No. 8

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

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#### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SEYBERT COMMISSION.

By Hon. A. B. Richmond.

This second Epistle, beloved, I now write unto you, in both which I stir up your pure minds by seeking for truth as earnestly as you are; of these phenomena; and I here call your at- deceit in this. It was far beyond the com- precluded the possibility of fraud. Mistake or way of remembrance.—2 Peter. 3:1. beloved sons, I warn you.---1 Cor. 4:14. Be sober, be vigilant: because your adversary, the devil, as a roaming lion, walketh about seeking

GENTLEMEN OF THE SEYBERT COMMISSION.

whom he may devour.---1 Peter 5:8.

Respected friends: It gives me great pleasure at this time to renew our brief yet pleasant correspondence which terminated somewhat abruptly on your part a year ago. Doubtless you will remember that one Henry Seybert gave to the University of Pennsylvania the sum of \$60,000 to be devoted "to the maintenance of a chair in the said University to be known as the Adam Seybert Chair of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, upon the condition that the incumbent of said chair, either individually or in conjunction with a commission of the University faculty, shall make a thorough and impartial investigation of all systems of morals, religion or philosophy which assume to represent the truth, and particularly of modern Spiritualism." Since my last letter to you the interare honest Christian gentlemen, doubtless

should be expended in strict accordance with

the wishes of the generous donator.

Remember, gentlemen, it is not the "University of Pennsylvania" alone that is interested in the proper expenditure of the yearly interest accruing on the "mortgage bonds" which constitute this munificent bequest In fact, the world at large is the legatee of the late Henry Seybert, while the trustees of the University are also trustees of the deceased philanthropist who desired to educate and enlighten his fellow men. It was sacred trust he imposed upon them, and by every principle of manhood and morality should that trust be faithfully executed Has this been done? Has the "Adam Sevbert" Chair been established? and has the incombent of that chair, either individually or in conjunction with a commission of the University faculty, complied with the obligations that entitle them to the possession of the Seybert bequest? Will you, gentlemen, kindly inform the public on this question? Will you tell the legatee, what has been done with the annual interest of the \$60,000, and if it has been expended by the trustees of the University in strict accord ance with the desire of the generous dead? appear in our courts of equity against them; cial forums, yet dare you say that his spirit other wrongs done on earth pass the boun. | me to wander from my subject. daries of the Spirit-world, to be returned like

Spiritualism are to-day attracting the at- side of your worthy chairman as another tention of the public mind as they never did | product of his "gooseberry receipt," I am before. The most prominent public prints | constrained to say that if I ever received a acknowledge their existence and relate their | telegraphic message dictated by a human day. The unseemly scoffs and senseless ications through the telegraph I have desneers of even learned commissioners prove | scribed, that cannot be explained by the most naught against them. One of the ablest and learned electricians of to-day. Apparently most conservative papers printed on this con- | no human hand manipulated the key, and no tinent, one with a world-wide circulation, human intelligence alone dictated the mesthe Scientific American, 88y8:

come the one grand event of the world's egraph office. al foundation, no more important work has stood it, to wit: "Sir, do all you can to combeen offered to men of science than their bat the error into which my Commissioners vitæ. the philosopher's stone, and perpetual faithful. motion, is of less importance to mankind than the verification of Spiritualism."

assumed demand it; both law and common honesty require it at your hands, and if you SIXTH PAGE.—Notes from Onset. Seances with Dr. Schem- | fail to perform the plain obligation of your | erborn. A Twelve-year-old Preacher. Self-Control. | trust, coming years will give you an unen- | ter?" when it immediately answered,

Since my letter to you of September, 1887, I have given 'the subject of sc-called spirit manifestations considerable attention. have witnessed a number of phenomena uned by your position, investigate "carefully, any other scientific problem submitted to carefulness to meet the demands of veracity." you; and when you have done so, that you will fearlessly and truthfully announce the result in a manner becoming a great comwrite not these things to shame you, but as my | cerely as you do; there is no mercenary motive on their part, no desire to misappro- Lake some six weeks after. priate a bequest of \$60,000, or to violate obligations due to the generous dead. Justice under the law and respect for their religious faith is all they ask from you, and you will be less than men if their demand is unheeded.

MY LATE EXPERIENCE. with either the sounder or the battery. On | "gooseberry." current.

The crumbling dust of Henry Seybert cannot | graphic operator—and my own experience as | all the questions on the slates. There is | slate the following: an electrician, I did the best I could under one here that wants to come." I returned his voiceless lips may be silent in our judi- | the circumstances, unaided either by the re- | the key to my pocket, and picking up the pafulgent rays of a "penny mirror," or the pe- pers laid them on the centre of the slates, ting, the forces not being sufficient to condoes not live and through the invisible culiar properties of 'Caffray's flypaper," keeping my left hand on them all the time. clude it. Do not open the slates for we will gesting that if the slates were written upon, "it agency of unseen powers demand justice at | which performed such an important part in | Instantly I distinctly heard the pencil write | surely give you that for which you are seek- | was thought by some to be a gigantic scheme your hands? As the "voice of the blood of your late profound investigations. Pardon a moment, then it stopped. I unlocked the ing and desire. Yours, George H.S." Abel cried from the ground," and reached the me, gentlemen, but my admiration for your | slates and found a short communication ear of the Most High, so may the plaints of peculiar system of scientific inquiry has led | plainly written on the lower one. It was a

I had several quite lengthy interviews answering echoes through the same power with Mr. Rowley on different days, and each that accused the first murderer of his crime. | time under different test conditions, and now Gentlemen, the phenomena of modern at the risk of having my name placed by the wonders to thousands of eager readers every | brain, I then and there did receive communsages. For several hours I talked with Dr. !

"Now these things seem to justify us in re- | Wells, Mr. Rowley's control, on subjects un- | miles from Lily Dale had written me, send- | I observed what was going of above the table curring to the subject of Spiritualism.... | known to the medium. receiving correct an- | ing two interrogatories; one addressed to her | without regard to the mysterious phenomeand to point out some of the things which swers in matters that Mr. Rowley could have mother who had been dead over two years, na transpiring beneath. In fact I did not science has to do with.... In the first place | had no knowledge of, and if I know anything | and one to a friend who died recently. I | care who wrote beneath the table; I was then, we find no words wherewith adequately | from the evidence of my senses, Mr. Rowley | placed the first interrogatory in my pocket- | only determined that there should be no to express our sense of the magnitude of its | did not and could not have moved the key in- | book, the other in my vest pocket, and visited | fraud practiced on my slates, which were importance to science, if it be true. Such closed in the box. A portion of the time he | Will A. Mansfield, another well known me- | securely fastened together with screws as words as profound, vast, stupendous, would touched the outside of the box with a pen dium. I procured two well-cleaned slates, narrated, and held by me alone on the top of need to be strengthened a thousand-fold to | holder at any place I directed, and the sound- | on one of which he placed a small piece of | the table. be fitted to such a use. If true, it will be- er worked as freely as one in an ordinary tel- slate pencil. I covered this with the other

history; it will give an imperishable lustre | At one time during our interview, I was nar- | strong twine. A common table was between | ly an hour. I became impatient, but rememto the glory of the nineteenth century. Its rating to the gentlemen, present my experi- us. This was in day light, in a well lighted bering the terrible ordeal your chairman discoverer will have no rival in renewn..... ence at Cassadaga Lake one year ago. I re-For Spiritualism involves a stultification of lated to them the communication I received what are considered the most certain and purporting to come from Henry Seybert, a sometime with one interrogatory in my vest ed the séance until I became satisfied that no fundamental conclusions of science..... If | photograph copy of which I sent you with my | pocket, the other in my pocket-book. The | result would be obtained that day, and made the pretensions of Spiritualism have a ration- former letter, and I repeated it as I under- medium had hold of my right hand across another appointment. The next day I visitverification. A realization of the elixir have fallen. They were unworthy and un-HENRY SEYBERT."

While engaged in the conversation the sounder was silent. Mr. R. was listening to Gentlemen of the Seybert Commission, the | me as if I was relating a matter new to him. public mind demands a "thorough and im- He sat with a pen holder in his hand, one end partial investigation." The duties you have of which touched the box. When I came to the word "unworthy," the sounder broke in upon my relation with most vehement raps. paused and inquired, "What is the mat-

"You are wrong! That word is untruthful." "Who says so?" I inquired. The answer was: "Henry Seybert told me

so. He says the word is untruthful." Now, gentlemen, I do not endorse the relate to you my experiences, hoping there- | the telegraph key. The invate evidence on the by to induce you to give the subject farther | pages of your very able report of both its truth | consideration, and that you will lay aside and candor would not justify me in believyour scoffs and sneers, and with a candor be- | ing that you were untruthful; yet you know | coming the subject, and a sincerity demand- that this is a censorious world, and there are those who may think that as commissioners thoroughly and impartially," as you would | you did not "handle the truth with sufficient "Only this—nothing more."

During my conversation with the telegraph, the "unseen force" informed me that promise that occurred to me at Cassadaga

MY EXPERIENCE AT LILY DALE—EXPERIMENT NO. 1.

In the month of August last I visited Lily parts being connected by hinges, and when sults; yet every medium informed me that I amined. Across the box at right angles to sired me to be patient, and that in the end I

> complete answer to one of the interrogatories I had written, and signed by the well known signature of the one to whom it was addressed. Gentlemen of the Seybert Commission, there was no fraud, no magic, no deception in this experiment; a power un known to science had written an intelligent communication on the inside of two slates locked together, under circumstances that absolutely preclude even the suggestion of deception, or the trick of a magician. I have preserved these slates intact for your inspection if your desire to investigate has survived your late wonderful experience.

EXPERIMENT NO. 2. A lady residing in a city two hundred

was signed with the full name of the person | could not see it with the naked eye. terrogatory. After this answer was received, a communication in Latin, and one in telegwhile we were in conversation, the medium | raphy, while the upper state was filled with seemed to go into convulsions; he arose to a communication signed Henry Seybert. them, and in less than fifteen seconds, he at that time. said. "There, it is done!" and releasing my Now, gentlemen, remember that these hand, he sank into a chair as if greatly ex- | slates were kept under my surveillance the serious consideration and the exercise of

your "trained habits of investigation." EXPERIMENT NO. 3.

The day after experiment No. 2, Aug. 7, 1888. Dale as the Association ground is called. Be- I procured two clean slates and visited Miss fore leaving home I had purchased a pair of | Lizzie Bangs. I prepared an interrogatory and hinged slates, through the frames of which I | placed it with a fragment of pencil between In July last, I visited Mr. W. S. Rowley, of | inserted a "staple bolt." I placed a small | the slates, tied a string around them and Cleveland, Ohio, the medium for independent | fragment of slate pencil between them and | laid them on a table placed in the centre of spirit telegraphing. I found him to be a very | passed a padlock through the bolt, thus se- | a well lighted room, the windows and door intelligent, pleasant gentleman, who gave curely locking them together. At the hotel being open. The medium was seated oppome every opportunity to thoroughly examine on the Association grounds I opened the site me; the slates between us on the table; his device. I saw only an ordinary battery, slates to see that the pencil yet remained be- | they were not out of my sight one moment. sounder and key. The key was inclosed in a | tween them. I then visited several mediums | I placed my hand on one end of the slates; small box that opened in halves, the two on four consecutive days, but obtained no re- Miss Bangs placing hers on the other end. We sat thus, and conversed for some time, I open permitted the key to be critically ex- would in a few days; that their controls de- relating to her my experience with Mr. Rowley in Cleveland. Soon I heard a faint the key was a coil of small copper wire at- | would receive communications that would | noise between the slates. It did not sound tached at each end to small brass plates surprise and convince me. With the exam- like writing but more like the crawling of screwed to the sides of the box. This coil ple of your worthy chairman in his patient an insect imprisoned between them; in a few had no connection with the wires from the endeavors to become a medium before me, I moments there came three distinct raps. I \$4,800, and as the trustees of the University say that it could have no possible connection his case, I might become a product of the written in the Morse alphabet; one of them signed by the one to whom the interrogatory they earnestly desire that the said interest | the top of the key was a small brass spring | On a bright sunny afternoon I visited Mr. | was directed, and who could not in this life bent in such a way that when the box was Pierre Keeler at his cottage. The room was read telegraphy. The other by a prominent | There was another incident that occurred closed it could not touch the inside of the lighted by two windows through which the jurist who died a number of years ago. I at Cassadaga Lake during the last summer top, and on the closest examination a modern | sunlight passed unobstructed. I was seated | made an appointment for another séance the | meeting, that is worthy of your attention. I electrician would fail to see that either the on one side of a small plain table; Mr. Keeler next day, and procuring two new clean slates was somewhat connected with it, yet not coil or the spring could produce any effect on on the other; the slates securely locked were I passed a screw through each end of the under either of the characters announced in the battery current in breaking or closing it. | between us, lying on the table. I had pre- | frames. At the appointed time I again vis | the above head line. Several gentlemen of I understand from Mr. Rowley that the de- | pared five questions at my hotel; these were | ited the medium, Miss Lizzie Bangs. I opened | our city procured two slates, placed a pencil vice was constructed according to instruct closely folded up in such a manner that the slates and permitted her to place a small between them, fastened them together with tions from his control, Dr. Wells, yet the use it was impossible for any one to read them. I piece of pencil between them; then closing four screws, covering the screwheads with of the coil or spring is not apparent to the took one of them in one hand, placing the them I screwed them securely together. I sealing wax, on which was impressed several modern scientist; but this much I will say: others on top of the table. Mr. Keeler placed | told the medium that I desired that she | seals in such a manner that they could not They are no part of a magical device, and | cne of his hands on the end of the slates to- | should not touch the slates, and therefore I | be opened without detection. I was requestwhen the box is closed, covering the key and | wards himself. We sat for some time, when | placed them under the table-cloth, yet holding | ed to take the slates to Lily Dale, visit the coil, no human hand outside of the box can | he remarked: 'My control says that there is no | them with my hands, firmly clasping their | mediums, and if possible obtain communitouch them or use them to break the battery | name on the paper in your hand; that he sides. Miss Bangs laid her fingers lightly on | cations on them with the seals unbroken. does not know you, and does not know who the end of the slates, outside of the cloth. took the slates as requested, but being called At one of my interviews with Mr. Rowley you want to communicate with." I opened | Very soon I heard the pencil write; in a mo- away from the camp ground before I had he permitted me to remove the whole device the paper and found it true; there was no ment it ceased, and the medium picked up a tried the experiment, I left them with a geninto another room, adjust it myself under name on it. I wrote the proper name, re-slate of her own and wrote very rapidly the tleman well known in our city as a man such conditions as absolutely precluded the folded it, and again held it in my hand for following: "Have partially written a mes- of intelligence and integrity. He visited a possibility of fraud or deception. While I some minutes with no result, when Mr. sage, will finish it at another time. George." medium with them before I left and informwas adjusting the instrument I did wish so Keeler remarked: "I think we will have to I did not open the slates but took them to my ed me that he thought he heard the pencil much that the member of your commission | unlock the slates and let me pass my hand | hotel room and locked them in my trunk. | write, but that the communication was not who possesses the "trained habits of observa- over their inner surface." Very unwilling. The next day I again visited the medium, completed. The medium confirmed this statetion," had been present with his "pocket by I took the key from my pocket and was placed the slates under the table cloth, hold-ment. When I returned home I informed the looking glass" to have helped me to solve the about placing it in the lock when Mr. Keeler | ing them as before. Soon I heard a slight | investigators who had prepared the slates mystery. But assisted by a friend-Mr. hurriedly wrote on a slate by his side: "Let "ticking" sound beneath the cloth, and soon what I had done and heard in relation to them. Woodruff, who is an accomplished tele- the lock alone. We will write as it is. Put it ceased, and Miss Bangs wrote on her own A day or two after an anonymous correspond-

message, but will have to have one more sit-

Again I took the slates to my hotel and locked them in my trunk. The next day I visited the medium and placed the slates as before. I waited patiently over a half an scheme" did not work. When the slates hour, heard no sound, when Miss Bangs came home and were opened there was no again wrote on her slate: "We cannot write on the slates to day, but will another time.' I have said that the medium "wrote on her slate, etc.," I mean by that, that she placed the slate on her lap under the table, holding it with one hand, while the other remained on the cloth over the slates on the top of the table, and although I watched her arm as closely as you state that you did the thumb of the medium, on page 21 of your admira- has been awakened in this vicinity by a test ble report, yet I did not see the least movement. You will observe, gentlemen, that I of Spiritualism. About two weeks ago Rev. pursued your astute method of investigation.

The next day I again visited the medium, and securely bound them together with a and placed the slates as before. We sat nearroom. I laid the slates at my left hand endured in his effort to become a medium. I out of reach of the medium. We sat for imitated his Job-like patience and continuthe table. In a few moments he let go of my | ed the medium, placed the slates as before. hand and taking up a slate that was leaning | Each time I had carefully held them with against the wall by his side, commenced to the screw heads upward, and from the "slots" write rapidly thereon. In a moment he in the heads of the screws I had drawn a penhanded it to me, and I read on its surface a cil mark on the frames so that if the screws complete answer to the interrogatory in my | were turned without my knowledge I would vest pocket, which he had not seen. This observe it with a magnifying glass, even if I

to whom it was addressed. The name was As soon as the medium placed her fingers an unusual one; the first with two syllables, over the end of the slates, I heard the pencil the second with one, and the third with two. | write most vigorously, and so loudly that it The medium could not possibly have known could have been heard across the room. the name of either the one to whom it was | When the writing ceased, I opened the slates addressed or the one who propounded the in- and was surprised to find on the lower slate his feet while yet holding my right hand, will have these slates photographed, and you and in tones of agony shouted: "Oh! oh!! | will doubtless observe the fact that the hand oh!!! Hold those slates out at arms length! writing is the same as that on the slate ob-Hold them out!! Hold them out!!!" I did so, | tained by me over a year ago through Mr. shaking them violently while I thus held | Watkins, a photograph of which I sent you

hausted. I opened the slates and found writ- | whole time of the experiments; no hand but ten on one of them, a lengthy and complete | mine touched them, not even the medium's; answer to the question in my pocket-book, of this I am as certain as I am that I was at and signed with the full name of the moth. Lily Dale and conducted the test, and yet the er of the lady who sent me the interrogato- communications were written by an inanimission. Remember that the Spiritualists it would be with me from time to time, and ries. It was beautifully written and cor- mate fragment of stone, placed between two ask no especial favors at your hands; they are assist me in obtaining evidence of the truth rectly punctuated. Gentlemen, there was no slates under such conditions as absolutely they desire that fraud may be exposed as sin- | tention to the singular verification of this | mon place deceptions of itinerating show- | deception. How was it done? Does its exmen. It was a phenomenon worthy of your | planation come within scope of your trained habits of investigation? It will not do for you to simply deny it. The fact of the existence of like phenomena all over the civilized world has been proven by hundreds of witnesses as truthful and as competent to testify as to what they have seen as are the members of your commission. You were appointed to investigate this subject; you are paid for your labor by the munificent bequest of a Christian philanthropist who only desired that you should search for the truth, and when you had found it to honestly proclaim it to the world. Dare you do this? Remember that the interest of \$60,000 for all time to come is by Henry Seybert's bequest to be appropriated to this and like investigations, and you can not honestly permit it to be diverted from this purpose by the trustees of the university, by so shallow an investigation as is narrated in your "Gooseberry report." Future generations will judge your conduct with unswerving justice, and you will live or est on said bonds must amount to the sum of battery, and any ordinary electrician would determined to persevere even though, as in opened the slates and found two messages just stewards of the sacred parable live today in the opinion of mankind.

THE DEVIL AND THE PREACHER.

antinone of curcity papers informed the pub-"Have done much toward finishing the lic of the facts above stated. At the same time with a spirit that would eminently qualify him to act on the Seybert Commission, sugto sell his (my) book." When I read it, I most fully appreciated the generous wish of poor old Job, "Oh! that mine adversary had written a book." Nevertheless the "gigantic" writing there. Then I thought of what an eminent scientist once said, "That a good failure often proved as much as a successful experiment," and I was consoled. About the same time a similar test was prepared in a village near our city, an account of which I copy from a daily paper.

> SLATE WRITING EXTRAORDINARY. LILY DALE, September 15—Great interest experiment in the slate writing phenomenon (Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISCUSSION.

REV. A. H. QUINT, D. D.

