru-pulous to sacerdotal ends it became a prey to unbalanced faculties. This could not but lead to error and make of a just recognition of Universal Soul the folly of descending transmigration.

The speculative tendency of the Hindu mind, together with an intense Nature-love manifesting itself through senses which will not be gainsayed, has given the world a sublime conception, exalted because of the yearning to endow lower forms of life with that immortality conceded to man. This noble thought is the divine inmate of an imperfect temple, whose apparent blemishes are passed over by the Hindu with delightful uncertain-

The edifice is defective in that it deals wholly with transmigration on a descending scale, making it the result of sin where it is the effect of virtue. The Indian, thinking the immaculate soul of man lost its identity in Brahm, could conceive of no incarnation beyond man where spirit was absolved, until purified, from a distinct identity in Heaven. A true translation of the just thought of Universality of Soul would give us an idea of ascending transmigration: A development of spirit from the animal and plant into the man and reincarnation on the plane of humanity where life is unfit for the splendid circles that bring the mortal near his God.

This thought is generous and just. Harmonizing with the tender instincts of mercy, accounting for the diversity of existence, it is the consolation of mortality, the hope of

A Glimpse of One Theosophist.

[The following letter was not written for publication nor with any thought it would be seen by more than one person. The writer bad never seen and did not even-know the name of the person to whom it was addressed. It was in reply to an appeal for strength and guidance from one whose burdens seemed heavier than she could bear alone. "Through the Gates of Gold" pass noble souls from every station and degree; all souls struggling for the victory finally attain it whether the conflict be alongone path or another, whether by the theosophical, spiritualistic or any other, so that the aspiration is for the true and the good. Once the "Gate" is passed, the returning message is the same, sweet, sympathetic, strengthening, full of wisdom and grace by whatever road the responding soul has attained the goal. Amidst the noise and dust of exoteric Spiritualism and theosophy, this strong quiet voice comes ever and anon bearing its message of encouragement in the unmistakable tones of one who has conquered itself and thereby gained the kingdom of love and happiness. We cordially welcome it, let the source be what it may .- ED. JOURNAL.]

DEAR MADAM: Your favor of the 19th just came to-day. It may seem a strange suggestion for me to make, but I would not hasten to join the Theosophical Society; that you can do at any time. I would first satisfy myself fully as to what Theosophy means. I would examine carefully what conditions and relations are thus to arise. You will lose nothing by this course, and possibly be saved some disappointment. Your earnestness and sincerity are quite apparent from your letter. and there is no Theosophist, deserving the name and able to help you, who would not

But the simple truth is, others can help you very little. It has often been said that the Theosophist is not made; he becomes. Soul-growth, self-illuminaton, is simply the unfolding of the God within you. It is not so much what you read, or think, but rather what you feel (not the emotional kind of eeling, but that deeper kind--soul-feeling). Your fine womanly intuitions will guide you in all this. Look to the highest and best within your soul, and quietly determine to become that. The High Priest always entered the Holy of Holies alone, and no other being ever knew what transpired between him and the Presence. What temple is so hedged about with "Holiness to the Lord" as the human body? What High Priest like the spark of Divinity that inhabits it? This thing we are in search of is all in the Bible, Is in fact the key of the sacred text, but men have overshadowed it with pride and ecclesiasticism and hidden the Christ that was to have been revealed. Not on this mountain, nor in Jerusalem, nor in India, nor alone in the Theosophical Society is the real Host to be found, but in every earnest soul that subdues and aspires. Be not over anxious; wait, "be still," and the "peace that passeth understanding" will flow into your soul. Desire it earnestly, sincerely, with a desire that seizes hold of eternity, and the desire be-comes yourself. Then you can say, "neither and to wait." In reading, if a thing looks obscure, pass it by; it has no present message for you. Another time it will seem clear, if it contains anything you need; if not, puz-zling over it only adds to the obscurity. Be fully persuaded in your own mind. Place your soul in an atmosphere of absolute freedom. If your soul accuses you of sin or transgression, don't brood over it and thus transgression, don't prood over it and thus keep the accusation alive. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Here lies woman's greatest danger, her emotions betray her, and remorse damns her. Hold up your bead. and, looking in the face of your ideal, say: this will I be, and say to everything that cries nay, "Get thee behind me." If you have

tion where you alone suffer.

I take the liberty of sending you some little pamphlets and of naming several works that you may not have included in your list.

had great sorrows, that means you have been

in travail for greater joys, measure for meas-

ure, for such is the law of life. But for the deep furrows the soil would soon become

parched and dry, and all the verdure disap-pear. Learn to be thankful even for afflic-

The above named are especially valuable, rich in truth, and especially in suggestiveness. If I can be of any service to you in any way I shall be glad. "Be of good cheer, for it is your father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

Sincerely yours, "F. T. S." Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1888.

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal. Effects of Animal Organism on Electro-Magnetism.

