

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

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Why should we complain of hard work when that work is sweetened by kind words and looks from our pupils and friends? Why complain of small pay when we have soaring ambitions? Why fear our hand-to-hand struggle for a living while we manage to get it? The very whirr and tumult of its danger are delightful. It is true Chicago is a great smoky, threatening ogre to those who do not know it. A seething cauldron of men, events and opinions-but I like this uproar of battle, and I love Chicago and come back to it gladly.'

After a few more words the gentleman who was on his way homeward from a pro-fessional visit, passed on to seek a friend in the next car, and the ladies subsided into their seats to await their arrival at the Central Station, chatting meanwhile with each other as to their plans and purposes for the coming school term.

Most of the passengers had ere this aroused themselves from their late naps, but a few still kept their recumbent positions. Among those who were apparently sleeping was a young man who occupied the seat directly back of the two ladies. He was a countrified appearing young fellow, dressed in an ill-fitting suit which seemed to have "readymade" stamped upon every obtrusive crease. His straw hat covered his eyes as he reclined

upon his seat, and only part of a sunburned e was visible, a rather large but straight

distinct.

chusetts farm home.

in Chicago.

as to his route.

basket.

acquaintance with severe manual labor.

movement of the cars making every sound

His parents had discovered after selling off

bit after bit of their once large farm, in or-

der to meet the increasing needs of their

family, that some opening must be found for

their second son Justin, now in his twenty-first

year, by which he could at least pay his own

way; and this his mother had hinted in her

The short note which came in answer to

Mrs. Dorman's letter, proved to be the most

exciting epistle that had ever reached that

"Dear Sister:-Sorry to hear of your diffi,

culties. I intend to discharge one of my

clerks as soon as I can find a reliable man to

take his place. If your son is a good penman

and can be relied upon to do exactly as he is

told, I will give him the place at ten dollars

farm, of course I must take the next best. I

suppose your younger sons are now old enough to do most of your own farm work

with their father's help. Please reply at

once with specimen of Justin's handwriting.

Regards to all. From your affectionate brother. THADDEUS FAIRFIELD.

Fortunately Justin was a good and rapid.

penman, and had won a prize for his profi-ciency in penmanship while a student in the

Village "Academy" where he graduated. The

result was that Mr. Fairfield's next letter en-

closed a cheque to cover the expenses of the

trip to Chicago, and gave explicit directions

There was great commotion in the Brown-

made up his circle of acquaintances, sent delegations to the Dorman place to interview

him as to his hopes and prospects, and to add some special tid-bit to the store of good things

Mrs. Dorman was preparing for his lunch

Amid the handshakings, the tearful or

was a boy, yet with the "other fellows" stand-

ing by laughing, he could do no less than

ly country railway "depot".

household. It was as follows:

letters to a brother who was practicing law

"Oh Justin"-she murmured, "don't go-I we-will miss you so much!" Then she sobbed, and Justin, fearful of attracting attention, hurriedly whispered with a tender pressure of her hand: "Don't feel so, Lissa, --I'll write you, if you wish, when I get to Chicago."

The whistle of the incoming train which was to bear him away, was heard at this moment. A half grown lad who had evidently slipped from the back of the runaway horse now came into view, and a man from another check, and on returning this and paying a quarter who had caught the animal was leading it toward the boy. Curiosity satis-fied, the party again turned to Justin. There were a few hurried words of leave-taking, the conductor shouted "all aboard!"; and he was off, carrying with him a picture of Lissa, who was standing a little apart from the others, a door tint the lake where there are plenty of seats deeper tint than usual on her dimpled cheeks and a half sorry, yet happy light, in her dewy When he thought this incident over, Justin felt worried and puzzled as well as pleased. He wasn't sure that he really cared for the sweet girl, and wondered how far his impulsive action and promise had compromised him for the future.

Just at this point in his musings, the slow-moving train came to a standstill. The young ladies in front having arranged things to their satisfaction, were again seated when and the proper official of whom to make in-Justin rose from his recumbent position, and quiries. Justin thanked her effusively, his

Laura Delmarthe surmised the situation at once, and as she felt sure she would never set eyes on this particular young man again, she obeyed her naturally kind instincts to help him.

"Well, now I'll tell you what you had bet-ter do," she said. "You will have plenty of time to tidy yourself up a bit in the gentlemen's room in the depot. Then after getting breakfast, you can leave your hand baggage at the parcel counter, they will give you a small fee you can get your baggage any time. Ask any policeman round the station where to find these. Then if you walk down this and a good view of Lake Michigan, and as it promises to be a fine day, you can spend your time pleasantly until the hour for your ap-pointment. Then you must hunt up a cab, the fare is not dear, and drive to your friend's house. They are very aristocratic at that end of the avenue," she concluded with a smile, "and anything less than a cab would never be forgiven."