Grave practical questions of more than local interest may best be met, it seems to me, by first deciding what the public school exactly is. This question should be considered with judicial calmness and fearlessness, and without the slightest regard to what we might wish it should be. This question settled, the occasional practical questions will settle themselves. Standing upon a solid basis, we should not make the slightest concession to Roman Catholics or to Protestants, or to the great class outside of both. The State knows no such classes; only citizens. The State establishes schools by public taxation, for the children, not of Romanists, nor of Protestants, nor of the outside class, but of citizens. That is to say, the public school is a purely secular institution. It cannot teach religion in any form,

or of any kind. To this view an investigation which I was forced to make twenty-five years ago compelled me. It was from a standpoint not mainly watching, Romanism, but noticing the non-Evangelical assumptions which were deluding us with the pretense that a vapory sentimentalism possible for our schools was a satisfactory religious training.

No person believes more strongly than do that a true and complete education must be religious. The religious faculty must be cultivated, and instruction in religious truth is an absolute necessity. But this only suggests that the public school must not pretend to give a complete education. The hours of the public school are few in the year, the teachers are not selected for Christian faith or qualities, the course of study is secular, and the home is the place of nurture. Let the public school be remanded to its impor-

tant but very partial place. Now, first, that the school is secular is in accord with the spirit of our Government. The State in our land does not exist to teach religion. I do not refer, of course, to the character of the Province which preceded our national independence. The Massachusetts which established grammar schools expressly to counteract "one chief project of that old deluder Satan," which in the last century made the appointment of teachers dependent upon the approval of the local minister, and which would not commission the first officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company until those persons had passed a satisfactory examination in the doctrines of justification by faith and of the work of the Holy Ghost, has passed away. The Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Massachusetts says: "No ing God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiment." Its Bill of Rights says also: "All religious sects and denominations demeaning themselves peaceably and as good citizens of the Commonwealth shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." A statute, in the same spirit, forbids the introduction of any textbook "favoring the tenet of any particular sect of Christians." These are in harmony with the act of the people which, in 1833, finally destroyed the power of towns or the State to tax the people for the support of churches.

These provisions declare a perfect equality of religious denominations, that no one shall be put in power by law, and that no tenet of any sect shall be favored. This necessarily rules out of schools religious instruction, if it is consistently carried out. A Romanist cannot impose his tenets upon a Protestant child, and a Protestant teacher cannot impose his tenets upon a Catholic child. A Baptist teacher cannot teach immersion, and a Congregational teacher cannot teach endless punishment. Whether we like this or not, it is the fact. No "common law" even, no theory of some unwritten power in the State, can override the constitutional fetters which the American Revolution produced. No clearer authority is needed than that of Judge Story, in his opinion in the great Girard will case, where he declares this new limitation, and where he says, of the equality stated in the Pennsylvania Bill of Rights (like others), that "the language must have been intended to extend equally to all sects whether they believe in Christianity or not, whether they were Jews or infidels."

It is not the spirit of the American Government for the State to select and pay, from public taxes, ministers of the gospel to preach even sound doctrine, however much it might be for the public good. On the same principle it is not for the State to employ school teachers at gospel of Christ to children; and any religion less than that is not worth fighting over.

It has been said that the state has inherent right and duty to determine what the education of children shall be. There is much truth in this, but it needs very careful limitations. Did the protestant world approve when the Catholic authorities in Italy (if I remember) seizing from his parents the Jewish boy Mortara, educated him in the Romanist faith? The truth is, the State must insist. for its own existence and welfare in a republic, on the instruction of children in all needed branches, and for the diffusion of general intelligence as against ignorance. This grand idea demands the school system: but let it stop when it interferes with religious faiths.

struction in public schools is absolutely immon—Romanist, Protestant, Indifferent, Jew, | dwindled away by fever or shot. stitutions.

It may be said that we have the Bible read in schools. 'A law of 1855 required it, and a law of 1880 forbade all "note or comment," and excused from it all pupils whose parents | tive sense of justice. Dr. Plumb was right. objected to it. How much Bible is that? One teacher reads of Moses in the bulrushes, and of David and Goliath; and another reads colorless Psalms. Suppose the law be chang- to manhood. ed, and note and comment be made lawful whose doctrine is to be taught by the teacher to our children?

rularize the schools. It is simply assert- | people ought not to be used to forw-

ing the American principle that no church or anti-church shall use for its own purposes the public schools maintained by the taxa. tion of the people. It makes them no more religious teaching to parents, where God

It must not be understood that secularizing the schools excludes teaching and training in the moral virtues. These lie at the basis of all beliefs or no beliefs. They enter necessarily into the government of every school, and the daily intercourse of one pupil with all other pupils. They can not by any possibility be share of the school money. The aggrieved put out of sight. They are proper subjects | sect has a right to say: "You force your of direct instruction. The Massachusetts | views into the school; we demand our share constitution, which prohibits so plainly the of money for our views." The impregnable tenets of every sect and denomination, ex- position for the State to take is that no occapressly directs all teachers to "inculcate the | sion for such a criticism shall exist; and, upand frugality, honesty and punctuality in | tion to support denominational schools. their dealings; sincerity, good humor and all among the people." Nor is there any doubt | touch upon different churches. It is true | alcoholic. No objection was made to wash- | have well, ought not to vote. that this subject should be emphasized even farther than it now is.

our wisdom.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISCUSSION—PART II.

To make the public school avowedly secuple of government. Moneys raised by tax- says at once the plain fact, whatever it may work. ation of the people can not rightfully be used | be, coming naturally, and mentioned in a can give a complete education is of course ex-| cluded. Its work is narrowly limited. When a Roman Catholic teacher in the Catholic World heads his recent article, "Send the whole Boy to School," his title makes the fatal assumption that the "school" is to annihilate the home, the schoolmaster to depose the parent. The school does not "educate" in any complete sense. It ought not, and it can not. It is to teach the boy reading, writing, arithmetic, and other needful things, with a special regard to practice in thinking. This secular basis has particular advant-

ages in regard to present questions. 1. It affords a reasonable and just basis upon which to ask all citizens to unite. It says to every sect and denomination: There is nothing in this instruction which in any way assails, or even slurs, your doctrines. Disputed religious questions are no more to be allowed in a public school than they quire whether any church likes or dislikes er social evil than a rum seller, they are tients. The people will have better doctors in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipcan unite on equal terms, without injury to conscience, in a town meeting, or in piano instruction, or in a cotton mill, what reason is there for not uniting children in classes to read, write, and cipher?

I am aware that the answer would be made by some that it is because we do not teach religion; which must really mean, and conscientiously so, their religion. There is great force in this, but it is based upon the totally erroneous theory that the public school, or ago. any school, proposes to give a complete education. The public school occupies but a small portion of the pupil's time. A pupil who attends the very longest period of schooling in a year is in school only one-sixth of the hours of a year which remain after we give eight hours nightly to sleep. This leaves five-sixths of the time of every pupil open to religious instruction. Surely there is no hardship in so limited an amount of secular study, which leaves so much time for religious instruction according to the doctrines of the parent, or his church. If writing on a different phase of school questions, it could be shown how much more time could be deducted from the school hours, or more rapid progress be made, by omitting comparatively needless studies, dropping a mass of written exercises which uselessly harass teacher and pupil alike, and abandoning worse than useless examinations. But apart from this, is it not a wise economy to unite in purely secular study, at the expense of the State, and leave religion to the parent? There can be no heresy in the multiplication table, no doctrinal error hidden in the names of rivers and oceans. The only question would seem to be whether the teacher of religious instruction should, or should not, be paid by the State; and to this question there can be but one answer.

It were useless to pretend not to see that the "parochial school" question is just now the point of divergence. The Roman Catholic Church is establishing its own schools, and the expense of the tax payers to teach the the State can not prevent it. The Catholic has as much right to establish a Catholic school as the Episcopalian to establish St. Paul's school. It is believed by many that numerous Catholics will not support the parochial schools; but neither the signs of the times, nor the nature of the case, justify, in my mind, such an expectation. If, however, such a division of feelingamong Catholics is possible, it can only be upon the basis of a completely non-sectarian, absolutely secular, public school. Otherwise, the dissenting Catholic has no possible argument | License Bill and the Necessity for a National | to sustain him as against others of his own | Party to Bring About Prohibition." The dis- | the medical profession, during a period of the wealthiest farmers thereabouts. His church. I put little faith in it, but I consider it the more important that the sense of | think how the Republicans and Democrats | cessity nor justification for giving patients, | from Chicago and four miles from the town justice and fairness in the minds of non-Catholics shall be fully met. If any religious | fought to save the same thing—slavery—that | citing article in various drinks which anoth- | and its remoteness from travel might make denominations should insist upon having the public school favor their views, and succeed crats wanted slavery saved because it was in | claimed, "produces fevers, feeds rheumatism, | for ghosts, were these spirits of the kind that But, secondly, any satisfactory religious in- in doing it, the public school is doomed.

The misfortune of this separation is not, better for religion than a formal sham. We likely to separate the children of the people can not teach the distinctive tenets of any into two great classes, largely by nationali-Christian denomination. Then, without ten- ties and almost into hostile camps, gives one authority as a tenet on one hand, nor to the | with habits of increasing toleration and redenial of Christ's divinity on the other; and | spect for each other as citizens, of incalculaneither of these will leave the field to us, nor | ble advantage to the republic. Nor can I for- |

> pel any whose hearts are with the public came out as Abolitionists. school, but give them all a platform which the mass of the people will feel and say is fair and right. The people have an instinc-The misfortune which confronts society and | these words: the State is not religious divergence, but the separation from infancy, through childhood

only sure way to answer any future demand

views of any sect, denomination, or combination of denominations. This principle applies just as much to Catholic as to Protestant, to Protestant as to Catholic, to both toirreligious than a State blacksmith shop | gether as to unbeliever, and to unbeliever as would be. It would teach the ordinary to both together. We can refuse a concession branches at the public expense, and leave only upon grounds of impartial justice. Pashimself placed it. God established the fami- ciples first, and then firmness. The people ry." ly; men established the public school sys will never knowingly consent that any church, sect, or denomination, shall interfere with, control, or bias the public school. But the same answer must be given to every denomination alike. We cannot use the schools for any religious teaching, and then consistently refuse any particular denomination which feels aggrieved a proportionate

> that, under the Massachusetts statute, a disreason, the facts should be unpleasant to his gratification of such appetites. church, that church must do as we do about While Prohibitionists do not understand thinks his customers needs whisky as a doctor form upon which all citizens can stand. and on that platform they will stand, and not perfear. Its teaching will not, however, ascribe to any denomination an interpretation of its doctrines—either by inference, omission, or direct statement-which that church disclaims. Pupils must not be taught that we believe in hanging Quakers, because Congre-

gationalists hung Quakers two hundred years This principle should govern the action of absolutely just, and know no denomination. I recall a locality where every resident woman teacher, when I became connected with the schools, belonged to one particular Protestant denomination. Secondly, it is equally important that a school committee should avoid the appearance of evil. If any sectarian question arises, it should be met by slow and cautious examination, patient deliberation, and in the end the most minute statement of facts to the public. The people have intelligence and honesty, and will appreciate a decision so made: But if there appear to be an unseemly haste, an appearance of privacy, a failure to state facts and reasons, and. above all, a suspicion of any ecclesiastical or political dictation, the alarm of a sensitive people will be justly aroused. The people will maintain justice and impartiality toward all sects, but New England people will not allow any church or party to inter-

fere with the schools. Perfect fairness and inflexible firmness is the right spirit, and the secular school the right basis.—The Congregationalist.

**PROHIBITIONIST** 

One Thing Thou Lackest.

To the Editor of the Religic-Philosophical Journal: sustained by a well-grounded hope:

the 11th of last month, "On the Crosby High. | cans and Democrats are in the mire.

One kind of slavery has gone and another as bad or worse remains. Gen. Fisk approvingly quoted from the New York Tribune what can be appropriately repeated here, in

the equal in weight and sinister effect the one patients and doctors. There are enough vo- band was unharnessing a horse and besought

is to-day the heaviest clog upon progress and

ing the baby's mouth with brandy so as to pute may arise whether the Douay version | prevent it having a sore mouth; and a little | loons now and then we will attack the drunk-The length of this article obliges me to de- of the Bible, or that of King James, shall be later, to stuffing the innocent and helpless ard-makers in the medical profession; befer to another paper the application of the selected for reading in schools; for either is child with whisky or morphine to keep it cause that is the stale and foolish argument principle that the school is secular to some equally lawful and fair. Passing by this from having a necessary cry. There was no of Republicans, who say, give us high-license very important questions now challenging awkward fact, history is the only field where | criticism that went out from the large meet- | for the present and then we will the easier trouble is likely to arise. The State has but | ing held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, | grow into prohibition. The nature of highone unswerving rule to adhere to; it teaches | against the popular treatment of disease with | license will be to increase the price of alcoall necessary facts with perfect indifference | intoxicants and stupefiers, the bad effects of | holic drinks; and the poor, who need them as to the likes or dislikes of any church. It which there is no language to describe. The just as much as the rich, will be forced in a lar, is (as I said last week) to declare that re- cares for nothing but cold fact. If, in the doctor who gets drunk, or, by his prescrip- greater manner to starve or steal to obtain ligious instruction can not be a part of its study of history, the school comes against tions helps others to become drunkards, was them. The high-license of a curse or crime is work consistently with the American princi. some incident which ought to be taught, it silently admitted to be doing a praiseworthy not in agreement with that true primary or

Mr. Editor, so long as Prohibitionists are lilies and schools—which requires good beby, or for, the tenets of any particular sect; right spirit, and not with any intent to slur no nearer right on the liquor question than havior and examples from the big boys and and that excludes religious instruction. In anybody, or to misrepresent present views, Republicans and Democrats were on the girls. It is a bad compromise to undertake this view, any claim that the public school | shall be taught. It shall make no difference | slavery question, they have no right to dis- | to regulate a wrong by granting it the adwhether it is, or is not, unpleasant reading believe, when told, that their kind of prohi- vantage of a license, and the Prohibitionists for any nation or sect. It would not be at | bition never will prohibit. The liquor busi- | will have "Bull Run after Bull Run," until all agreeable to Congregationalists to have ness is just as safe and proper in the hands they issue a full "emancipation proclamait found that their Puritan forefathers im- of saloon keepers and tenders of gin mills as | tion." There never will be a prohibition that prisoned Baptists and hung Quakers; but if | it would be under the control of unprinci- | prohibits until professing Prohibitionists tell that is a fact, it cannot be blotted out of his- | pled doctors and druggists. Until nominal | (and stick to it, "Live or die, survive or pertory, and if it is presented as a mere fact, | Prohibitionists take up arms, hands, tongues | ish") their family physicians that they want and without an attempt to shadow anybody and brains against a large class of doctors no more of their prescriptions until they but those who did it, we cannot complain. Who are, with alcoholic prescriptions and learn how to treat diseases without sowing Tetzel did something as to indulgences which | narcotics, injuring the nerves and poisoning | the seeds of drunkenness. If Probibitionists was the occasion of a tremendous conflict | the ideas of their patients who are conse- | will wake up to a proper sense of duty, they in the world's history. What he did is easi- quently forced to patronize beer peddlers and will discover that doctors are no worse to ly ascertained, and school history cannot saloon keepers, the temperance cause will subdue than rebels were. Treasures better ignore it. If his church sustained him in not properly progress. Stop encouraging, be spent in a war for the extermination of what he did that is a matter of history. There exciting or arousing appetites in the sick-intemperance instead of for its support; and is no difficulty in stating the facts in a calm, room and nursery, for intoxicants and stupe- | soldiers better die the death of the righteous unimpassioned, judicial manner. If, for any liers, before asking for a law to prohibit the rather than be forced into the graves of drun-

the Quaker business. The State cannot in- | that a rum doctor has a chance to be a great- | is who thinks the same thing about his pawould be in a conservatory of music. If all the record of past ages. This is the fair plat- poorly qualified to take official positions. A when they make a proper demand for them, party that claims to be working against the and in a decisive manner. Most of doctors drink curse and does nothing by precept and | are like rumsellers, they never reform until vert or ignore history, either from policy or example to let the people know what fools or compelled to; and what better way is there worse some medical professors are for teach- to drive a man out of a wicked business than while the truth is it has no more nourishment | nonsense to either directly or indirectly encans who get rich and have the bloated idea | how to make drunkards. that they fatten on alcoholic beverages. Of | The temperance cause has been starving course, whisky drinking and prescribing for many long years on half a loaf, and the doctors are no better than rum sellers. Is it | sooner its advocates demand a whole loaf the every school committee. First, it should be | right to encourage doctors who make bad | better. Prohibitionists never will have a drinkers and then blame another class of per- strong platform until they put into it a plank sons for furnishing the drinks? It is too composed of material like the following thin to talk about nerves that have been | pledge: spoiled by wrong prescriptions being selfshould not be afraid to give more of both use, of all liquors known as alcoholic bever-

kinds of sussion to doctors. backer, Jr., put a bullet into his brain, in the | and all of us declare that we will not employ Warden hotel at Saratoga. Dr. E. E. Gardner | any physician who prescribes, except in inwas called, and then went before a coroner's | curable cases, or formidable operations, any jury and testified: "I injected two drams of | drug which has been known to cause a disbrandy into his right arm and his pulse came | eased habit or appetite." up; he rallied, gasped and died." With a suicides agent put into his head and a doctor's injurious or deadly agent put into his arm, what other thing could he do but die? Such makes me think of the treatment Gen. Washington received. After receiving four copious bleedings, and taking over ten grains | Peter Cure and Wife, Honest Farmer Folk, of calomel and five or six grains of tartar emetic in about 24 hours, his doctors reported that "he expired without a struggle." After receiving such treatment, how was it possible, even for a hero, to struggle?

A few months ago a middle aged man was taken sleepy and tired, after he had taken considerable exercise, and in less than 24 hours died. A friend of the deceased man said to one of his relatives that he ought to The following letter has been refused an | have had some stimulants, meaning without admission into the columns of the New York | expressing it, some reliable unfermented | ever name they may be known—have made Pioneer. Perhaps the controlling spirit of | vegetable stimulants. The relative replied, the Pioneer does not want its readers to get | "O, yes he had stimulants; the doctor gave | Cure, an honest farmer man. a glimpse at the weakness to be found in the | him hypodermic injections of alcohol." There Prohibition platform. If you should publish | is not a shadow of good sense in such treatthe letter you may thereby help some honest | ment; and it has nothing but falsé education voters to conclude that they better vote to and the too slow learning of the difference properly settle practical questions than to between endurance and care to make it popcast their ballots for an idea which is not | ular. On this important item about allowing doctors to injure or kill the people with | rounding property are to be found many Editor New York Pioneer: With great in- | alcoholic drinks the Prohibitionists appear terest I read the discussion in your issue of | to be about as deep in the mud as Republi-

cussion was able and pointed, yet it made me over thirty-seven years, that there is no ne-house and land are about eighteen miles fought the Southern Rebellion. Both parties | having curable diseases, that tyrannical or ex- of Worth and the nearest railroad station, the Southerners wanted saved. The Demo- | er writer has, with true figurative language, | the place additionally enticing as a resort the sacred Bible, and the Republicans did not | nurses the gout, welcomes epidemics, invites | seek concealment. But they are not. They want to abolish it because it was in the disease imparts pestilence, embraces con- scorn it. They are bold, brazen-faced spooks, practicable, and we may as well acknowl- in my view, that Catholic children be taught sacred constitution. A little Anti-slavery or sumption, cherishes dyspensia, and encour- who enter the honest farmer's house as a edge it. An avowedly secular system is far Catholic doctrine. But the line which seems Abolition party, which had the name of irri-ages apoplexy and paralytic affections; which bandit might enter, and unblushingly detating the southern branch of our national covers the land with idleness and poverty, stroy his peace. family until they rebelled, was called all the disease and crime; which fills our jails, supbad names that Republicans and Democrats | plies our almshouses and furnishes subjects | or ghost, for Mr. Cure holds to the belief that ets, what is there to teach? Our own church- a feeling of sadness. By the mingling of the knew how to speak, yet it kept on praying for for our asylums; which engenders controveres can not consent to the Romanist papal | children a whole generation has grown up | the abolition of human bondage. Any person | sies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots; who has a memory only half-full. about our | which condemns law, spurns order; which last war, remembers that the Union army | crowds the penitentiaries and furnishes the had its greatest victories soon after our victims for the scaffold; which is the lifeto all the denominations combined, who hold get two hundred as brave and gallant men | Southern cousins had had a sufficient time of | blood of the gambler, the feud of the counthe "doctrines commonly called Evangel- as ever fought and shed their blood, a min- madness to allow Lincoln's Emancipation terfeiter, the prop of the highwayman, and ical." There is no possible common ground. | gled part of the thousand men with whom I | Proclamation to take effect. "Those whom I the support of the midnight incendiary and | Eliminate all except what all hold in com- once was specially associated as all alike the gods wish to destroy they first make assassin, the friend and companion of the mad," and then keep them mad long enough, brothel; which countenances the liar, re-Freethinker—and the remainder? Are ma- | Absolute impartiality in the public school as the Southern people were. Many soldiers | spects the thief and esteems the blasphemer; | jorities to rule? There is nothing more dan- is due at least to every citizen, whether it have been heard to say that they went into which violates obligations, reverences fraud gerous than majorities unfettered by con-succeeds or fails. Let us not needlessly re-the war as Republicans and Democrats and and honors infamy; which defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders | changed in a strange manner. Papa Cure's innocence; which incites the father to butcher his innocent children; helps the husband to Mamma Cure's place at table and Mamma to kill his wife, and aids the child to grind the parricidal ax."