I should hesitate about communicating to the Journal the main facts herein detailed, were it not for two inducements; one of which is that among the subjects enumerated on the paper's heading, to which it is devoted, is that of the sciences; the other is that intelligent Spiritualists as a class are more openminded to receive new truths and are less fearful of investigating fresh discoveries than other people. In the last few days I have made a discovery that shows a close relation between psychic or life force (ani-mal magnetism) and the forces known as electricity and magnetism. The discovery is likely to lead to a better comprehen-sion of the correlation of these forces, when it is further investigated and considered. More than a year ago I pointed out in an article in the JOURNAL, on magnetism as a remedial agent, that magnetism as displayed in minerals and as evolved by electricity, was not identical to animal magnetism; and deplored the fact that the two forces had been confused in the minds of many by having the same name, which fact having the enabled char enabled charlatans and quacks who knew nothing of these forces, to mys-tify and dupe their yet more ignorant subjects. It has been gratifying to me to see that the view then expressed has been sus-tained and substantiated by H. D. G. in his investigations of spirit telegraphy. How-ever he has shown that there are more properties in common between mineral magnetism and psychic force, than I supposed existed, although conclusively proving that they are different forces. For example he states that animal magnetism will attract iron filings, but not exactly in the same manner that a magnet or an electric current attracts them. He further shows that the current generated or employed by Dr. Wells has inductive effects similar to ordinary electric currents. It is known that an electric current conveyed

by a wire or any 'metallic conductor, has a continuous magnetic field surrounding such conductor throughout its entire length and circuit; that this magnetism is a constant accompaniment of every electrical current and has been supposed to be an essential manifestation of any electrical current. It is by virtue of this attending magnetism that induction takes place and currents are excited in other wires near by. But for this inductive effect the operations of the ordinary telegrapher would be brought to a stand still, and the generation of dynamic elec-tricity would be an impossibility, while electric lighting with its many advantages would not be in existence. The great detector of electric currents,—the galvanometer needle, depends for its action upon the magnetism that whirls about a wire that conveys an electric current. But I have discovered that when an animal organism is made a part of the circuit of the current that the magnetism of the current is extinguished up to a certain point, or made latent, or absorbed in some way, by what I suppose to be the vital force of the living organism; and that beyond this point the magnetism More extended again becomes apparent. comparative researches with more delicate apparatus, will no doubt show that in the case of different individuals the amount of magnetism thus made latent will vary. The same current carrying a definite amount of magnetism when passed continuously through a metallic conductor, will have a measurable quantity of its magnetism extinguished when passed through a living organ-Or the subject may be stated thus: the vital force of the individual has in some way an equivalent relation to a fixed amount of magnetism of an electric current; and when a living organism is made a part of the circuit of an electric current, the current loses an inductive effect proportional to the equivalent relation. A current may be strong enough to rack a person and yet not carry magnetism sufficient to deflect a deli-cate galvanometer. It may, if flowing through a continuous metallic conductor, by the power of its magnetism on an electro-magnet, hold up several pounds of iron; but if in the circuit of this same current an animal organism is introduced, it will not then sus-tain the finest point of a cambric needle. What becomes of the magnetism? How can a human body, or I suppose any animal body, cause so large an amount of this force to disappear? The phenomenon prompts further investigation and inquiry and may open new field for discovery and application. Newark, N. J. C. H. MURRAY.

Makes the Weak Strong.

The season when that tired feeling is experienced by almost every one, is here once more, and again many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparina to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulat-ing for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that leathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe



For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Disease: Recommended by professional and business men. Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

BURLINGTON, VT.

FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM BAKING
POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proves in millions of homes for more than a quater of a centify. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest Purest, and most Healthful. Dr., Price's cream Haking Powder does not contain Ammonia Lime, or Alom. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured In 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanor, O. BLESSED BE DRUDGERY-A Sermon. 2 mailed, Religious and other standard books. Catalogu free. Callor write, CHARLES H. KERR & CO, Publishers, 175 DEARBORN'STo. C-1CAGO.



TO LADIES. Greatest Bargains

PER CEN EAST AND WEST, Correspondence Solicited, Address ALLEN C. MASON, Tacoma, Wash, Ter.

"ERADICATOR,"

FOR LADIES ONLY. FOR LABBS ONLY.

Have you heard of "Eraditor." the wonderful preparation for removing "superfluous hair" from the face, arms, necks, and moles instantly! Positively no pain, so nor relicuists. Perfect, harmiess. Send twenty five cents for sumple package and circulars. We also carry a fine line of tolget articles never before introduced in this country. Intelligent ladies wanted to act as our agents in every city in the United States Liberal terms. Address INTERNATIONAL 101 LET CO., Room 91, 161 LaSaile Street, Chicago, III.



The only perfect substitute for Mother's milk. Invaluable in A pre-digested food for Dyspeptics, Consumptives, Convalescents. Perfect nutrient in all Wasting Diseases, Requires no cooking. Our Book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," mailed free.

DOLIBER, GOODALE & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

OFFERED FOR SALE AND FOR RENT FERTILE PRAIRIE LANDS

-IN-Renville, Kandiyohi, Chippewa and Bigstone Cos., Minnesota.

\$6 to \$12 Per Acre. Good Educational and

FREE FARE: PURCHASERS

OF 160 ACRES.

Timber Lands in Isanti, Pine and Carlton Counties

Around the beautiful STURGEON AND MOONE LAKE. Write for maps and illustated pamphlets. Correspondence solicited.

die Goff's Historical Map of the United States.

References required. Address NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUB. CO.,

1824 Wabash Ave., Chicago

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Not o ly gives instant case to all who suffer pain, bu cures all Congestions and Inflammations, whether o the Lungs, Throat, Bowels, etc.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure complete d_I gestion and absorption of the feed, cause a healthy action of the Liver and render the Bowels natural in their operation