"We are all agreed touching one thing, ing any kind of license for intemperance; hired man's mustache cup. Mike Cure never that the liquor traffic in this country of ours and it should continue to oppose local op- had a mustache and this change may possiis the one great overshadowing evil of the tion for drunkenness, because such option by have been a bit of irony on the part of the 2. To secularize the public school is the times. The New York Tribune says it is the is no better than it was when connected with shade. It didn't strike Mrs. Cure as funny. 'heaviest clog in the progress of our country' | the slavery question. The one thing lacking | though. She was terrified by the mysterious for a division of school money. It seems plain | and that if all the other evils that afflict so- | in the party platform, is a declaration against | transformation. With a pale face and big No. The safest way, the wisest way, is to enough that money raised by taxation of the ciety are put together they will not nearly having any more drunken mothers, children, eyes she rushed to the barn where her hus-

enormous and universal mischief of intem- ters until they can be better. The party perance. 'Sooner or later,' says the same | should profit by the experience the Republijournal, 'it will be necessary for the intelli- | can party has had for putting ballots into the gent and progressive elements of society to | hands of ex-slaves before they were qualified, drop all lesser enterprises, and combine in | to vote. At the close of the war, it was a sad one determined assault upon that vice which | mistake that a people, having free school houses, reconstructed without making a morsionate appeals do not settle principles. Prin- | the deepest disgrace of the nineteenth centu- | al andintellectual qualification for all voters. While the legislative farce about bribery at Notwithstanding the magnitude of the sub- | elections remains on our State statute books, ject, Gen. Fisk and four other talented speak- | there will be enough flood-wood in market ers, who discussed it for hours, on the 2d of | for political gamblers. Said farce, making last month, before 1,500 people, never made | the rich, powerful and tempting buyers of the least reference to the worst manufactur- votes no more guility than the poor, weak ers of drunkards. High-license advocates and | and ignorant sellers, and consequently mak-Prohibitionists appeared to be united in al- | ing it impossible to obtain witnesses to enlowing such worst makers of drunkards to | force it, never was intended to spoil the busigo on with their business without objections, ness of corrupters of elections. Men who just as Republicans and Democrats were | bought themselves into legislative offices, willing that slave owners should keep their | had no idea of injuring their own trade. slaves if they would stop fighting. "The Woman should not ask for the right to use liquor traffic." for its use as a beverage alone | the ballot without insisting that all voters needed regulating or prohibiting, was the should have moral and intellectual qualificaprinciples of humanity and general benevo- on this principle, it is certain that at least expression of the speakers. Not a word was tions. She ought to understand that saloon lence, public and private charity, industry New England will never listen to a proposi- said against keeping expecting mothers, keepers have wives and daughters, and docwhose lives influence their offspring, under tors have female victims who like beer and 3. The secular principle will at once de- the influence of intoxicants. No censure was stronger drinks. Any young woman or man social affections and generous sentiments | cide disputed cases in school studies which | offered against making the infant's first bath | who has not learned to read, write and be-Prohibitionists should not say, shut up sa-

fundamental government beginning in famkards. A saloonkeeper is as sound when he ing that alcohol has nutritive properties, to take away his patrons? It is worse than in it than whips have, is no more entitled to | courage old fogies in medical colleges in a national power than Democrats and Republi- | part of their business of instructing students

"We, the subscribers, jointly and severally, controlling; therefore, moral sussion needs agree to oppose, in every honorable way, the the help of legal sussion; and Prohibitionists | importation, manufacture, supply, sale and ages, whether furnished by liquor venders or On the 13th of last month Henry Knicker- | prescribed by nurses or doctors; and, each

> G. W. KING, M. D. King's Station, N. Y., March, 1888.

THE SPORT OF SPIRITS.

Made the Playthings of Ghosts.

All Sorts of Weird Occurrences at the House Paralyze the Good People of the Country-

The following is from the Chicago Times of Sept. 26th::

Spooks, fairies, ghosts, familiars—by whatterrible ravages in the happiness of Peter

Mr. Cure has a couple of hundred acres of good land, half of which is in the township of Palos and half in the township of Orland. One of his nearest neighbors was Farmer McClaughrey until that agriculturist went to Joliet, and belonging to the owners of surnames that figure in the boodle-history of Cook County. But that, by the way, has nothing to do with Mr. Cure's visitation, for I know by an experience and observation in Mr. Cure is an honest man. He is also one of

The first open appearance of the ghosts there is only one-occurred Sept. 14. Mrs. Cure was preparing supper for the family. Having set the table Mrs. Cure went into the kitchen to get the salt-cellar. While in the kitchen she paused to look after some of the food on the fire, but was away not more than five minutes, possibly only three or four. When she returned a most wonderful and amazing thing had occurred. The table had been lifted from its place in the middle of the room and carried by ghostly arms into a corner. The cloth lay just as it had been placed by Mrs. Cure but the dishes had been plate and cup and saucer had danced across Cure's had changed over to Papa Cure's place. The tea cup in front of Mike Cure's The Prohibition Party is sound in fight- | chair had moved over and given place to the

him to come into the house-that there was a ghost in the dining-room.

Mr. Cure laughed, but his wife was evidently in earnest, and not being much afraid | narrative. of anything less substantial than chinchbugs Mr. Cure braced boldly into the diningroom, his wife following him at a distance with faltering steps. Mr. Cure could not see anything strange in the appearance of his room. His good wife peered anxiously over his shoulder and became a shade paler and wilder eyed. Was it possible that she was deceived? Was her mind failing? The table was standing just where she left it when she made the journey to the kitchen. Her plate was in its proper place; so was Mr. Cure's. The mustache cup reposed in front of the empty chair of the bearded hired man and the stripling's cup was where it belonged.

While Mr. Cure was guffawing at his wife saw the door of the kitchen oven fly open and | heart-purity are necessary, but where Mr. the unseen power in its act of malice, and behold! the dinner-table was over in the corner again and again the dishes had been changed by the deft hands. That converted Mr. Cure completely, and his laugh died on his lips. He summoned his son and the hired man and a conference was held in the little diningroom. While they were talking three or four cucumbers were hurled through the window. | unless we know the motive for these acts it The men and Mike—who is a lad of 18—got i by no means follows that she is an impostor: un/and rushed into the yard, the boy going | still less that theosophy is a personal scheme: through the window and the men taking the | nor is it fair to jump to a conclusion from two doors. They moved so quickly that it | the act to the motive as Mr. Coleman does. would have been impossible for any human | Because such a conclusion is popular proves intruder to have escaped, they say: but a nothing. Mr. Coleman's hasty judgment search in every corner of the yard and in the seems almost cruel in one light. He makes neighboring field revealed no one. Thorough- | no inquiry as to the motive for the swearing, ly scared and down-hearted they went back | nor as to whether there could be any explanto the house and sat in the now darkened ation given of the habit, if such it be. The festations till Mr. Cure arose and lighted a lamp. The flame seemed to arouse the famil- his critics, to violently frustrate the Madiar. The door slammed open, the lower sash | ame's schemes for personal aggrandizement of the window flew up, and a gust of wind by causing; with a stroke of his pen, the frightened to relight the lamp and they down on the heads of her devoted followers! dozed all night in the dark. When morning came with no repetition of the uncanny performances they began to think the spook had | of a thoughtful, earnest reply. I examine

The unwelcome chap did not return till 7 o'clock. Mr. Cure, now somewhat relieved in mind, went to the barn and harnessed his gument. One way of stating his argument horses to the market wagon, intending to drive to Worth. After completing the job he | is always wrong. Madame Blavatsky swears. returned to the house to get his coat and hat. When he got back to the barn the horses were unhitched, the wagon-pole down, the harness hanging from its peg. Mr. Cure was annoyed at this, for he knew by it that the spirit still | that, therefore, Madame Blavatsky's life. haunted him, but he went gloomily to work, acts and teachings are false and the princi- is a lively contribution to the fund of historical in- fluence over disease, and as in the hands of our reharnessed the team, and drove away to ples of the philosophy of which she was the Worth, where he told his story to everybody and caused a panic among the simple German folk of the town. Three of these. Gus tav Sattem, John Reid, and Eli Dilly-all well-known and reputable citizens and substantial farmers, who will testify on oath if necessary to the extraordinary occurrencespromised to call on Mr. Cure that afternoon form and examine it. Absolute unselfishand test to the truthfulness of his story.

tool lay. He shucked no more that day.

In the afternoon came Mr. Dilly, Mr. Sattem, and Mr. Reid, and they had a cordial reception, for just as soon as they reached the threshold the door slammed in their faces and a flower-pot with a big geranium in it dropped at their feet and was shattered. This scared Mr. Reid and Mr. Sattem, who suggested that the ghost was unfriendly, but Mr. Dilly, being younger, said: "No: we will be caused by her self-control and that, she go into this thing further." and the three marched into the house. As they entered a china tea-pot fell from the kitchen shelf and | rests on a supposition. crashed on the floor. The stove-pipe fell and the doors banged with dreadful violence. In asking how else can he judge of the motive the dining-room where the family sat the save by the external act? I reply by the Gulls from the Lighthouse and a Floating Home are pictures turned faces to the wall.

Mr. Dilly was still for deeper investigation, though. He carefully locked both doors of the dining-room and pulled the catches down on the windows. The ghost rebelled at The locked doors were unlatched and thrown | contrast to such an attitude, for it bristles rudely open; then as rudely shut and latched | all over with sharp cutting thorns used with again. Dilly went out to look for the trick- a too evident wish to injure persons rather ster, but his search was useless. He locked the door from the outside, he and Mr. Cure which sat the rest of the stupefied party.

heard of the odd habit these parties have of on her part? If he can, in the minute search slate out and Mr. Reid wrote this question: | search, repeated acts of unselfishness which "For God's sake what do you want?"

The answer was down in an instant: "See

Again Mr. Reid wrote: "Who are you and what do want?"

Answer: "United Pete." "I don't understand. Write plainer."

"Pete: it is your mother," was the reply. Then came another shower of gravel and the ghost refused to answer and was not heard of again that evening. But on the last Sunday some freak revealed his presence to the terrified family. Last Friday he locked all the doors in the house and took away the keys. When Mr. Cure wrote, "For heaven's sake give us back those keys," the keys were returned to the doors.

who had all along entreated him to invoke | truth she brings and the life she leads. Ridheavenly aid, and, and he sent to Blue Is- | icule of a person never is argument against good father came out to the farm and in the out the truth they proclaim, but the truth ber issue of this pleasing monthly for the young.] final blast of sand came with a wild flurry of | inem. wind, and the lights of the candles were expresumably, for it has not broken the peace

since 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. farming community of the southern part of veloped is deeper and far more accurate than the county, and the invasion of a pestilence | the intellect. The realities of the physical could not have caused a more fearful com- senses in the light of spiritual perceptions on Mr. Cure to see the wonders they had physical eye they are the only realities posheard and they caused so much damage to sible. Madame Blavatsky, voicing the wis-

reputation in that part of Cook County are ready to make affidavit to the truth of the

A Theosophist's Reply to W. E. Coleman.

In the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

Will you allow a brief response by one who has never met either Madame Blavatsky or Mr. Coleman, to the article by the latter in the Journal of Sept. 8, entitled "Madame Blavatsky and Theosophy,—a Reply to My

1. Motives rather than acts are the basis of theosophic as well as Christian character. Mr. Coleman ignores this truth. The rules and principles of theosophy, cited by him, as regards unselfishness show this clearly. They a pan of roast pork shoot out and drop half | Coleman fails in his argument from begin- | be found even to fight against God." way across the room. Instinctively Mr. Cure | ning to end, is in his supposition that certain looked over his shoulder again as if to catch | acts of Madame Blavatsky prove a lack of self control and a want of heart-purity. These acts prove nothing of the kind, but on the contrary, they may prove just the opposite.—depending entirely on the motive that prompts these acts. Suppose Madame Blavatsky, in following Russian customs among women, smokes cigarettes: suppose that she utters again and again most emphatic oaths, blew out the light. They were too badly whole Temple of Theosophy to come tumbling teresting Boston Common articles. The man and his whole argument doubt-

lessly seem to most of your readers unworthy the logic of his argument only to help honest seekers for theosophic truth, who might be hindered in their search by his attempted aris as follows. Let us examine it. Swearing therefore Madame Blavatsky is wrong in swearing. This is a correct conclusion provided the major premise has no exception; but Mr. Coleman adds to this conclusion founder and is to-day the self-sacrificing exponent must also be false. These conclusions by no means follow, and no flow of words no overwhelming of critics can deduce these conclusions from these premises under any known rules of logic and fair reasoning.

But let us state his argument in a different ness and self-control are essential to the During the good man's absence in town | special knowledge and power which theoone of the strangest of all the strange mani- | sophic truth declares has been and can be atfestations of witchcraft occurred. The boy tained. Now Madame Blavatsky claims such Mike was shucking corn and dreaming about | special knowledge and power; but she swears, the ghost, when his knife was rudely whip- | and thus lacks self-control, and therefore she ped out of his hand and carried about ten is not unselfish and must be an impostor, rods away. The boy was paralyzed for an | claiming to do what she cannot under her instant, but when his stupor wore off, like a own rules. But this whole argument degood, sensible boy, he went looking for the pends for its validity upon the cause or moknife. Following a trail that had appeared | tive for the swearing. Is this caused by a as though it had been made by some big. lack of self-control? If so, Mr. Coleman's crawling form, he was led up to where the argument is valid. Is it caused by selfishness? Then is Mr. Coleman's argument valid; but we cannot take this for granted as Mr. Coleman does, since we thus leave a fatal weakness in the argument. Does Mr. Cole-

man pretend to say that any swearing that lack of self-control? If so, we deny any such necessity and say on the contrary that the Chinese must go. cause may be the exact opposite; that it may may have the best of motives for her action. and until the cause be shown the argument | and the third installment of Little Ike Templin is

But does Mr. Coleman excuse himself by whole life, not by any particular acts. Let descriptive of animal life. the character be his guide—the character as shown by constant, repeated and well attested proofs of an unselfish motive and a sin- the streets of this famous city, by the also famous cere desire to work for the race rather than writer "Ouida." An interesting paper is Tapestry this inhospitable act. Through the glass ap- self. Any one, approaching the subject with parently, but withal shattering it, came a an unbiased desire in all fairness to draw shower of gravel and sand, mingled with bits | correct conclusions, would find little diffiof vegetables and miscellaneous articles. | culty. Mr, Coleman's article is in marked

than to ascertain truth. That Madame Blavatsky has in any act of to show; on the contrary her whole career Mr. Dilly wasnow firmly convinced that shows repeated acts of unselfishness. Will there really was a ghost around, and having | Mr. Coleman kindly point out one selfish act communicating by slate writing he got a for lit, he will find, if he be honest in the form the life current of her impulses and

aims—acts worthy of emulation by us all. 2. Persons are not principles, nor are personalities arguments. Many honest and intelligent persons believe that Madame Blavatsky has opened for genuine truth-seekers the door to God-giving principles of life and action, principles which no amount of ridi- ber issue gwe practical hints in this direction. cule of the private lives of those that believe in them can overthrow. The truth, whatever its source, should be received as truth, whethnext day and on every succeeding day until er from Madame Blavatsky or Mr. Coleman received on its merits, irrespective of its being accredited or not by some particular person or local popularity. Whether Mr. Coleman's utterances are true or false should be decided entirely aside from all questions regarding his private life, and the same is true Mr. Cure finally gave way to the neighbors, of theosophy and Madame Blavatsky, of the land for the priest. Sunday afternoon the a principle; persons may fail even in living garb of his holy office and with blessed can itself will stand. This seems sound reasfiend. While he was reciting the prayers a fails, for it is entirely an argument ad hom-

3. Theosophy deals with nothing but realtinguished. The priest scattered holy water ities. Words are not thoughts, though they around the room and the ghost disappeared, are generally suggestive of thoughts, but with widely different results in different persons. Acts are not motives though generally The affair naturally aroused the whole suggestive of them. The intuition once demotion. At least fifty persons called daily are not actual, only seeming; and yet to the what the spook had left unhurt that Mr. Cure | dom of others far wiser than she, proclaims obliged to bar the door to them. But that thoughts, motives, intuitions and spirit-

/twoor three hundred men of honesty and is ual perceptions must be unselfishly consecrated to the service of others rather than self; and that without such consecration there can be no continued or masterful progress; but Mr. Coleman does not seem capable of realizing such a standard. He seems to live wholly in the realm of the seeming rather than the actual; to prefer words to thoughts: to magnify acts to the exclusion of motives; as the Goliath of intellect to boldly challenge the world of reason, while the modest David of intuition, with his sling stones of spiritual truth is laughed to scorn. But nevertheless truth advances and the right shall prevail, while foremost midst the throng of those whose hearts hail its triumphant progress stand the theosophists of America saying,"Let the right prevail though the heavens fall." To Mr. Coleman they say in the words quoted of Gamaliel. "If this counsel or this work be they both heard a noise, and looking around are generic, not specific. Self-control and of men, it will come to nought. But if it be of God ye can not overthrow it, lest haply ye

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 25.

The Popular Science Monthly. (New York.) The opening article for October is by Prof. E. D. Cope and considers, from a philosophical point of view, The Relation of the Sexes to Government; A living Mystery is a paper by Grant Allen; The Growth of Jelly-Fishes is concluded; Man in Relation to the Lower Animals presents the claim of brutes to be regarded as possessed of much more intelligence than is attributed to them; Dr. Herter tells what Hypnotism is and what it is not; Curiosities of Evolution describes the "pineal gland"; M. Emile Blanchard gives an account of Spiders and their ways.

Magazines for October, received early.

Wide Awake. (Boston.) Mrs. Elia Peattie has a delightful story about some original "Shut-Ins" which should be read by all invalids. Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells has a readable article about the Massachusetts Society for the Frevention of Cruelty to dining-room speaking in whispers and wait- simple fact that she swears is conclusive Children. A Dogocracy describes the strange canine ing for the return. There were no mani- evidence, and straightway Mr. Coleman de- communities of Constantinople. Puck and Puppyliberately proceeds, under cover of a reply to pult, by George Parsons Lathrop, is a dog story too, showing a funny side of a dog's character. Daniel Webster in his Now Hampshire Home, deals with the home life and the heart-traits of the great American statesman. Edward Everett Hale concludes his in-

> The Chicago Law Times. (Chicago.) A biographical sketch of the fifth Chief Justice of the United States with portrait is timely; Judge Elliott Anthony contributes Reform in the Admistration of the Criminal Law in the State of Illinois; Representative Members of the Chicago Bar contains short sketches of the lives of several prominent lawyers of this city. Suffrage in Washington Territory consists of a letter from W. S. Burr upon this subject. Charles B. Waite asks Who were the voters in the early history of this country? The Department of Medical Jurisprudence, with Editorials and Book Reviews, completes the October number of this quarterly.

The Atlantic Monthly. (Boston.) The second installment of Passe Rose appears in this number and will elicit much praise. The Pioneers of Ohio formation, and especially so at this time of the celebration at Cincinnati now, in progress. The Tutor of a Great Prince refers to the pedagogue to whom the Emper or Hadrian confided the training of Marcus Aurelius. Garibaldi's Early Years is a graphic account of an adventurous Italian's life. Other notable articles are: Esoteric Economy; Iceland, Summer and Winter: In a Border State, and Boston Painters and Paintings.

The Century Magazine. (New York.) An English Deer-Park with illustrations opens this number and is followed by much good reading. Ranch life is concluded, and another illustrated article is American Machine Cannon and Dynamite Guns; a most important article is George Kennan's on the Siberian Exile System, being one of the series that is creating so much excitement. The Lincoln papers are continued. Our National Military system discusses several important questions in regard to the Army and Military, and short articles, notes and poems conclude a variety of reading.

The Forum. (New York.) The readers of the Forum are certainly to be congratulated in having such a strong and able table of contents for October. Archdeacon F. W. Farrar gives a most delightful sketch of Count Leo Tolstoi; this is followed by the progress of the Nation; Race Antagonism in the South, by Senator Eustis; The Great Railway Debt and How the Tariff affects Wages. Edmund Gosse asks the pertinent question. Has America Produced Madame Blavatsky does must be caused by a | a Poet? Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol writes about the Border Land of Morals. And W. B. Farwell tells why the

St. Nicholas. (New York.) The boys and girls who read St. Nicholas will find a good table of contents for October. Two Little Confederates ends, given, Jessie C. Glasier sends a little missionary From House to House and recounts her experience. William O. Stoddard tells how Three Boy Bears succeed in catching themselves in a bear-trap. Sea-

The Woman's World. (New York.) The Streets of London is a sharp attack upon the ugliness of Weaving, with illustrations. Child Players of the Elizabethian Age throws much light upon this period. Roman Women at the beginning of the Empire. New and artistic Needlework, and fashions for the month finish a most varied and instructive number

Lucifer. (London, Eng.) H. S. Olcott contributes an article on the Barisal Guns, and Mable Collins follows with a paper entitled Death. Light from Italy is a pleasing essay from the pen of Franz Hartmann, Laurence Oliphant's paper on Dynastanding without. The key was removed her life been selfish an unprejudiced mind spheric Force will be read by many admirers of this from the door and hurled into the room in seeking the truth of fact will find it difficult gifted man. There are several good articles beside the above, with notes and reviews.

> The Eclectic. (New York.) The question of State 'Socialism is discussed in the October number and has many valuable suggestions to offer. Genius and Talent is a brilliant article by Grant Allen. The Invitation to celebrate the French Revolution explains the difference between this and other great revolutionary movements. Other articles upon a variety of subjects with notes and items closes an instructive number.

The Kindergarten (Chicago.) The aim of this monthly is to give mothers of young children methods of amusement combined with instruction. Nursery Occupations and Typical Lessons in the Octc-

The Path. (New York.) Tales of the Aucient Rajputs will interest many readers. The fourth chapter of the Bhagavad-Gita contains much that is instructive. Karma and Providence; Conversations on Occultism, and A German Mystic's Teachings, are some of the varied contents for October.

Buchanan's Journal of Man. (Boston.) The opening article for October is indeed very suggestive and bears the title What do we need? This is followed by an account of the French Academy "fumbling" with Psychometry. Some generous sentiments of Ingersoll are given, also miscellaneous notes and items. Our Little Ones and The Nursery. (Boston.) The

children will find much to amuse them in the Octo-The Theosophist. (Madras, India.) The Septemdles and holy water prepared to exorcise the oning, and if so, Mr. Coleman's argument berissue of this monthly is at hand with a good table of contents, devoted to oriental philosophy, art and occultism. Woman's World. (Chicago.) The contents of this

issue are devoted to the uplifting of humanity through the truth as taught by Christian Science. : !Also:

St. Louis Magazine, St. Louis, Mo. 🔀 😘 Mental Science, Chicago. The Manifesto, Canterbury, N. H. The Unitarian, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Children's Friend, and Kindergarten,' New Sphinx, Munich, Bavaria. Annali Dello Spiritismo, Torino, Italy.

La Revue Spirite, Paris.

A CLAIM TO HUMAN GRATITUDE. Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted

peasant girl of Normandy made great history by one desperate act! Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an

end to Marat's bloody reign. Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine! He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic oeasant maid! Gaining access to his closely guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then

inexorable and giving written directions for further He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillo-

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow! In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution. It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power! Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the mil-

her country's enemies.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling! But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two

physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary rem-

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies--the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchue cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabster chemist intent on making money, but the longsought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man.—whose name is a guarantee of the

highest standard of excellence. The preparations are of decided and known ingrandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but olden power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations." Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by reintroducing to the world the simpler-and better methods of our ancestors.

New Books Received.

The following books from Boston: Lee & Shepard; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.: Up the North Branch or a Summer's Outing. By Capt. Charles A. J. Farrar. \$1.25.

The Wishing-Cap Papers. By Leigh Hunt. Cloth, Beligious Duty. By Frances Power Cobbe. Cloth,

Fireside Saints. Mr. Caudle's Breakfast Talk and other papers. By Douglas Jerrold. Cloth, 50 cents. Broken Lights. By Frances Power Cobbe. Cloth. Songs For Our Darlings. Edited by Uncle Willis, Paper, 30 cents.

Mrs. Partington's Edition of Mother Goose's Melcdies. Edited by Uncle Willis. Paper, 30 cents.

The Dead Doll and other verses. By Margaret Vandegrift. Boston: Ticknor & Co.; Chicago: A. C McClurg & Co. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any. other medicine.

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visit to the United States. BYJ. J. MORSE. Illustrated with two Photographs.

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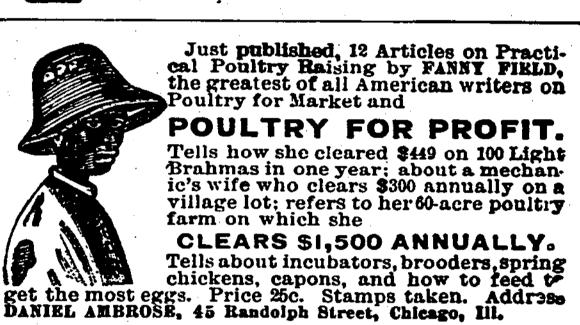
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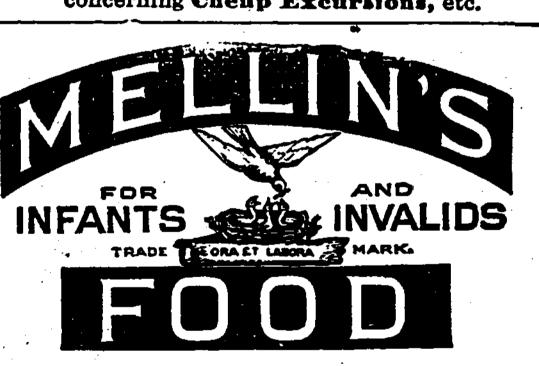
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to any address in the United States or Canada | the patient in a fever and "appreheusive | and to dispise the rank which you, boasting TWELVE WEEKS, ON TRIAL.

which he desires to call notice.

CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, October 13, 1888.

"Thomas Paine's Character."

NAL has no disposition to "canon- | whenever I saw him." as Paine or any other man, living

and useful life to mankind and my time has umnies after Paine was dead. been spent in doing good, and I die in perfect composure and resignation to the will of my Creator, God," he wrote the truth, and he wrote, too, as a self-respecting, independent, courageous man, accustomed to simplicity and directness of statement, knowing what service he had rendered, and proudly conscious of the purity of his motives and the integrity of his life.

There was a reason, there was a demand for such a statement; for his "Age of Reason" had made him an object of scurrility and slander from the pulpit, while political opponents were doing all they could to injure the party which he supported by making him personally odious to the American people. It was a time not only of religious narrowness and bigotry, but of strong party feeling and political virulence. The private life of Jefferson was attacked in the most shameful as violently as from the pulpit and in the re- sterling qualities of his character. It would America, and concluded his letter as follows: ligious journals.

a scandal monger who seemed to think that to the ingratitude shown him, the abuse with will be your glory to have steadily lait was his peculiar mission to counteract the | which he was assailed and to the ascendancy | bored and with as much effect as any man influence of Paine's infidelity. He collected of drinking habits in those days than to his living. That you may live long to continue all the scandal he could hunt up in regard to principles. But when the testimonies are your useful labors, and reap the reward in the auther of the "Age of Reason," going to carefully examined the preponderance of the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere individuals in the lower walks of life, whom | evidence seems to be in favor of the claim of | prayer. Accept the assurances of my high taking down their angry or silly words (in age, was a temperate man. afterwards) as descriptive of the character tellectual and moral character of Johnson, great mass of the people"] as not only havand life of the great heretic.

Observer of April 17th and May 1st, 1851 ness or his gluttonous habits which seem scale the friend of human rights and a disteachings were ruinous, and that he (Thorn- | ed by their life and work, not by their vices | ent." that Paine left England for America as a de- | years of his life as were some eminent Chris- | fulness and activity. Calumny has blisterfaulter, when he knew that Paine came to | tians whom we could name, still he should | ed her relentless hand in trying to stamp him licious biography of Paine, for statements ing near each other opposite the Boston Post | ment to Thomas Paine of £500 from the ter Paine's death retracted some of his libel- marked: "What a difference between the two sundry distinguished instances of fidelity, ous statements about a lady and Paine. men! One could tell which was the infidel. patriotism and disinterestedness." The pre-There is not a particle of evidence that How horrible Kneeland looks! and what a lamble further says: "And, whereas, the said Thomas Paine had any relations with women | splendid looking man is Dr. Beecher." But | Thomas Paine did, during the whole progress that were not strictly honorable.

1803-4-5 he wrote valuable treatises on gun of religious prejudice of this kind, and his the honor of the public cause," etc. practical interest, as well as numerous es- | about as just as the lady's remarks respecting | ington and Jefferson" thus speaks of Thomas says and articles on political and religious | the "infidel" and the preacher. subjects. These writings indicate a clear and vigorous mind, imbued with a philan- written in "times that tried men's souls"; of threw the charm of poetry over the statue of thropic spirit. Men who knew Paine in- "The Rights of Man," a splendid defense of reason, and made converts to liberty as if a timately in his last days, among whom may popular government, and of the "Age of power of fascination presided over his pen. be mentioned Mr. Staple, with whom he Reason," a thoroughly religious book by one The writings of Thomas Paine have been adlived, Capt. Daniel Pelton and Thomas Nix- | who, without superstition, defended belief in | mitted to have had more influence in the acon, old friends, Amasa Woodworth (who was God and the rationalness of belief in immorpresent at Paine's death) John Fellows, who | tality, will always command the respect of | nies from the mother country than any other boarded in the same house with Paine, B. F. | Spiritualists and of liberal thinkers in gen- | cause..... To the genius of Thomas Paine, as Haskin, a lawyer acquainted with Paine and | eral; for Paine was an able and earnest man present when he died, Elias Hicks, the and he had the courage of his convictions. be remembered, when the use of strong liq-all lovers of liberty. 'The Rights of Man' tained by Washington, and publicly express to excess was not regarded as it is now. The marble and granite man can erect." clergy then took a glass, sometimes more other boarder in his house.

of an attack of apoplexy, as he stated that of, debased." he had had that disease before, and at this On the fifth page of this issue may be intelligent man, decidedly temperate, with a

t it recognizes Paine's great ser- what Grant Thornburn wrote about Paine, or fending, sincere, gentle, humble and unasolitical and religious reformer, of Jefferson (of whom he speaks as one of the suming; his talents were soaring, acute, proer give him credit for the useful | disreputable men that welcomed Paine upon | found; and he possessed that character which and for the noble work he per- his arrival in New York in 1802.) Paine was covered a multitude of sins." e young men of this generation" an object of unceasing villification. To now "the facts in regard to his | Cheetham he wrote in 1807,"Unless you make | yoak, "was the confidant of Burke (before the t the man and to feel profound- a public apology for the abuse and falsehood unhappy days when Burke's reason failed him for his unselfish devotion in your paper, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, respecting him) the counselor of Franklin and the f human freedom. When he me, I will prosecute you for lying." Thorn- friend and colleague of Washington, must is will. "I have lived an honest burn continued to circulate Cheetham's call have had great qualities."

> James Parton says: Touching Grant Thornburn, I personally knew him to have been a dishonest man. At the age of 92 he copied with trembling hand, a piece from a newspaper and brought it to the office of the *Home Journal* as his own. It was I who received it and detected the deliberate

> This is the way the New York Advertiser of June 9, 1809, referred to Paine:

MR. THOMAS PAINE. "Thy spirit of independence let me share" With heart-felt sorrow and poignant regret we are compelled to announce to the world that Mr. Thomas Paine is no more. This distinguished philanthropist. whose life was devoted to the cause of humanity. departed this life yesterday morning, and if any man's memory deserves a place in the breast of a freeman, it is that of

the deceased, for, "Take him for all in all We ne'er shall look upon his like again." The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral at 9 o'clock in the morning, from his late resi dence at Greenwich, from whence his corpse will be conveyed to New Rochelle for interment.

"His ashes there. His fame everywhere." Even if Paine after a life of unusual activity in three countries, in times of revolumanner, and as Paine was an intimate friend | tion, had in his old age fallen into slovenly | Mr. Dawson was charged with orders to the and vigorous supporter of Jefferson, he was | habits and become a victim of drink, the fact | Captain of the national Ship Maryland to reabused in some of the political papers almost | should not blind us to his services nor to the | ceive him and accommodate him back to be more charitable, and at the same time "You will in general find us returned to sen-Grant Thornburn was a religious bigot and | more reasonable to attribute the misfortune | timents worthy of former times; in this it Paine by his independence had offended, and | those who affirm that Thomas Paine, for his | esteem and affectionate attachment."

some cases repented of and apologized for The remark may here be made that the in-thus: "You are considered by them ["the and his his great contributions to literature | ing rendered important services in our own Grant Thornburn's letters to the New York | are not judged by his boorishness, his untidi- | Revolution, but as being on a more extensive sip, that he was anxious to show that Paine's De Quincy, Carlyle and Thoreau are estimat- Americans are not, nor can they be indifferburn) was unscripulous as to the means em- or their failings. Supposing Paine were Of Thomas Paine, the Boston Post of Jan. ployed to accomplish his purpose. He stated as offensive in his habits during the last 29, 1856, said: "His was a life of much usethis country with letters of introduction be judged, as they are judged, by his en- as profane, intemperate and mendacious. from Benjamin Franklin. He said that tire character and life, and not by his The real truth appears to be that he was Paine's wife obtained a divorce for cruelty shortcomings and infirmities. Especially never habituated to profunity, to drunkenand neglect, when Paine never was divorced should a man not be judged, even as to his ness, nor to falsehood, and that his calumnifrom his second wife, and the first wife died a personal appearance by a religious zealot ators are unconsciously his eulogists. His few months after the marriage. Most of the and bigot whose observations are sure to be motto was, 'The world is my country, to do slanders which Thornburn reproduced and distorted and his judgment warped by good my religion." circulated were first started by a fellow prejudice. Once Dr. Lyman Beecher and The General Assembly of Pennsylvania in named Cheetham who wrote a mean and ma. Abner Kneeland, the free thinker were stand- 1785 passed resolutions authorizing the payin which, he was prosecuted and fined. office. They were pointed out by a friend to State Treasury in consideration of his "very Thornburn, by the advice of his counsel, af | a pious lady who after looking at them re- | many eminent services" "accompanied with

In 1802 he was honored with a public dinner fused, and it is hoped, discovered in herself authors are entitled to on the sale of their in New York City and was called upon by the power of prejudice. Grant Thornburn's literary works, but relinquished them for the some of the greatest men of the time. In letters show that he was under the influence better accommodation of the country and for boats, yellow fever and other subjects of observations in regard to Thomas Paine were

Quaker, Judge Herrtell, who knew the Said Gen. Andrew Jackson: "Thomas Paine mate general, are the American people in 'author hero" well—all testify that Paine needs no monument made by hands; he has debted for their rights, liberties, and ind was a temperate man. He lived, it should | erected himself a monument in the hearts of | pendence. The high opinion of Paine enteruors was common, when, indeed, drinking | will be more enduring than all the piles of | ed by the latter, sheds fresh lustre on the

Said Charles Phillips, the eloquent Irish | the Army of the Revolution." than one glass, of "toddy" before they barrister in his "Loves of Celestine and St. | Paine expressed his religious belief thus in went into the pulpit, and several more Hubert": "It was the celebrated Thomas | the Age of Reason: "I believe in one God Carver's statements about Paine amount to pedigree. I never saw him in his captivity j Carver in his angry and foolish letter inti- necessities of genius, is clamorous in the of apoplexy, the fit taking him on the stairs, the altar of friendship! What though wit and he was bruised by the fall. Referring and eloquence and anecdote flowed freely to this attack Paine wrote to a friend, "I from his tongue, while conviction made her consider the scene through which I have voice his messenger! What though thrones passed as an experiment in dying and I find | trembled and prejudice, fled and freedom that death has no terrors for me." Dr. Man- | came at his command. He dared to question FOR FIFTY CENTS this paper will be sent ley, Paine's physician, says that he found the creed which you, believing, contradicted,

"Had Thomas Paine," wrote Rev. Solomon time felt a degree of vertigo." In reply to a | Southwick, "been a Grecian or Roman paquery by Gilbert Vale, Aaron Burr said: "I | triot, in olden times and performed the same always considered Mr. Paine a gentleman, a public services as he did for this country, he pleasant companion, and a good natured and | would have had the honor of an apotheosis."

found an article under the above heading. proper regard to his personal appearance, intimately, says: "Why seek occasion, surly critics and detractors, to maltreat and mis-The Journal can attach no importance to represent Mr. Paine? He was mild unof-

"The man who," says George Jacob Hol-

"Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in 1792, wrote and respect him. I cannot express how kind he has been to me; there is a simplicity of manner, a goodness of heart and a strength of mind in him that I never knew a man before to possess."

George Washington, after the Revolution, invited Paine to come and stay with him at Rocky Hill. "Your presence," wrote Washington, "may remind Congress of your past services to this country; and if it is in my power to impress them, command my best exertions with freedom, as they will be rendered cheerfully by one who entertains a lively sense of the importance of your works, and who with much pleasure subscribes himself, your sincere friend."

Jefferson wrote Paine at Paris, saying that

James Monroe concluded a letter to Paine (when he was 79 years old) show that he was | trivial in comparison with his genius, learn- | tinguished and able defender of public liba religious zealot, that he was full of gos- ing and real goodness of heart. Celeridge, erty. To the welfare of Thomas Paine, the

by several men who knew him intimately she was corrected. she seemed quite con-decline taking or receiving the profits which intends to visit her son in Kansas City, Mo.

Stephen Simpson, in his "Lives of Wash-Paine: "Lucid in his style, forcible in his Paine as the author of "Common Sense," diction and happy in his illustrations. he complishment of the separation of the Coloa popular writer, and that of George Wash ington, as a prudent, skillful and consumincomparable merits of the great leader of

after the long prayer and sermon. One gen- Paine, a man who, no matter what may be and no more; and I hope for happiness betleman, Mr. Lovett, who kept the City Hotel | the difference of opinion as to his principles, | yond this life. I believe in the equality of at which Paine stopped, mentions in one of must ever remain a proud example of mind man; and I believe that religious duties conhis letters, that Paine drank less than any | unpatronized and unsupported, eclipsing the | sist in doing justice, loving mercy and tryfactitious beams of rank and wealth and ing to make our fellow creatures happy." His disinterestedness during the Ameribut little, for they were written in anger and or heard the revilings by which he has since can Revolution, to the success of which he the peevishness and petulance of old age. He | been assailed without cursing in my heart | so largely contributed, his courageous and afterwards wrote a letter of apology to Paine. | that ungenerous feeling which, cold to the | manly career in France during the "reign of terror," and his simple unostentations, indemates that Paine fell down stairs in a drunken | publication of its defects....What though | pendent and public spirited life in this councondition. But the fact is Paine had a stroke his genius was the gift of heaven, his heart try from the time of his return in 1802 to the date of his death, show that he practiced the rational religion which he taught; while his writings, whatever their defects, will remain an enduring monument to his genius and moral worth.

> As the Journal has from time to time received for publication attacks on Paine, it has seemed best in this instance to go somewhat fully into the matter, but it does not incline to open its columns to any further controversy over the subject at present. concluding this defense of Paine the Journal would inquire what has become of the Paine Monument Association formed in this city Clio Ruckman, the author, who knew Paine | some years ago for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in one of Chicago's parks? Col. Ingersoll delivered a lecture strength. Great as are the results accomhere for the benefit of this association and something like \$1,400 was realized, since which nothing has been done. Where is the money? What has become of the enthusiasm of the projectors of the laudable enterprise?

#### Richmond in the Field Again.

On another page Mr. Richmond again pays his respects to the Seybert Commission with an "Open Letter." In a setting of humorous irony he pictures some of his experiences from Paris: "I lodge with my friend Paine; at Cassadaga; experiences which it will not we breakfast, dine, and sup together. The | be easy to ignore or belittle. On its face his more I see of his interior, the more I like | testimony as to the results of his experiments | and almost unprecedented. Such a record with P. L. O. A. Keeler, Lizzie Bangs and W. A. Mansfield seems irrefutable and most conclusive. Should the Seybert Commissioners point to the fact that both Keeler and Lizzie Bangs have been exposed as swindlers in the Journal by an array of evidence impossible to impeach, Mr. Richmond's reply would or should be something to this effect:

> A medium known to be unscrupulous, mendacious or tricky should be trusted only where the phenomenon is of such a character that it would be unreasonable even for the most unbending skeptic to deny its occurrence. Conditions, however, ought to be so stringent that nothing is left to depend on the assumed good character or respectability of the medium, and in such a manner were my experiments conducted. The phenomena themmoral nor immoral, and should be treated stand on its own merits independent of all defend them. To express opinions as to their this instance. Neither is my letter to be taken as commending these mediums to confidence and patronage. My only purpose has been to accurately record my own experiences with tricky persons possessed of medial powers should be patronized by the public was not a question germane to the purpose of my

Of Mr. Rowley and his claim for spirit telegraphy the Journal's readers are already familiar, and many of them have by personal investigation satisfied themselves of the integrity of the man and the validity of his claim. He is always ready to meet members of the Sevbert Commission or of any psychical research society who may take the trouble to visit Cleveland for that purpose.

As is well known, the Journal is dreaded by tricky and dishonest mediums and by crooked dealers in commercial Spiritual- and helpful; and hence I would say a word of ism, and this for reasons which make its encouragement, if need be, and of hope, to commendations of honest mediums, and testimony in support of phenomena valuable and and feelings, and for whom personally I weighty—because it is imbued with the sci- cherish sentiments of such warm and ever entific spirit, is strictly and fearlessly fair and just, and aims to be microscopically accurate in its observations and conclusions.

Mrs. Norgrove, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been stopping with friends in the city for a short | a doubt. The higher phases and interests of the lady had made the mistake of taking the of the revolution voluntarily devote himself | time. She formerly resided here, and was The stories about Paine's intemperance dur- | Christian for the "infidel" (who was really to the service of the public, without accept- | considered an excellent medium and a most ing the last years of his life are contradicted a man of impressive appearance), and when ing recompense therefor, and, moreover did estimable lady. Before returning home, she

Opinions of Representative Men.

Hudson Tuttle and Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D. Attracted by the Prospectus of the Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, Express Their Views.

HUDSON TUTTLE.

The readers of the Journal have learned to love Hudson Tuttle for his singleness of purpose, and to respect and admire his talent as an inspired writer and teacher. He was developed as a medium in his youth and wrote books surcharged with an influx from the world of spirit which have had wide circulation and the honor of translation into several languages. His opinions, like those of the Journal, have not always been popular at the moment of utterance or pleasing to the intellectually lazy, the morally blind, or the superstition-loving portion of the public, but time has never failed to prove the correctness of his views or the wisdom of their expression. Such men please the rabble no more than does the Journal, but their influence grows brighter and wider with time, while the shallow, populace-pleasing orator or writer goes down into oblivion. after strutting his brief hour on the stage. Here is what Mr. Tuttle is moved to say concerning our effort to increase the usefulness and scope of the work emanating from the JOURNAL office:

BERLIN HEIGHTS, O., Sept. 28, 1888. Col. J. C. Bundy:-I read with the deepest pleasure the proposition in the Religio-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL to organize a stock company for the purpose of expanding its sphere of usefulness, and making it in still greater measure the exponent of the mighty movement it has so valiantly and fearlessly represented. It is a move in the right direction, and must of necessity go on to results, the measure of which it is impossible to prophesy.

Chicago is the great publishing center of the West, and is rapidly becoming that of the United States. It is destined to be the great literary metropolis of this country and as such it is the most appropriate place to es-

tablish the proposed institution. In the absence of organized association in the ranks of Spiritualism, the press becomes its all-powerful exponent, and the bond by which believers are held together. The Spiritualist paper is the missionary and teacher.

Yet thus far the Spiritualist press has been maintained by the self-sacrifice of individuals who have carried forward the work, while all other movements have been maintained by the concentration of their organic plished in the field of Spiritualist journalism, they have been circumscribed by the limitations of the endurance of the individuals who assumed the burdensome responsibility. A strong business organization, with sufficient capital to reach forward in a line of policy deemed right, without the constant fear of not being for the moment sustained, at once secures that independence, essential to greatest influence. That the RELIGIO PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL has been able to maintain its fearless independence in the face of all opposition and to utter editorially and through its contributors much that was in advance of the general Spiritualist sentiment, and live to see these utterances finally accepted as truth and echoed in other channels, is something phenomenal entitles its editor and publisher to the unlimited and generous confidence of the public. To the issue of the weekly paper, the pub-

lication of other matter as tracts and books, is of only secondary importance. With the various churches, a great "Book House," is of more consequence than the voice of all the pulpits. I have not space to sketch even in outline all the vast possibilities which open before your organization. The least observant will readily perceive the value it will be to the cause of the new philosophy. It is a consummation which I have ardently desired, and anticipated for many years, and may the angels strengthen the hands of all engaged in it.

Fraternally, HUDSON TUTTLE,

H. W. THOMAS, D. D.

No preacher in Chicago is so widely known and loved by the people as the pastor of the People's Church, Dr. H. W. Thomas. Every selves are unmoral, that is to say, neither | Sunday for ten months in the year the splendid auditorium of McVicker's Theater is precisely like any other facts in scientific ex- | filled to repletion to hear this quiet, undemperiment. Every séance or experiment must onstrative, earnest, soulful man expound his broad and humanitarian views upon all subothers. I am not upholding the honesty of | jects of interest. His religion is sound if his these mediums nor attempting in any way to | theology is questionable; and his great concourse of hearers go away after each Sunmoral status was no part of my purpose in | day morning discourse feeling spiritually strengthened and comforted. Once, and for many years, a leader in Methodism he was found too big and generous a soul to wear the sectarian label, and it was taken away from them, strictly and solely in the interest of him, much to his advantage and that of rapsychic research. Whether dishonest and tional religion. Dr. Thomas, in common with a large number of preachers of differing theological views, reads the JOURNAL, not because he necessarily agrees with all or even many of its utterances, but because he is ever eager for the truth and has the courage to pursue where there is a prospect of finding it. His long and varied experience in helping to supply the spiritual needs of human nature renders Dr. Thomas a good judge of what is wanted and makes his views as herein-below expressed peculiarly valuable and worthy of careful consideration by those desirous of aiding a scheme for the betterment of this world and the next:

DEAR BRO. BUNDY:—While flattery is contemptible; a generous appreciation is just one whose lines and methods and objects are so nearly in accord with my own thoughts increasing friendship.

It is not a new field that you are entering upon, but a large, and if possible, more emphatic way of doing better that which you have all along been doing so well. That there is a place and a need for such a work no thoughtful mind can for a moment have man's strange life must more and more come to the front; and in doing this, they must become more orderly, more systematic, and even scientific in form and statement; and as far as may be, more verifiable in per-

sonal experience. But this will not, and can not come all at once; nor to all at the same time; it must wait upon the slow development of the higher in each one, and hence the need of such a RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL of facts and experiences and reasonings and suggestions and of criticism, exposures even, as you have for years published, and now propose to place upon a more enduring and reciprocal and helpful | As a psychometer she has repeatedly given foundation.

Religion ought to be, and when better understood and freed from errors and material conceptions, will be, not a form, not a thing of indifference but the most real, and hence the most earnest and joyful work and hope of life. Man is yet to come out upon that high and luminous way where he will realize that he is a spirit, and that he should emphasize that which is highest and best in himself and in his fellow beings; and to this end our age needs a spiritual philosophy, a spiritual religion, a spiritual literature; in a word, everything that helps to that higher state. May God bless you in your noble endeavors. Affectionately,

H. W. THOMAS. Chicago, Oct. 5, 1888.

Dr. Beck Joins the Majority.

As we go press we learn that at 9 o'clock last Saturday evening from his home in Delphi, Ind., in the presence of his wife and children, our long-time friend Dr. E. H. W. Beck closed his earthly career and entered the world of spirits. It has been our good fortune to know very many noble men and women and to count them among our friends. but in all the multitude no one has held a higher position in our esteem or a securer place in our heart than Dr. Beck. He leaves the wife of his youth who has been his loving companion and wise counselor these many, knew him? During the first half of this many, years and a family of grown up sons and daughters, of whom he was justly proud Dr. Beck was one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in Northern Indiana, a veteran Spiritualist, an honorable and influential citizen whose memory will long be cherished by the community in which he lived. The funeral services were to take place on Tuesday, the 9th inst., under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, of which order he was an old and active member. Hon. Joel Tiffany was telegraphed for to deliver the funeral discourse, and we hope he will be able to comply with the request. We shall endeavor to secure a biographical sketch of this excellent representative of Spiritualism for the JOURNAL.

#### GENERAL ITE MS.

R. A. Dague of Phillippsburg, Kansas, has been lecturing at Delphos and Minneapolis, that State, to large audiences. His remarks elicited the closest attention.

A correspondent at Grand Rapids, Mich. writes: "Meetings are held twice each week at Harmony Hall, Waterloo st. Dr. Charles Andrews lectured there last Sunday. Mrs. Graves is regular in attendance, and many good mediums are being developed,"

Last Sunday, Lyman C. Howe lectured in New York. Next Sunday, 14th, he lectures at | \$36.00 for twelve weeks' board of Mrs. Palm-Patterson, N. J.; the 21st and 28th at Willi mantic, Conn.; the whole of November in New York. He is now open to calls for any month

after November. Miss Jennie B. Hagan speaks the Sundays of October at Worcester, Mass. Her Sundays are engaged through to September, 1889, with the exception of reserve for 1889 camp meetings. She would like to make week evening engagements in the vicinity of her Sunday appointments. Address her at South Framingham, Mass.

The ghost story in another column, copied from the Chicago Daily Times, we are assured by a trustworthy informant has a large basis of truth, though the account as published he says contains some mistakes. Prof. Welch of the Western Psychical Society, and chairman of the committee under whose care the case would come, should look after this promising find.

The twenty-first annual Convention of the Vermont State Spiritualist Association, will be held at Waterbury Hotel, Waterbury, Vt., October 19th, 20th and 21st. The following | The Young People's Progressive Society speakers have been engaged: Joseph D. Stiles, A. E. Stanley, Mrs. Abbie W. Crossett, Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith, Mrs. Emma Paul, Mrs. Sarah A. Wiley, Mrs. A.P. Brown, and Lucius Colburn.

Mr. J. J. Morse lectures at Santa Cruz this month. This will disappoint many Chicago people who had been led to expect the pleasure of listening to him. Mr. Morse writes that his visit upon the Pacific coast has been eminently successful. He is engaged for Patterson, N. J., during November, and his dates are all made up to the end of May next. He would like engagements for June and for the camp meetings next summer. Mr. Morse is one of the best lecturers in the field, and as a writer surpasses most of his fellow lecturers. Those desiring to secure Mr. Morse, may address him in care of the JOURNAL office.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn, whose engagement | are free to all. with the Young Peoples' Progressive Society of this city for the remaining Sundays of this month is announced in another place, is a stranger in this city, but well known to Spiritualists in New England, New York and Philadelphia. He is a man of good oratorical powers, a pleasing address, and speaks with force, animation and perspicuity, such as holds his audiences' attention whether they agree with him or not. At the campmeetings and in the large eastern cities he has always drawn good houses, increasing Thomas Moran, after his criginal painting of the as the engagement grew in length. The JOURNAL hopes he will be greeted by full houses next Sunday.

Dr. Tanner, who won glory a few years ago by breaking the fasting record, is now prohaving his body sealed meanwhile in an airtight casket.

Dr. and Mrs. Leon Priest, after an extended tour of Eastern summer resorts, reached Chicago last week on their way to San Francisco, where they propose to make a lengthy stay. Mrs. Priest has within the past two years scribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw shown versatile talent in the field of mental therapeutics, both as a healer and teacher. proof of a mysterious power which enables her to delineate character from autographs, and to diagnose disease with greater accuracy than usually marks the work of college-bred medical practitioners. Dr. Leon Priest is a conscientious, industrious and powerful healer, whose success in the treatment of cases pronounced hopeless by the "regular" profes sion has time and again enabled him to extreme limit of ticket being thirty days from date bring health and happiness into homes from whence all hope had fied. We take pleasure in commending Dr. and Mrs. Priest to our numerous readers on the Pacific coast. Professionally they are worthy of confidence, and socially they will prove desirable acquisitions wherever they go.

#### Thomas Paine's Character.

\_o the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: Of late years there seems to be a determined effort on the part of the friends of "Liberalism" in this country to canonize Thomas Paine as a martyr to the bigotry and malice of the wicked clergy. Would it not be wise for the young men of this generation to learn the facts in regard to his life, before adopting him as a saint, upon his own testimony that, "I have lived an honest and useful life to mankind, and my time has been spent in doing good, and I die in perfect composure and resignation to the will of my Creator. God."? What is the testimony of those who century, perhaps no man in New York had a better record for uprightness and Lonorable dealing than Grant Thornburn, the Quaker seedsman whose "Lawrie Todd" papers made him well known both in this country and Europe. In 1874 he writes:

"In a few years the men to whom Thomas Paine and William Carver were personally known, will have vanished from the face of the earth. It is a duty we owe to the generations yet unborn to describe the habits. dress, countenances and personal appearance of those men. Two more inveterate free thinkers, perhaps never existed in any countries at the same period. In 1805 6 they both lived at the corner of Temple and Cedar streets. New York. Paine's face was full of wounds, bruises and putrefying sores, the effect of never ceasing intemperance. While Paine boarded with Carver, he twice fell down stairs in consequence of these [faint-

"Carver was familiar all over America, as the friend emphatically of Thomas Paine. When Paine, by his dissipated habits, slovenly dress, and filthy appearance, had become unfit for any decent company, so much so that no one would take him to board in their house, William Carver took him to the bosom of his own family. He lived then at the corner of Cedar and Temple streets."

"Here Paine became indebted to Carver one hundred and sixty dollars for board; they fell out—a paper war ensued which broke up the harmony in this temple of reason, and threatened to shiver the pure democracy in splinters.

"I remember one item in the bill, was er. This Mrs. Palmer was the wife of a tailor in Paris, whom Paine brought with him when he fled from the tender mercies of his brother deiste, the revolutionary tribunal of France. Paine made no scruple in living openly with this woman. His associates, while he boarded with Carver, were altogether among the lower orders, and most of them drunkards like himself."

"Thousands in this country believed that Paine was an American, but this is altogether a mistake, for I knew him to be a native of Lewis, Sussex Co., England, and he held an office in the excise of that place, he married there, and after three years was divorced from his wife for cruel treatment. We see from this, that although Mr. Paine was an advocate of the rights of man, yet he paid no

respect to the rights of woman." From all of which it is quite evident that Paine's conception of himself and his fellow man when he wrote: "I have lived an honest and useful life to mankind, and my time has been spent in doing good, and I die in perfect composure," etc., is a very different one from priests, and who designated him as a wicked

Chicago, Oct. 6th.

I ft the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: The Rev. Jos. Adams, who preaches each Sunday in Hooley's Theatre on subjects pertaining to Christian Science, delivered an interesting address last Sunday evening before the Young People's Progressive Society at Avenue Hall, 159 22nd Street, on "What does Christian Science Teach of God." Mr. Adams said he would not antagonize Spiritualism or any other subject. He believed there was always two sides to every story, and the truth was what all were seeking for. He was pleased to know that the platform of the society is a liberal one. The lecture was interesting, and many of the audience wished to hear more of that God whom Spiritualists as well as Christian scientists believe in. Next Sunday Mr. Charles Dawbarn of New York City, an able exponent of Spiritualism, will address the society in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 7:45, at Avenue Hall, 159 22nd Street. Mr. Dawbarn has been engaged at considerable expense, and the society hopes that all will aid it. The meetings

### Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand, and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

A notable publication bearing the stamp of the Society of American Etchers, is that of a plate by Mountain of the Holy Cross, Colorado. In a criticism of this plate Mrs. Runtz-Rees says: "The emphasis of this etching is remarkable, bringing out as it does the grandeur of the rugged scenery, while at the same time it throws into exquisite relief the delicate spray of the cataract hurrying through the mountain gorge. Far above, brooding as it were in posing to give his soul a rest for sixty days, holy calm, is the cross itself, formed by snows lying in the fissures of the rugged surface, a most curious natural fermation which provides an admirable 'motif' for the picture."

Can a Man Swallow a Cannon-ball? Well, "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prethem "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always

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So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remely is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. N. B.—Forcatarrhal troubles peculiar to females this remedy is a specific. Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of 10c in stamps. The ad-

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For further particulars, and for tickets and reservation of sleeping car berths, etc., call at City Passenger & Ticket Office, 89 South Clark Street. Robt. Somerville, City Passenger & Ticket Agent.

Among the holiday souvenirs which will soon make their appearance to delight the tasteful purchaser, none will surpass in exquisite attractiveness the dainty "Sepiatint Novelties" which are to be published by Messrs. Lee and Shepard, Boston. The Sepiatint publications consist of A Christmas Carol, and A Friend Stands at the Door, by Dinah Maria Mulcck, the distinguished author of John Halifax, Gentleman, and a matchless and charming calendar of All Around the Year, for 1889, by J. Pauline Sunter, who has deliciously illustrated all three of these novelties. Miss Mulock's Christmas Carol is a little poem worthy to be set in gold, and her tribute to the great day of the year, is the equal in merit to Charles Dickens's famous Carol. The artist. in her original embellishment of the poem, is in harmony with the author. In Miss Mulock's Psalm for New Year's Eve., the same high poetic standard is reached, and the illustrations are equally as chaste. From the opening line, A Friend Stands at the Door, to the benediction, there flows a constant stream of graceful and appropriate decoration of the timely verses of the gifted author.

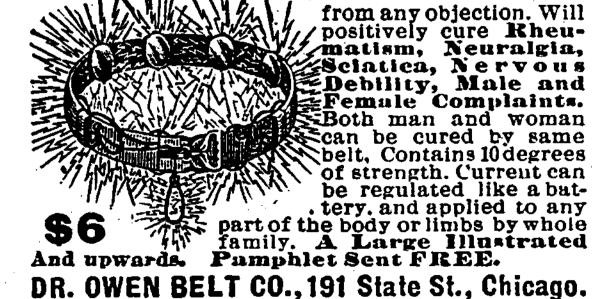
The Providence Daily Star says of Dr. Janes' Study of Primitive Christianity: "The purpose of this book is to investigate the origins of Christianity, the character and validity of the New Testament literature, and the different phases of custom and bethose whom he called canting, hypocritical lief which existed in the earliest Christian communities..... A glance at these lectures cannot fail to convince any one of the laborious study and careful thought required to bring them into their present shapes. They are very interesting to the general reader, as well as to those who delight in pursuing such investigations for higher and better reasons. Price, \$1.25. For sale at this office.

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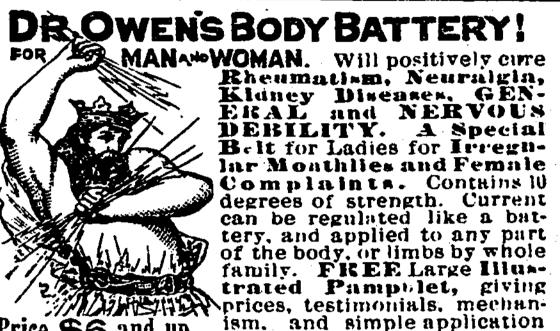
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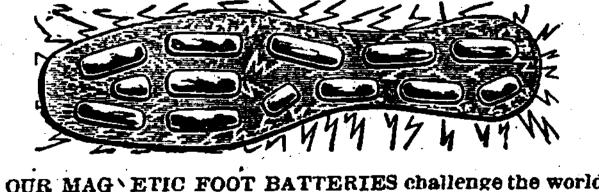
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A first-class publishing house can be made the promoter of all the agencies necessary to carry forward such a work. With its newspaper, magazines, books, branches for psychic experiment, missionary bureau etc., etc., it can satisfacto ily and with pront accomplish what is impossible by such inadequate methods as now prevail, and as have hitherto marked the his-

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Those desiring to subscribe will please promptly write to the Chairman of the Commissioners, John C. Bundy, Chicago, notifying him of the amount they will take. There are, no doubt. friends so interested in the Journ-AL and all that promises to advance the interest of Spiritualism, that they will be glad to assist in procuring stock subscriptions among their acquaintances; and they are invited to correspond with Mr. Bundy upon the

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#### Toices From the Reople. INFORMATION ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

#### NOTES FROM ONSET.

In the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal In my last short letter to the JOURNAL I promised those persons who could not be present at our Harvest Moon Festival, and who were interested in Onset, a report of the good time that was enjoyed on the 22nd and 23rd of September. First, our railroad committee made arrangements with the Old Colony management, whereby tickets at reduced rates could be obtained over the whole system. The several committees having charge of the floral exhibitions and Temple decorations, under the management of Moon," made all feel that they belonged there.

ance, much larger than last year, although the cold

or more did so, and the hour was pleasantly spent and fluent speeches, by persons either in their normal or abnormal condition.

Now comes the only drawback of the whole occasion. Some power, either mortal or immortal, with little judgment and less brains, cheated the people out of the supper in the Temple, by asking them to travel down to the Washburn House and buy one there. To the writer this was all wrong, whoever was the cause, and should never be repeated. The Saturday evening hop in the Temple was

well attended, and reminded us of the good times i during camp meeting. At 10:30 A. M., Sunday, Miss M. T. Shelbamer, of Boston, was the speaker, her subject being "The Unwritten History of the Nation." She dwelt largely

the White Antelope. At 2:30 P. M., Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes was the speaker, her subject being "What has the Harvest been?" The elucidations were from the practical side of life, and especially from the spiritual standpoint. The effort was pronounced by all that have listened to Mrs. Byrnes' noble utterances during the series of meetings at Oaset this year, to be the crowning effort of the season, and one long to be

At the close of Mrs. Byrnes' remarks, Miss Lulu Morse recited with fine effect, "The Harvest Home." The services of the afternoon closed by the audience singing the following poem written for the

> THE HARVEST MOON SONG. The harvest moon is here again, So glorious and fair; It sheds its beams like golden rain, In beauty everywhere.

And as we gladly gather round Our festive, vine-crowned board, Our walls with joyful notes resound. For Autumn's rich reward.

The harvest time once more has come. With all its bounteous food.— The roddy pear and purpling plum, And stores of all that's good.

And now to Oaset on the bay. In friendship deep and strong, We wend our happy, eager way, To sing the harvest song.

Our spirit friends from worlds of light Return with words of cheer. And in their heavenly work unite To bless our pathway here.

And from their hunting grounds above Our Indiau brothers come, To fill our hearts with peace and love, At this bright "Harvest Home."

They come to teach us how to live In peace with all mankind And tell us to each wrong forgive. If we would gladness find,

And so with them, these harvest days, Our thankful hearts we lift To God, in songs of grateful praise, For natura's bounteous gift.

diums, whose controls were happy to have a chance to act themselves, and while they were of a nature not so well calculated to instruct and please persons who demand strong solid food, they were of a quality to be respected and wisely tolerated. The remaining hour and a half was occupied by mediumistic control and inspirational utterances that made the Temple ring, and the hearts of all present glad to be there. It was a séance, a love-feast and a lecture-room combined, and for fear that I may do an injustice in singling out special names,

suffice it to say that all did nobly. The Harvest Moon Festival of 1888, terminated with a rising vote of thanks to all persons who had in any way been instrumental in collecting the fruits and vines, and in so beautifully a style decorating the Temple whereby we had enjoyed this annual occasion. The closing benediction was by Mrs. Sarah A. Byrnes. W. W. CURRIER. Onset, Mass.

### Seances with Dr. Schermerhorn.

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

My confidence is sometimes strengthened in the manifestations of mediumship by knowing the antecedents of the medium. Dr. Schermerhorn of Grand Rapids was brought up from a boy about two miles west of that city, where his father is still living. He is 31 years cld, a graduate of the law and medical departments of the Michigan University, and is now a practicing physician. His wife is the daughter of Smith Thorington, an old acquaintance of mine. Both of them have an excellent reputation for honesty and honor.

I have sat in the Doctor's séances eleven times. Twice I was the only person present. Three circles were held at my place in Romeo, two at his house, five at the Orion Camp meeting, and one at his wife's father's residence. In these seances there was no appearance of fraud; in fact the most of the manifestations were of such a character that fraud in their production was impossible.

There were frequently not less than three spirit lights moving about the room at the same time, also spirit hands of various sizes, from that of a small around, how easily they could pay for the JOURNAL. child's, to the largest man's; some strong, some soft and delicate; they would pat us on the hands, face and head, and smooth our hair. Spirit friends would whisper, giving names, telling of a life beyond the grave, and of a love that never dies. These tokens of affection were frequently given in three or four places in the circle at once; they were mostly of a personal nature and not proper matier for the pub-

and body—some of them as loud as if struck with a have read them, and they seem to have been fully nail hammer. I have been lifted up in my chair, appreciated by all. had the largest sized books and a stand weighing twenty-five pounds brought and put in my lap. I have heard strong, full-toned, independent voices many times. This is only an outline of what harpens with this medium. S. H. EWELL. Romeo, Mich.

#### A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD PREACHER. Pascal Porter, Prodigy, Creates a Sensation in Cincinnati.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: sensation for the last week in the shape of a 12- Progress was observable in every department, and of either sanctity or learning, but a plain, every-day ance of harmony amongst themselves, and a greater veterans in the service of the Lord, to use Metho- | the grounds. A noticeable feature of the meeting distic parlance. He was more graceful than either. was the large increase in numbers of earnest investing the sat in the tall pulpit behind the big Bible and tigators of our philosophy; all were made welcome, Mrs. Eva Cassell and B. H. Bourne, worked hard crossed his hands and peered at the audience with and seemed well satisfied with what they so anxiousand long to perfect one of the most beautiful die- the composure of a veteran. When the hymns had ly listened to. The speakers were not generally plays in the Temple, that has ever been enjoyed at | been sung and the organ ceased expectation was on | known to fame, as reliance had been placed on home at Onset. Fruit, flowers, shrubs, pot-plants, ever- tip-toe. The audience was hushed, and, placing one talent to instruct and interest, all feeling that the greens, pumpkin, equash, potatoes, apples, grapes, hand on the pulpit, the boy preacher announced as real worth consisted in what was said, rather than pears, peaches, corn, beans, turnips and water-melatex: "Lay hold on Life." He had found the lines in who said it; but when on the last Sunday, the ons, all were arranged in harmony, and met the eye somewhere in the Bible. He noted the difference Hon. R. A. Dague of the Phillipsburg Herald, of with ease and grace. An arch over the front of the | between the old and revised versions, then spoke of | Phillips Co., Kansas, held fifteen hundred people platform bore the words, "Welcome to our Harvest | a life of pleasure, quoted a verse from Tennyson, | spellbound by his truthful utterances, pleasing and and talked about the radiant effulgence of a gay impressive manner, we all felt very grateful for his Agent B. H. Bourne had arranged a magnificent | company. Then he contrasted the pleasures of sin | timely help. This address produced a very favorable background to the platform, representing the blue | with the pure joy of the Christian, but he didn't de- | effect upon all who heard it, disarmed prejudice, and sky and a full moon, alternating with light and | tail much of the pleasures of sin, so-called, nor did | raised all to a higher plane of thought. darkness, which was very much enjoyed. Two In- | it appear that the innocent boy knew much about | dian figures, one at either end of the platform, were them. He declared the joy of the Christian was the standing to represent the aborigines of the grove | child of hope, which was a good deal like saying: and in honor of whom we were assembled in re- Live, horse, till the grass grows." Then he burst pressed, and was highly praised by those who had forth: "Life which is life—indeed, life knows no The wooden columns were trimmed at the base sorrow." Then he drew a sort of picture, as he with shrubs and vines, while bunting and Japanese | called it, of Christian life. "No more sin. Behold, I lanterns were suspended all over the upper part of | make all things new. Two lives were recognized in the hall, the whole presenting a very pleasing and the Scripture—the life which now is and the life to picturesque appearance. There was a good attend- come." There was no argument in the address, no subjects, by many good speakers unaccustomed to premises laid down, no conclusions drawn; it was speaking from the rostrum. It was evident that all northeast rain-storm undoubtedly kept hundreds an exhortation. It might have been delivered in were in earnest, and not speaking to merely make a Constantinople or Barmah and nobody would have | showing of themselves or listening from force of raised an objection. The words were well selected, | habit. The séances which were held at intervals in called the meeting to order, and in his usual style | the sentences well rounded. There were no bursts | almost every tent upon the grounds, gave better announced its object and requested the mediums of eloquence, no exhibitions of a Divine power. The satisfaction than ever before; and the many mepresent to take seats upon the platform. A dozen | child has a remarkable memory, and has evidently | diums present, seemed to realize more than ever bebeen bathed in a Scripture bath since he could lisp. fore the great importance of their mission and the in singing, led by Mr. C. W. Sullivan, and in short | Mr. Shipley says his mother must have been a godly | littleness of themselves as compared with the great woman. Possibly; and when she died the child in- fact of spirit return. The tests were many and wonherited the godline-s, if a fluent command of Scrip- | derful to those who were unaccustomed to witness tural language and quotations is godliness. "We are | spiritual phenomena, and would have been considsaved by hope," he said; "hope of eternal life. Our | ered first-class if written up for publication, but life is Christ in God. This is a life to lay hold on. here, as elsewhere, the best and most perfect tests No matter how holy we become this life has been stained by us, and can not be a holy life, but when earth-life, who deem them too sacred to be given to of Mr. Mott, Memphis, Mo., some six months after, we breathe the air of goodness then there will be no | the world, and are therefore lost only to the few. more temptation, and it will be as easy as breathing. to do the will of God." Then he concluded with: doing fairly well. When we consider the partial "My prayer to God is that you shall all receive eternal life where there shall be no more parting." And then the kid sat down behind the tall pulpit. His composure before an audience is remarkable. He has addressed 3.000 people. He does not hesitate place, commencing on the first Saturday after the ticulars about the burial of her body, of the flowers upon the race of Red Men, reciting the legend of | for a word, and when he does it is the hesitation of | new moon in August of 1889. a person who has learned his lesson well. He has been preaching two and a half years. Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Self-Control.

Self-control in small things as well as great is only attained through years of stern schooling and bitter experience. A child always gives way to its feelings, whether of joy or anger, and if never controlled the experiences and troubles of after life are more difficult to bear than if taught self-government in childhood. People who give way at the smallest provocation to furious bursts of anger are always regarded with fear and trembling by their friends and acquaintances, and carry about with them the atmosphere of a smoldering voicano, ready to burst forth at any moment. Those who yield to the "blues" will soon find the tendency growing upon them until it becomes uncontrollable, and they are chronic sufferers from melancholia. Constant yielding to the impulses sooner or later opens a path to the insane asylum, and no one is quite safe from its doors who does not learn to control his feelings and keep the whip hand over himself at all times.—Ex.

### Briefs from Correspondents.

John P. Bansom, of Wilmington, Ill., writes: see by your paper that you have had a number of requests to publish "Heaven Revised" in pamphlet form, and herewith add mine. I think that a goodly number would be used here, if it could be published for a price within the reach of all. We have about 25 avowed Spiritualists here and at least as many more who would anxiously and honestly investigate, if an opportunity was had. But yet we have no organization and no mediums but a few who are mediumistic. There is an opening here for a good speaker, a good medium and a good organizer. A young lady here writes poetry in a halfconscious state and several poems here have been published in the papers. She has been sitting for development and the beauty of it is, we can vouch for her honesty in any manifestation of spirit power that may be given.

W. T. Van Zandt, of New York City, writes: You can not falter in the good work you are doing in purifying our noble cause. All honest people are with you heart and hand. If Spiritualism had not a "top knot" of Truth running down to the very centre, it would have toppled over long ago. In my own experiences with materialization, I have seen nothing but fraud; yet I can not set aside the evi-Sunday evening was devoted to the mediums | dences of all the centuries in its favor, and so I wait present, the first hour being occupied by young me- | patiently. I have been exceedingly interested and instructed by the article, "Heaven Revised." I hope it will be printed in pamphlet form, in clear large type, on good paper. There could not probably be a more valuable tract. On reading the articles, an intelligent liberal orthodox friend remarked: thought you Spiritualists had no hell, but here is one

hot enough to satisfy the most rigid Calvinist." R. H. Stevenson writes: I am pleased with your paper; the fact of my renewal is sufficient evidence of that fact. Spiritualism is so much invaded by frauds and humbugs, every intelligent seeker after LANGUOG ent gniblodgu in telesa bluoda the JOURNAL which is doing so much for the cause by bringing to light and exposing all who may try to hoodwink the thoughtless or ignorant by impossibilities, thereby bringing it into ridicule. I am but a novice, seeking the light and would be very sorry to find that I had been misled. I trust therefore you will go on in the good work, and without fear or favor, eliminate the bad from the good and give us the good and the true.

I. M. Comings writes: I have no fault to find with the Journal; on the other hand, I consider it a model paper. I have no criticisms to make, but am surprised at the amount of the matter and rare quality of the selections, and the ability displayed in the editorials. I feel assured that the angel world is giving you wholesome aid in your labors, and that the Journal is one of the means used to carry forward the great work of the spiritual enlighten-

ment of the nations. Caroline Waugh writes: I feel sincerely grateful to you for making the JOURNAL just what it is. Spiritualism has been a very great comfort to me in spite of the fraud and folly connected with it. If it could only be divested of all that, how glorious it would be. If that end shall ever be attained, the ing unopposed and uncorrected by reason and exgrand independent Journal will deserve the honor which all true Spiritualists will gladly accord it for the firm, bold stand it has always taken in favor of truth and purity.

A. M. Kempton, of Stoneham, Mass., makes a good suggestion for those who plead inability to pay for the JOURNAL: If some of the Spiritualists that plead poverty would get a "Child's bank" and drop in their pennies, and open it when the year comes

E. H. Dunham writes: The JOURNAL, in my humble opinion, is the best exponent of the spiritual philosophy in existence. I hope the time is not far distant when it will be one of the indispensables in the household of every honest Spiritualist.

Geo. F. Whitney, M. D. writes: I have been much interested in those articles in the JOURNAL, "Heaven Bevised," and am sorry they are ended. Have heard I have heard raps all over the room, on my chair | them talked about a good deal here by those who | October.

> A Wyoming paper has made the discovery that for State Senator in the Atlanta district, and his opthere is a fertile valley in Uinta County, forty miles in length, that is peopled by a colony of 700 Mormons, who harvest large crops and are in every way prosperous.

#### Camp Meeting Notes.

to the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

The First Society of Spiritualists of Delphos, Kansas, has closed its annual camp meeting of ten days' duration. In many respects it was the most success-The little church opposite Lincoln Park has had a ful meeting of the kind, ever held in this valley. year-old boy preacher, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. higher degree of culture was manifested on every His name is Pascal Porter. His parents are plain | hand. While the society did not feel warranted in farmers. His mother died eight months ago, and paying much money for procuring speakers and mehis father, an ordinary man, with no great amount diums from abroad, they fully realized the importman. travels with the gifted son. The child is a effort towards making all visitors more comfortable; prodigy. He advanced to the platform of the little | therefore better accommodations were furnished Lincoln Park Church, followed by two silver-haired and much pains taken to make all happy while on

> Brother C. L. Lewis, from Jewell County, also gave us one of the very best essays on "Life, its Laws and Relations,"-full of thought, well exthe good fortune of hearing it.

C. H. Moody gave us an interesting account of his spiritual experiences, in his usual pleasing style. Conferences occupied much time, and were made profitable by the discussion generally of practical are often from dear triends in spirit-life to those in Financially this society is holding its own, and is made progress, and are encouraged to vote to hold our next camp meeting seventeen days at the same

The grove and grounds belonging to the society are situated one-half mile from railroad station, easy of access, pleasantly located, fine shade, and for a few days of rest, change, social and spiritual enjoyment, we cordially invite all.

Relics of the Mound Builders.

### A. D. BALLOU, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: Excavations into the mounds of Illinois are revealing some startling relics of a former age. said that for several days Prof. McAdams, the wellknown scientist, has been excavating in an ancient mound two miles below Alton, Ill. There are many mounds and evidences of occupation of prehistoric inhabitants in this vicinity, and relics of the stone age are numerous. The mound to which the professor's labor has been especially directed is oval in shape, about forty feet in length, and elevated some seven feet. The composition of the mound is what is known as loess, a peculiar marly clay, only found near large rivers. There are quite apparently some antiseptic qualities in the loess, for the bones of extinct animals like the mastodon are often found in it well preserved.

Seven human skeletons in a fair state of preservation were recovered by the professor from this mound. The first skeleton taken from the mound is that of a man past middle age. The thigh bone is a little over eighteen inches in length, showing a person of ordinary stature, but strong and muscular. The skull, although of small size, is what would be called a good one. with prominent perceptive development in the ridges over the eyes. With this skeleton were twenty-three stone implements, some of them of great interest. One was a peculiarly curved chisel of stone with a handle of buck-horn. There was a curious implement somewhat like a grooved stone ax, but with one side straight and the other curved like an adz. Various odd-shaped stones and a number of bone implements were found, but that which most interested the professor is a shell inclosed in the bones of the right hand. This is a peculiar sea shell, known among collectors as the Chinese sea snail, and thought to be a native of the Gulf of Mexico. About the neck of this old-mound chieftain was also a string of small sea shells of several species. Between the ribs was an arrow point of black flint, a war arrow without a notch, but with barbs and a short tang. This arrow had been his death-blow. He had probably been killed

Inclosed in the ribs of one of the other of these ancient men was a finely-pointed war arrow, showing how he met his fate. At the head of this warrior was a pretty earthern vase, and in the mold it contained a neat spoon of shell.

The third man also had his implements, and bore the scars of battle, having an ugly scar on his skull and three broken ribs. The remains of the women are also of great interest, showing their perfect form as well. The professor's find is the most interesting for

many a year, and will be a source of study for scientists for the coming year, at least. Probably the Mound Builders in their explorations in this country, also found relics of a former race, and they in turn wondered as to who preceded them. and so on for thousands of years. The Indians will soon become extinct, and perhaps at some period in the future the English language will be regarded as the ancient circek language now is, as dead. Verily change is common to all things.

### Suggestion Without Hypnotism.

St. Louis, Mo.

Suggestibility is by no means peculiar to hypnotized persons. Almost every one is sensitive to suggestion to a certain extent when awake, for in every human being, no matter how skeptical he may consider himself, there exists a certain degree of credulity, and this credulity may be played upon and taken advantage of in a measure. Children can be made to believe the most preposterous statements they are made with sufficient gravity. The majority of healthy children are, moreover, auto-suggestionists; that is, they create air-castles, in which they soon come to believe firmly as objective realities. Too often such auto-suggestions are regarded parents and friends as deliberate lies. They are reality simply the creations of phantasy, which have become established as truths in consequence of beperience. In the course of time the reasoning faculties are developed and hold the imagination in check. Nevertheless, even adults are met with in whom the imagination so readily gets the upper hand that they may be induced to believe the mosi impossible things. I recently saw a young woman mode rate intelligence and education who was so eadily influenced by suggestion in the waking state that she was unable to move from the place where she stood on being suddenly and decidedly told that it was impossible for her to budge. She could be made to see people who were in reality not present, and on the other hand could be made blind to the presence of persons and objects actually in the room. After repeatedly affirming that she was any signs of discomfort.-From "Hypnotism: she must appear as a wren, until it should come to of that horrible massacre, in which the gallant Cus-What it is and what it is not," by Dr. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, in the Popular Science Monthly for

The Rev. Sam Small is the Prohibition candidate ponents are pouring hot shot into him at a lively rate. But he isn't a bit scared as witness: "I am not running this race as a preacher, and no man need refrain from jumping on me on that account. | cal advancement.

#### The N. W. C. T. U.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds its fifteenth annual meeting October 19-23, in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Mrs. Mary T. Burt and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will welcome the Convention, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will respond. William Blaikie, author of the well known books on physical culture, will speak on his favorite theme. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, will preach on the "Ecclesiastical Emancipation of Women." Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, will present to the National W. C. T. U., a "Woman's Flag," emblematic of international goodwill, of peace and of purity. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, by whose efforts Scientific Temperance Instruction is legally provided for in thirty-six states, will speak, also Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, the celebrated Prohibition orator from Michigan; Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri's leader, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge and Miss Henrietta G. Moore, of Ohio, and others. Mrs. Mathilda B. Carse, of Chicago, will present the inter-ests of the Temperance Temple, and Dr. Mary Weeks cil. Burnett, of the same city, will speak of the National Temperance Hospital. There will be 400 delegates and as many visitors, representing every part of the United States, including Alaska. Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, of Brooklyn, will preach the annual sermon; Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, will head a large delegation of ladies from every Southern State. Strict parliamentary usage will be maintained. A daily paper, issued by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, will contain stenographic reports of all the proceedings. The hall will be elegantly adorned for the occasion, and prayed to heaven to give her strength to underand a more unique and instructive assembly has | go the ordeal. never met in the Metropolitan city than this is sure to be. The address of the President, Miss Frances E. Willard, will review all present phases of the woman's movement, including the International Council of Women at Washington and the National Council' there organized; also the World's W. C. T. U., and the Chicago Council of Women, of all of which she is at present the executive head. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, will in her opening report, epitomize the year's work done by 200,000 gifted and earnest-hearted women. Miss Esther Pugh, the Treasurer, will give the fi- | the ascent of the highest peak of Mont Blanc, the nancial showing for 1888. The National Superin- youngest person of either sex who ever put foot tendents will show how fast and far the cause has | there. been set forward during the past year, in reports of their forty different lines of effort.

#### A Seance with Mott.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: I buried my wife six years ago. At the residence at a séance there. I communicated with her face to face; her identity I could not doubt, judging from these facts: She died of cancerous tumor on the failure of crops last year and this which brings de- left side of her face. When I asked her for proof, pression to our agricultural communities, we have | she showed her face just as it was before she died, and just as I had dressed it for her hundreds of times with my own hands. She told me all the partaken from our own garden, of a stone taken from our doorsteps and placed at the head of her grave with her initials inscribed thereon with my own hands. She called over the names of the most of our children, sent her leve to them, saying, "Tell them that I live and am happy, and also tell them to live pure lives." She told me where I had been to see some of our children, naming them, and telling me she was ever with me, and would be my guardian, asking me if I could not feel her presence. She told me many things no one else but she and I could have known. I asked her this question: "Will we be companions in spirit life the same as we were is here?" She replied, "Just the same." My fatherin-law and mother-in-law, who had died a number of years previous also came very plainly; he to identify himself, calling me by a familiar name. He told of a conversation between us about a dealing we had concerning some land, naming persons and circumstances concerning it, making his identity (outside of my sense of vision) complete. A young man, an intimate acquaintance, whom I had watched and nursed in his last sickness, showed himself plainly to me, giving his name. I saw my wife many times at Mott's in 1882-3. The manifestations were genuine, or else my senses failed to do their duty. Mr. Mott was an entire stranger to me. Sioux Falls, Dakota. EDMUND DORR.

### Are Women Fitted to Govern?

Most men who have associated much with girls and women remember how many needed lessons they have learned from them in refinement and benevolence; and how they have had, on the other hand, to steel their minds against their aimlessness and pettiness. And from youth to later years they have observed one peculiarity for which no remedy has been yet found, and that is, a pronounced frailty of the rational faculty in thought or action. This characteristic is offset by a strength and elevation of the emotional nature, which shines with inextinguishable luster in the wife and mother. It is to ration, and such devotion as he is capable of. But, less accompanied by unusual merits of another kind, sixty. are not selected by their fellows for positions of responsibility and trust. Strong understanding, vigorous judgment, and the absence of "fear, favor and affection." are what men desire in their governors; for only through minds of that character can justice be obtained.

On account of their stronger sympathies girls always think themselves the moral superiors of boys, who are often singularly devoid of benevolence, especially toward the lower animals. Some women pend on the rational nature, man is the superior. abundance of sulphur water. When the balance is struck, I can see no inferiority on either side. But the quality of justice remains with the male. It is on this that men and women must alike depend, and hence it is that women so often prefer to be judged by men rather than by their own sex.—From "The Relation of the Sexes to Government" by Prof. E. D. Cope in the Popular Science Monthly for October.

### Old Lore of the Wren.

The wren was once thought to be the devil among In Norse mythology the wren played the part of a sorceress who enticed youths away.

The gypsies call the wren the "witch bird." since he or she will be for a long time lucky in everything. And it is also a great stroke of good fortune if he or she sees one drop a feather and se- actions. cores it.

There are many fine fragments of fetish or luck worship among the fisher folk, and especially the herringers. There are some even yet among Manxmen who dare not put to sea without a dead wren to warn off storms and disaster; and this was done, says my authority, owing to a tradition of a Jes spirit (whatever that may be) which hunted the herring, and was ever attended by a raging storm-being, in fact, a feminine wild huntsman.

In Germany the wren is known as the Zaunschlupfer, or hedge slipper, from its haunting and nesting in hedges, and also as the Zaunkonig, or hedge king. There, too, this bird's habit of mysteriously bobbing about in "twinkling shadowes undir leafes grene," hiding anon in a stump or chirping close by in a nook, has given it a character of being uncanny.

Until of late years men were wont, on the Isle of Man, to hunt on Christmas day for a wren, the ingly sharp point and edge. It was buried in a perreason being that once there lived in that place a beautiful elf or lorelei, who by her charms and songs allured many young men into the sea, where the waves, rising at her spell, swept them away to ed of one piece of exceedingly fine tempered steel, death. At last the people rose in a rage and attacked the sorceress, who fled in fear, and being hard bestead, took the form of a wren, and so escaped. absolutely insensible to pain, it became possible to But from some higher power a decree went forth pass a needle deeply into the skin without provoking | that every year on the same day---Christmas day--- | the battle of the Alamo, and was the only survivor pass that she perished by man's hand.

> Walter S. Payne, the Prohibition candidate in Ohio for Secretary of State, is to be tried at Dayton by a court-martial of the Sons of Veterans on four | which would furnish the foundations of a dozen charges, to-wit: Two for violations of his obligations as a member of the organization, the third for a dozen tongues. He followed Crook into the Mesembezzlement, and the fourth for violating the rules of the order in trying to use it to promote his politi-

#### Notes and Extracts on Miscellaneous Subjects.

In Portugal they cure a quick-tempered person by inviting every body to give him a kick.

A farmer in Ashton, Miss., recently ran across a five-foot gopher snake which was pure white in color.

Ten head of young cattle belonging to William Green, of North Danville, Vt., were recently killed by lightning at a single stroke.

A lady tourist on Pike's Peak was struck by lightning at the very top of the mountain, away above the clouds from which the bolt proceeded.

The Rev. E. P. Cowan of Pittsburg, declares that profanity is more profusely indulged in among Americans than any other people in the world. In the stomach of a young girl who died in Portland, Ore., was an abscess. In the abscess was a

In the United States one in every 200 takes a college course; in England, one in every 500; in Scotland, one in every 600; in Germany, one in every 213.

A machine for lacing shoes is a remarkable contrivance to be exhibited at the Buffalo fair. A machine for blacking boots will probably be the next

A St. Paul woman, while waiting in a dentist's office to have a tooth pulled, fell on her knees

Sugar barrels are no longer wasted. They are bought at second hand and broken up, the staves are then washed, packed in bundles and sent back to the West Indies at a profit, to be rehooped.

James Baylis of Baton Rouge cursed God in 1857 and was speechless. Recently he recovered his voice, and his first articulate sentence was a reproach to his wife for causing him all his trouble.

Flossie Moss, an American girl, aged thirteen, is the heroine of the summer in the Alps. She made

. Up in a Nova Scotia town three little boys bound and gagged another six year-old and then cut his throat with a rusty knife. They were playing at "killing pige," and, they said, "wanted to see red, Isaac-Walsh, who lives on a secluded ranch on the Missouri River in Dakota, was born near Boston in

1775. He still enjoys good health. He lives with a white-haired and wrinkled son, who is in his 89th Mrs. Humphrey Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere." has recently written a critical estimate of Mrs.

Browning and is completing another novel, for which she gets a much higher price than for her for-Tom Elmore, aged 7, is the musical prodigy of Florida. He plays the piano and the violin exceed-

ingly well. His favorite method with the latter is to sit on his father's knee and finger the strings while his father draws the bow. Lightning tore the eight rooms of the residence of N. B. Corbin, in Vineville, Ga., into ribbons. The,

bolt passed between the baby's cradle, in which it lay, and the mother's bed, and all around a negro servant sitting in the kitchen, yet all escaped. Gen. Schofield, successor of Gen. Sheridan at the head of the army of the United States, will be obliged to live in a Washington boarding-house because

his salary of \$7.500 a year is not sufficient to enable him to set up such an establishment as his position Duffield Osborne, the young Brooklyn novelist calls Amelia Rives a "physical writer." "The Quick or the Dead?" he says, "seems to be like what I might imagine the production of some intellectual animal

-coarse to the last degree, yet utterly innocent of its own coarseness." The silver spike that is to be driven upon the completion of the New Haven & Derby Road is to be placed on exhibition in Bridgeport shortly. The spike will be driven into a black walnut tie, the sledge for the purpose being composed of mahoga-

ny, bound with silver bands. According to Dr. Erasmus Wilson, the great authority on hair, any one who is threatened with baldness, if it has not made much headway, can check the tendency by rubbing a little mixed vaseline and sulphur on the spot at night and soak it with quinine every morning.

There was a very old trunk at Castle Garden, New York, the other day. It arrived with William Behrens on the Fulda, and had the date 1667 carved on it. The trunk is of black oak. Mr. Behrens is bound for Monticello, Iowa. He said the trunk had been in his family 220 years.

William Harden, Sumter County, Georgia, says his great-great-grandmother, Nancy Couch, is one this that man renders the homage of respect, admi- hundred and twenty years old. She lives in Jasper County with her granddaughter, Mrs. Locila Holare these the qualities for our governors? Men who loway, who is about eighty years old. She is just display personal bias in ever so small a degree, un- as spry, lively and quick as most women of fifty or

Wenham. Mass., has a monument to the memory of a cat that lived to the good old age of twenty years and two months. It is a plain shaft of Rockport granite fourteen inches high, square and well proportioned, the top pointed like the capstone of Bunker Hill monument. The name of the cat (Beverly) is inscribed upon the base. The silk manufactory of Northampton, Mass., has

the deepest well in this country—that is, it is imagine, for this reason, that their entire sex is 3,700 feet deep and 8 inches in diameter, but at a morally the superior of the mal. But a good many | depth of 150 feet from the surface a sedimentary women learn to correct this opinion. In depart- | sandstone was struck, which continued the whole ments of morals which depend on the emotional depth, and water was never obtained. At St. Louis nature, women are the superior; for those which de- there is a well 3,108 feet deep, which yields an Hanson Craig, of Kentucky, is probably the heavi-

est man in the world. Ris weight is given at 702 pounds, and it requires thirty-seven yards of cloth to make him a suit. He is 6 feet 41% inches in height. is 31 years old, and weighed 11 pounds at birth. When two years old he took a \$1,000 prize at the baby show in New York, tipping the beam at 206 pounds at that time. His father weighed 115 pounds and his mother 122. Private Birmingham, of the Second Bedfordshire

Regiment, on duty in India, strayed from a path on one dark night and fell into a well at a Hindu teml ple. It was two hours before his cries were heard. and when at last he was pulled out he fiercely assaulted those who rescued him, had to be handcuff-Happy is the person on whom a wren alights, ed and carried to the hospital. The doctors said that the long strain made him temporarily insane. He soon recovered and had no recollection of his

A little girl created a sensation on a Pullman sleeper the other evening at Memphis. She got up to get a drink, and then, getting into the wrong berth, lay down with an old gentleman whom she thought was her papa and went to sleep. Her father and mother discovered her absence and became frantic. They found her at last, after arousing the the sleeper, and no one in the car was more surprised than the old gentleman, who had been sleeping soundly all the time.

While a shepherd was crossing a prairie near Perderales Creek, northwest of San Antonio, not long since, he felt a sharp substance pierce the sole of his heavy shoe and stab his foot. Thinking that it was an unusually strong thorn he stooped down to remove it, and found that the body of the instrument was buried in the ground. Digging down for some inches he unearthed a stiletto or dagger. The blade was fourteen inches in length, with an exceedpendicular position, point upward; the handle was four inches long, making the entire weapon measure eighteen inches. It was all bandle and blade, mold-The handle and four inches of the blade were heavily inlaid with pure gold.

William James Cannon was a boy at the time of tis, Bowie, Crockett, and many other heroes fell. Cannon is now an old man with long white hair. which falls around a face remarkably like that of the late Secretary Seward, though seamed and roughened by a frontier life. He has led a most eventful life. lurid dime novels. He speaks fluently Spanish and calero retreat in the Sierra Madree. He is now in Washington pressing a claim for 7,000 acres of valuable Texas lands.

M. C. C. C.

Is thus in Its unfolding.

Love, with Saving arms, Entwines all Child-births In swaddling clothes of Suffering, MOTHER, Holy Mother of All! Thou art only. Evil is thy shadow! Thou walkest in Light—and Darkness! Thy Heart is more in Hell than Heaven. Ere long the long Last Shall be first—Heaven last, "The first shall be last, The last, first;"—so is the Divine Meaning.

Woman! Type of the Human Soul!--Through thee, It suffers on. This great Soul-agony Will yet bring peace. Humanity is One. In thy image Will Godbead be reflected As in a Mirror.

O, Mystery of Love! Which disdains our feeble laws And breaks and renders Discords the Concords of Eternal Peace! That Hell may be welcomed Home to the Mother Heart Or All! Yes! All! For there Love suffers; Refuses comfort Until each Baby-Breast Sleeps in her Mother Arms!

For such Love have we no hearts? For such Love can we not die? Be Nothing—that She may live in us? Satisfied and secure in the One-ness-Knowing no Death—Life only? Our Father-Mother God! It is thus I see Thee. From the Heart's shattered hopes Thou wilt round out In form and feature--The All-Loveliness. And clasp Humanity to Thy Heart;

In Thee--a part of the Universal Tenderness. Like a rich perfume Will All-Life-in-Lives Blend at last Into the All-Silent-Sweetness!

Parkersburg, W. Va.

"I am weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black, "For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my back; My nerves are a chain Of weakness and pain,

And my poor head is aching as if it would crack." "Now, don't be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White, "It is never so dark but there's promise of light; I can tell you, in brief, What will give you relief-

Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses) \$1. Six for \$5.

Works Treating Upon the Spiritual Philosophy and the Spirit World.

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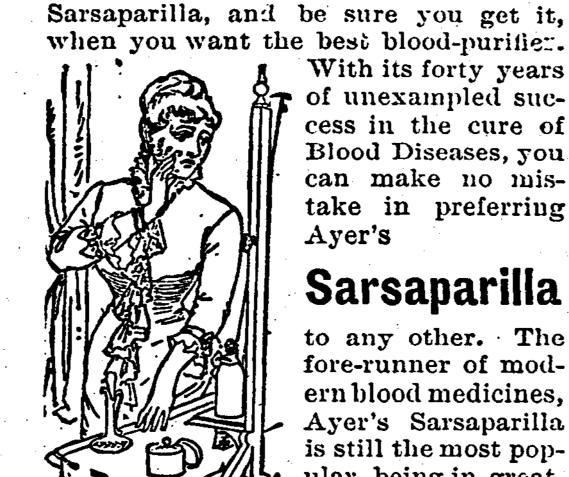
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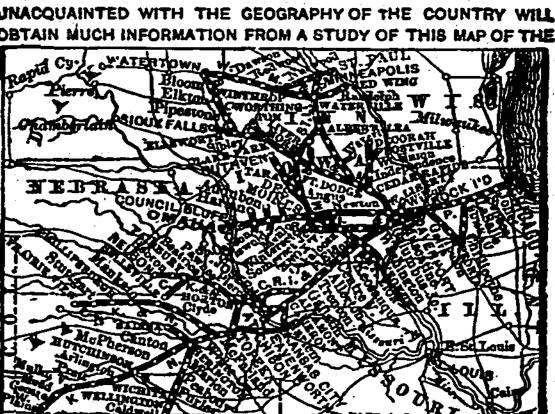
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(Continued from First Page.) J. T. Cramrine, a Presbyterian clergyman of ling.

Cochranton, Pa., came to the camp meeting, bringing with him a pair of slates which had been fastened together in the following manner: A screw was inserted in each corner of | than ordinary intellectual capacity, such as the slates, penetrating both frames where it is. He has investigated Spiritualism for they are morticed together. Two screws eight long and weary years, and he has seen were also inserted in each of the sides. The heads of the screws were sunk into the tribute to magic or legerdemain. e has the frames, and then covered with ordinary seal- | honesty to admit it, and attribute it to the ing wax. Upon the wax were various impressions made by Mr. Crumrine and others, with \ Now compare your puny investigations with seals; rings, and other articles. With the his; your sage conclusions with his profound slates fastened in this manner Mr. Crumrine | deductions; yea, compare his eight years' felt secure against imposture. He visited two or three mediums, but it was the busy | chairman, who for six long weeks wore season with them and only one could give | piece of Caffray's flypaper on his head, and him an immediate appointment. Mr. Mans- | who says that his "withers are unwrung" by field gave him an hour, and at the appointed his efforts. Do all this, and then bow your time he was on hand with his slates. That heads in well merited confusion before this afternoon, however, Mansfield was unusually Rev. Teacher of orthodox Christianity, who detained by a séance with two ladies, and | has solved the problem you could not unravel, | did not get ready for Mr. Crumrine until too and who has proven to his own satisfaction late for that gentleman to try his experi- | that it is not the work of a magician but the ment, as he was obliged to leave that day on | devil. the afternoon train. Anxious to have the experiment tried. Mr. Crumrine left the in biblical lore, and from his long investigastates in charge of Mr. A. Gaston, of Mead- tion of Spiritualism is most likely better inville. Pa.. who promised to hold a seance formed on the subject than the members with Mansfield and report results. Suffice it of your commission can be. It is probable to say that Mr. Gaston held three seances | that he knows as much of spiritual philosowith Mansfield, the medium saying that this | phy as any man that ever lived who did not would be necessary in order to "magnetize" know more than he does. Is not, then, his the slates. At the third séance, which was | testimony as to the existence of the phenomheld on Sunday afternoon, September 2, the ena worthy of your profound consideration? medium declared that his familiar spirit Is it possible that the magicians of whom told him if Gaston would take the slates to the | you purchased the secrets of spirit phenomeauditorium, where a lecture was then pro- na deceived you? or did they agree with the gressing, and form a circle, an attempt | Rev. Crumrine that it is all of satanic origin is would be made to write upon them. Ac: and is that the reason why you refuse to give cordingly. Mr. Gaston took the slates to the | the public what you purchased with a portion auditorium, and at the close of the lecture a of the Seybert bequest? But the fact is provcircle was formed on the stage and connecten. The phenomena exist. No human force tion established by clasped hands with the known to science could have written the comaudience. Two skeptics were called out of munication between the sealed slates, and spasm or convulsion, and then told the peo- from you." James, 4, 7. ple to break the circle. He declared that he thought a message had been written on the inner surface of the slates, but of course nobody could tell until the slates were opened. Mr. Gaston, who had charge of the slates, al principles are admitted by the learning of took them away to Cochranton, and the re- the world. Under the influence of that law sult is given below. A few days after his departure with the slates Mr. Gaston wrote

The Rev. J. T. Crumrine and other parties who helped seal the slates, examined them all and said the seals had not been tampered with, Mr. Crumrine saying that he would be willing to take his oath to that effect. One the offspring of the same constructive skill slate was filled lengthwise, and the other across the slate. Dr. Dunn and Mr. Fuller, The law of evolution from a lower to a highof Cochranton, helped to seal the slates, and were present when the slates were opened. C. A. Bell, editor of the Cochranton Times, and James Reid, of Cochranton, were also present when the slates were unscrewed."

your correspondent as follows:

The following is a copy of the message found on the slates: "Mr. Gaston, Mr. Crumrine and some few other persons will be surprised at the opening of these slates, and we regret very much | that the owner of the above named did not of demons and devils belongs to the ignoremain in camp long enough to fill his engagements with Mr. Mansfield, because had I he filled it, he would have received messages from his own friends, and now it is impossible for us to get them here, because he is so far away. If he will investigate in the right | thinking mind that love governs the uniway, he will soon find that his friends can write to him, and that this is not nor never was a devil." The communication was signed "Thomas Vreeland," and the allusion in the last sentence was to the theory which the Rev. Crumrine entertains in regard to the source of spiritualistic phenomena. Wishing | to obtain a sworn affi lavit to the facts as set forth above, your correspondent forwarded to Mr. Gaston a short statement requesting him if possible to obtain the signature of Rev.

ter was received from Mr. Gaston: "Crumrine would not subscribe to any statement. He holds that it is a fact that the communication came as claimed, but still holds to the diabolical origin, and does not want to have any hand in the spread of and admits the fact, and will in his lecture. -still he will then have opportunity to explain his theory as to cause, etc."

Mr. Mansfield has just received the following letter from Cochranton: "Dear sir, you are aware ere this of the suc-

cess with the test slates which I carried to Cassadaga, and to you through Mr. Gaston. The communication was signed by Thomas Vreeland. Do you know Mr. Vreeland, or any one who does? I do not know him. Where did he live, and when? Yours, etc., J. H Crumrine.

To review the facts in this remarkable experiment, it may be summarized thus: Two slates were fastened together in such a way that it would be impossible to produce even a scratch upon their inner surface without disturbing the seals. The persons who fastened the states together declare the seals had not been disturbed, and that an intelligent communication was found within the slates when they were opened. How did the writ- | believe, as your chairman does, that ing get there? Certainly not by the agency of human fingers, or other physical means. The Rev. Crumrine believes it was the devil that wrote the message. Other people believe | tality, and spiritual philosophy and phenome a disembodied spirit who once lived on earth ena afford the only positive evidence that did the writing. "Let every man be fully all men can accept of its existence. If Spirpersuaded in his own mind." We read that | itualism be true on a certain occasion, when King Belshazzar was feasting with his thousand lords and their ladies in the royal palace, a man's hand appeared and wrote upon the ceiling certain ominous words. Are there hidden hands still writing messages for mortal eyes?

In answering the above communication the Rev. Crumrine admits the phenomenon he could not do otherwise. The slates were sealed in Cochranton, Pa., taken to Lilly Dale, returned with the seals unbroken, and yet containing on their inner surface a long | proving a spirit life, and hereafter I may be | When I saw the picture again it was bro- joy sleep and rest. communication written under such circumstances and conditions as absolutely negatives your conclusion as recorded on page 8 of your report, i. e. "That the long messages are prepared by the medium before the if in the end you shall ascertain that you séance: the short ones are written under the table, with what skill practice can confer," etc. In his newspaper article the Rev. investigator says...."I have been studying this | ceal the fact from the world, but "Tell the subject for nearly eight years, and have accumulated about one-third of a hundred reasons for thinking it to be the devil. but I will not spoil my lecture by stating them

An Open Letter to the Seybert Commission. here. I will state them in full in the U.P. Church in Cochranton, next Thursday even-J. T. CRUMRINE."

Now, gentlemen of the Seybert Commission, I know the Rev. Crumrine well. He is an educated Christian minister, possessing more positive proof of the phenomena that you atdevil, and of course a disembodied spirit. labor with the agonizing experience of your

Gentlemen, the Rev. Crumrine is learned

the andience to hold the slates between them. | whether it be the work of demons or spirits, Mausfield clasped hands with two persons in is, under the present evidence of the case, the circle. two persons being between him | the only question yet unsolved. You, gentleand the slates on either side. After a few men, are paid to seek for its solution. Dare moments of suspense, the medium began to | you honestly perform the duties you have aswrithe as if a powerful electric current were sumed? You should have no fears of the passing through his body. After one spasm | malign influence that wrote on the slates. had passed he called to the men who held the | Remember 'tis the wicked that flee, etc. The slates and told them to turn the slates over. I righteous should emulate the king of the When this was done, he experienced a second | jungle. "Resist the devil and he will flee

The law of evolution is a fact now denied only by the ignorant or unlearned. Scientists differ as to the extent of the application of this law, it is true, yet its fundamentman has progressed from savagery to barbarism, from barbarism to civilization, and from thence to Christian enlightenment. The "The slate writing was a complete success. | taste and skill that first decorated the rude garments of early man with gaudy colors, was but the embryo of that genius that spread the beautiful frescoes of Michael Angelo. The rude huts of early savagery were that now erects the palace and cathedral. er life, is as fixed and certain in its operations as the law of gravity or chemical affinity. As with the physical condition of men, so it is with the mental and moral. There was a time in the history of our race, even within the Christian era, when the tiara thought for the mitre; the mitre for the castime is past, and men, developed by educaraut past, and the followers of the Savior now serve him through love, not fear. The green earth and its landscapes, the hue and perfume of flowers, the songs of birds, and the affections of mankind, all prove to the verse as well as the destinies of our race; and the man whose morbid mental condition leads him to see demons, and devils in ambush along the pathways of our race is truly an object of pity or contempt, as he may be | bles topsy-turvy. viewed from the different standpoints of huphilosophy of Spiritualism teaches no such doctrine, no imaginary horrors stain the white pages of its cheering creed; it makes no war ou the enlightened religious belief Crumrine, in the presence of a notary public. of to-day, but only seeks to prove the truth In response to this request the following let- of the fundamental principles of Christian-

for and faith believes, yet is not certain of. that they can not resist, if they would. Sci- things all the time. If I was getting a meal | long about the premises that the children ence is the executioner of dogmas and creeds, \some one would have to be in the kitchen and | felt on very good terms with him and would and in man's advancement on the pathway some one in the dining room to keep an eye have climbed on his knee and pulled his of evolution, that which satisfied the igno- on the victuals or they would fly away." rant past is rejected by education and en- / "Had you ever believed in spirits before?" lightenment. May it not be, then, that a | "Never. No one could have convinced either | by any means. A stray turnip might be pleasurable emotion of the human mind, is | thing. I thought at first that some one was | strike them on the head, but they had never now in accordence with his great law of evo- ||trying to bother us. But it isn't so. My | been hurt. Finally one of them asked, "Are lution, giving to doubting man the demon- husband was always good to his relatives | you here, uncle? If you are, throw!" strative evidence of a future life, and teach- and I do not see why they should come back ing him by spirit visitations, "that if a man | to bother us. We were talking about leav-

sumation devoutly to be wish'd." Remember, gentlemen of the Seybert Commission, all men can not look upon death as the end of life as complacently as you do: but few men can take pleasure in the infider | kitchen, then in the dining-room, then in the | to make his wants known. Several quires of thoughts you have promulgated in your report; few thinking minds can with pleasure

"We are such stuff as dreams are made on; And our little life is rounded with a sleep." The truly Christian mind longs for immor

"There's a land 'that is fairer than this," and death and the grave are but the portals to a future life. Gentlemen, I would much origin, and that devils are sent all over the earth to convert infidels and prove the truth of spiritual existence, than your cold horrible belief in utter annihilation. Yes! yes! I sincerely wish that millions of such spirits as the good preacher believes in were sent all over the earth on their holy mission of led to believe that his satanic majesty is not so black as he is usually painted.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, let me beg of you to continue your able investigations, and were wrong and that the preacher is right; wash-basin go from the sink across the room that it is not magic but the work and presence of the "evil one," do not, I pray you, contruth and shame the devil."

Respectfully yours. A. B. RICHMOND. Meadville, Pa.

THE SPORT OF SPIRITS.

Peter Cure and Wife, Honest Farmer Folk, Made the Playthings of Ghosts.

All Sorts of Weird Occurrences at the House Paralyze the Good People of the Country-

The following is from the Chicago Times of Sept. 27, and is a continuation of the narrative commenced on the second page:

The spook that made so much trouble in Peter Cure's house is not through with his earthly visitations. He returned and all day Tuesday was busy writing letters asking to be allowed to see his son Freddie. This particular spook was disinclined to visit any other house than that of Peter Care, who, it was claimed, was the spook's own brother. The spook's son lived some distance away demand was made of Peter Cure that he bring his nephew into the house in order that the spook might have free communion with the

young man. If Peter Cure were the only one who had witnessed the actions of the spook, his neighbors might have thought that he had been in his cups, but not only Peter Cure but his wife, his children, and his neighbors have seen the furniture playing strange pranks | without assistance, and they have no doubt it is. They have their own eyes to convince | them, and they have seen potatoes, cabbagestumps, cucumbers, and butter-dishes playbeen pelted with stones, lids of fruit jars, and dreaming. Yet the place has not the appearance of a haunted house. It is a large, twostory frame building, which stands near the highway. It is just such a house as a prosperous farmer like Peter Cure usually owns. Back of it stretches the 320 acres of rich land, all in cultivation. All this Peter Cure owns and much property besides in money and lands in Chicago. He is a rich man, and he wonders much that the spirits of his dead relatives should come back to make life miserable for him. His father has been dead for thirty-four years, and he thought that was long enough to make him satisfied with | cumber. his present quarters so that he would not want to visit the earth again. But his father |/across the road from Cure's, says he has seen came back, and brought other members of the fall these things, but can not account for family along with him. His father, mother, their occurrence. All members of his family and one of his brothers worried him and his certify to the story told by Mrs. Cure and family for several days, and then left saying \say they can not disbelieve their own sight. | best of success. that they were compelled to go.

Cure and his wife that the spook was not an | evil spirit and no charm could drive it away. So Peter Cure was compelled to entertain way about the house.

Since the house has been haunted hundreds Vof the neighbors have visited the place. Many | years. Eli Dilley, who has seen the pranks, sock, and the cassock for the people. That have occurred. Others have not seen them, but have gone away and laughed at the rich | cation, now think for themselves. The myth farmer and called him and the members of his family worse than idiots. This has aroused his anger and he will say but little of his troubles. He has prohibited his wife from talking, but she has seen too much and says that she must believe in spirits here after, for no mortal being could do the things which have been done in the house lately. soured upward, hovered a moment over the The spook of her brother-in-law, Frederic, | lamp, and then roosted on top of the chimhas robbed her of her sleep and her baking. | ney, where it remained for a few moments, It has been present in all parts of the house, turning the furniture and the household edi

man life and experience. The beautiful said. But we have not had any sleep lately. directly in front of him. When the dish was | Dr. Price's cream Baking Powder does not contain When the rocks began sailing through the directly in front of him it took a sudden indoors and windows without breaking them | shoot and broke to pieces against the wall. or dropping from the ceiling without any | The spook was tired with his antics last hand being there to drop them, I did not | Sunday and retired to the other world. Beknow what to think. Things went on from | fore going word was left that the shade was bad to worse. One day I was baking. After | that of Frederic Cure. The family had learnity by demonstrating that which hope prays | I had taken the bread from the oven it was | ed that this particular spook would answer spirited away. Then I took a cake from the questions, not with words, but by throwing ished, it is its only way of telling you so. It is a fact lamented by both religious press loven and 1 said to myself 'I wonder if this | or dropping something from above. Tuesday and pulpit that infidelity is increasing in | will go the same way as the bread.' I turned | morning the members of the family were bethe world. A doubt of the existence of a fu- | my back, and when I looked again the cake | ginning to think they were free from their the doctrine. While he exhibits the slates | ture life clouds the mental horizon of many | was gone. We would find things after a unbidden, unwelcome guest. One of the makes healthy, joyous children. a thinking mind. Men can not believe what I time, but we would find them in places where | children remarked: "I wonder if Uncle Fred they wish to, but what is proven to them, and I they were not put. I would have to watch | is here yet?" The hobgoblin had been so

> Creator whose love is evidenced by every my husband or myself that there was such a But we did not know what to look for next. parlor, and then up stairs. In the parlor the paper were used up and the writings are all lace curtains were taken down and placed preserved. The Times reporter was shown neatly on the chairs. We learned that it was one of the messages in which "Uncle Fred" spirit would replace everything. The cur- he thought, was afraid to come to the house, tains were put up again, but not as well they | "Uncle Fred" is very substantial for a ghost had been. The carpets were picked up and | The marks of the nail are very distinct, and the chairs were made to stand on two legs. | Peter Cure says the handwriting is that of keep the screens in the windows. It would rather believe with the Rev. Crumrine that | throw them down, and as often as we would

be thrown down again. "After the spirit had placed anything in any one position it did not want to have any one touch it. We have had a good many things broken. The spirit took a picture from the wall and laid it on the floor. ken. If things were left untouched they were not injured. Many dishes have been broken and the whole house has been in disanything. Several times one day I saw the It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. and light on top of the lamp chimney. After a little while it would go back to the sink. There was no one near and I know it Twas the spirit. Day and night something was being done. Very often during the day by a costly steel-plate portrait, preserves the fine

face. I have seen them falling from the ceiling and there was no one near to drop them. I could see them start about a foot from the ceiling. The chairs, too, were dropped from the ceiling in the same way. I have seen the chairs in the air within a foot of the ceiling and then they would drop to

"In the cellar everything was turned upside down. The vegetables were changed from one place to another and when in the cellar I would often be hit with a cucumber or a potato. Sometimes they would drop from overhead and at other times I would be struck from behind, as if some one had thrown at me. My preserves were disturbed. I went into the cellar one day and found the fruit jars standing in the milk. I put them back in their proper places and that caused the fruit to be ruined. Some of it had fermented, some jars had been opened and the spirit had taken out the juice and others contained milk, which had been poured in. the jars had been left where I found them would have had no trouble and I believe

taste for sweets and it did not care who knew that it was prowling about the house seeking things to devour. Mrs. Mathilda Steffen, who is the Cure family's nearest neighbor, gave evidence that the spook had showered his favors and his stray vegetables on her. The first intimation she had of the his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by supernatural visitor was one evening when that the place is haunted. They swear that | she was visiting at the haunted house. She was looking over a German prayer book and pronounced the word "Gott" aloud. Just as she did so, she said, a stone dropped from ing leap-frog with each other. They have | directly above her and struck her on the | hand, making her hand burn. She says that | Cabin extract," for internal and external use, and an vegetables, and they knew they were not she saw the stones, vegetables, and furni- old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin ture dropping from an unseen hand near rose cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin the ceiling and striking on the floor. She save that she took her baby to the house one night and laid him to sleep on some pillows on a chair. When she picked up the baby | these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering the pillows and other articles which had humanity and that the close of the nineteenth cenbeen in the chair were scattered over the room and the chair danced around and finally turned over, while the other chairs in the room were in sympathy and turned over at the same time. She says she went down into the cellar one day and as she was coming up the steps she was hit in the neck with a cu- | up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head.

/ W. Mahoffey, who owns an extensive farm | doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the Scores of people living in the vicinity say Peter Cure and his wife and children slept | they know the things to have occurred as resoundly for a few nights and then the spook | lated, and those who are not Spiritualists are of Frederick Cure came onto the scene. That | mystified. They do not know of any one who particular spook raised the mischief and would be interested in playing pranks of nothing could exorcise it so that it would not such a nature. Some say that Cure's wife return. Some of the neighbors say that and daughter are trying to scare him so that Peter Cure offered the priest at Mount For- he will quit drinking and go to church. Othrest \$1,000 to rid his house of the spirit, but | ers say that Cure is the guilty party and is the priest wouldn't attempt to drive it out. | trying to scare his wife. Still others believe Father Bruno of Blue Island went to the some one is trying to frighten the whole house two or three times, but he told Peter | family for the purpose of buying up the place for less than it is worth. The adjoining neighbors, the Steffens, are Spiritualists, but no one suspects them of creating the disturbthe spirit and allow it to have its own sweet | ance. The trouble is all laid upon the unsubstantial shoulders of Cure's brother Frederic. who has been in his coffin for three of them have seen the strange things which | says that he does not know who is doing it but "the people in the house are not smart enough" to deceive their neighbors.

Albert Reid is another who has been favored with the ghost's notice. He says that he was sitting in the house one day when the wash-basin, containing a bar of soap, lifted itself from the sink and floated across the room. A lamp stood on a bracket about eight feet from the floor. The wash-basin and then took a return journey to the place from which it had started. While wondering over this proceeding he says that a glass "The first spirits did not do any harm," she | butter-dish floated through the room, passing ghostly whiskers if they had had an opportunity. They were not afraid of him. Not wandering aimlessly about the room and Crack! A stone as large as a walnut drop-

ped into the fried eggs. Numerous questions die he shall live again." Verily, "Tis a con- | ing the house, but my husband said he would | were asked and answered in this way. Fistay as long as the roof staid on the house. | nally the question was asked, "Can you write?" A big rock was the answer, and It has been doing something different in the | paper being provided the ghost was kept busy house every day. First it would be in the writing all day. By this means he was able best to leave things as we found them for the | said he wanted to see his son Frederic, who, Then all the chairs in the room would be his dead brother. No one saw the writing overturned on the floor. You can see how being done. "Uncle Fred" would write only the house looks now. We have not dared to | in seclusion. If the family was up-stairs the touch anything for fear it would be destroy- writing took place down-stairs, and when the The house is full of flies. We could not | writing was done up-stairs the family was in some other part of the house.

Peter Cure started for his nephew Tuesday spiritual phenomena are demoniacal in their | put them into the window frames they would | evening and brought him to the house. There the ghost held long communion with his offspring in the flesh. No words were spoken, and the young man felt no ghostly arms creeping around his neck, but the ghost was satisfied and wrote good-by to all and vanished. Yesterday Mrs. Cure was busy putting picked it up and leaned it against the wall. | her house to rights and getting ready to en-

> Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system order. We would not know where to find | health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine."

> Immortality Inherent in Nature is a poem of which the high scope and purpose may be judged by the title Its author, Warren Sumner Barlow, was moved by high spiritual convictions in writing it. His picture given in this elegant little volume, a stone or a cabbage stump or a potato would personal appearance of Mr. Barlow. For sale at this fall from the ceiling just in front of my office. Price, 60 cents.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

A Striking Picture-A Revival of Old Time Simplicities.

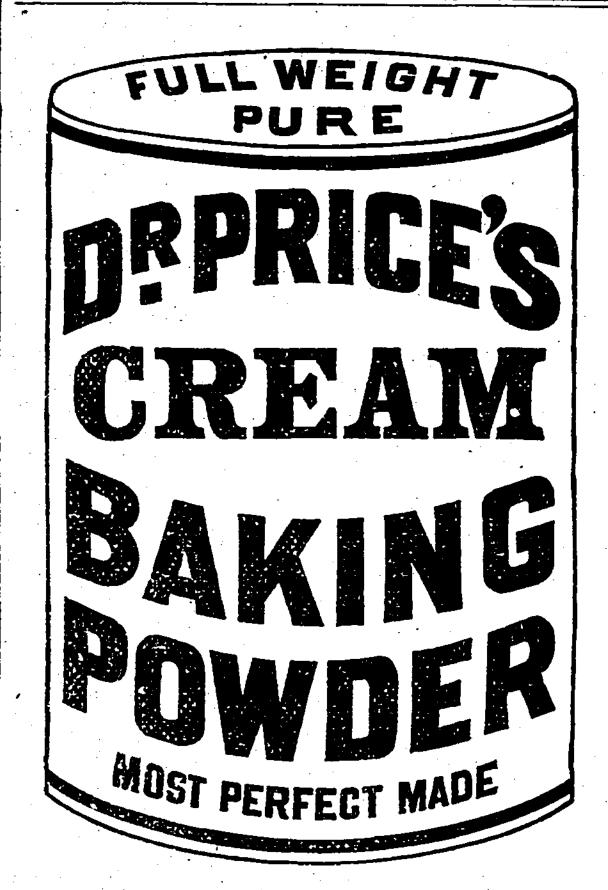
In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical oldtimer, with his beliews, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully s cured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic. The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time,"

brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose,—"Old fime Doctoring." We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so eeldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was used the common herbs and plants. Continual tresthey would have been returned to their pass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from It was a very eccentric ghost. It had a civilization, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., bas been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin remedies." Among these medicines will be a "sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin cough and consumption | emedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," "Log | plaster," and a "Log Cabin liver pill.'

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with tury will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put The people have become suspicious of the effects of injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the



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