They were in the depot now, and Laura hurried to the door. "He thinks we have eyes meantime wandering admiringly in the

one of the benches of the Park and watched with eager eyes, whatever came within their range. The gulls were gathering in groups here and there over the Lake, dipping, swim-ming, diving and soaring in a leisurely, graceful, self-possessed way. His fancy inand aims. Suddenly at a distance he saw one of the many small boats rowed swiftly by a couple of men, coming in to a pier occupied by a number of men and boys who were ishing. The loiterers of all sorts along the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad seemed to center their interest upon the boat, and ran eagerly toward the pier. Ragged women and little children picking up stray bits of coal or wood on the tra ks, sauntering men with sea glasses in their hands, grimy newsboys and bootblacks in search of customers, railroad laborers at work on the tracks loading and unloading freight, all sped in one direction. Justin felt the common inpulse and walked rapidly toward the point of attraction, the end of the pier where the men. in the boat, assisted by some of the fishermen, had lifted a long, strange-looking bundle.

"What is it?" he asked a lad who was just ahead of him.

"Oh nothing but a floater, I guess," said the boy, carelessly.

"A floater-what's that?" he queried,

No. 11.

## A CITY AND A SOUL.

### A Story of Chicago.

## BY SARA A. UNDERWOOD.

"Science, although furnishing many rich and var-ied instances of transformation, fails to give data concerning the gradual development of the profes-sional man-artist, author, physician, lawyer-from the waiting eager grub. What causes assist at the metamorphosis, what influences favor it, what casualties retard it, what circumstances preclude it utterly."-Charles Egbert Craddock in "The Des-pot of Broomsedge Cove."

## CHAPTER I.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

The train from the East on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R., was creeping slowly into Chicago on a September morning in 1884. So early was it that the sun was not yet visible, and many passengers were still dozing on the car seats which had served them, from motives of economy, or from stress of poverty for beds, many having thus caught what snatches of sleep were possible for the one or two nights necessary per week salary. I should have preferred your oldest, my namesake, Thaddeus, but as you say he is to be married soon and will take charge of his future father-in-law's to make the trip from Boston, New York, or intermediate points. Among such passen-gere were two young ladies, both of them pretty and with intelligent and interesting faces, and one of them of more than ordinary beauty. They occupied two seats facing, which had served them not uncomfortably as cots.

At the first gleam of daylight, these two, with a few others, had re-arranged their seats, made such hasty toilets as were possible and were now occupied in strapping their belongings into the smallest compass. They were thus employed when the train stopped at the Englewood station, where several early travelers city-ward came aboard. One of these an elderly gentleman, catching a glimpse of their faces, stopped in his rapid walk through the car, with a smile of welcome. ville neighborhood over his going. The doz-en or more families who had thus far in life

thought you were going to stay East-some one told me so only yesterday-and my nephew Will declared he wouldn't go to school this term if Miss Constance was not going to be his teacher". He had been addressing the taller of the two as he shook hands with both, but he now turned to the younger, who responded with a smile, which was rather in the lustrous brown eyes than on the lips. It was the one first addressed however who replied:

'Oh no, we were only on our vacation, doctor, Connie and I were both homesick for a sight of the sea, and we decided to be extravagant for once, so we have been enjoying life for two months at her birthplace in New York, on the Long Island shore. We have had a delightful time-Connie has taken innumerable sketches of sea and woods and shore. We have both taken our degrees as tramps, and have bathed and gormandized until I wonder that you recognized us through our tan and increased weight. I through our tan and increased weight. I laughingly or coyly accepted his farewell sa-don't know how we are to endure Chicago's lute, blushed more furiously than Justin noise and dirt and smoke after our delightful

you," in a low tone and with a faint smile. get back to smoky Chicago—no place in the world like Chicago—now is there?" queried soft blue eyes for one swift movement to his and a young lady, too," said Justin slowly, "I guessed from something I heard you say but he thought she ought to know the usages not knowing what else to say, while his eyes of the city, and he felt more at ease at the that you lived here in Chicago, ladies," Jus-queried the other in an interested tone. elder girl. A strange subtle thrill passed through his could direct me to Michigan avenue—is it too visited a barber, and blushed as he noted the "Why should we like city life doctor," she answered, "when it means only renewed toil, golden-haired little girl, whom he had known "I am new to such sights as that, anyfancy touches to hair and moustache revealedfar to walk?" way," answered Justin. "I never saw any "What number?" promptly asked the taller in the shop mirror, after the "tonsorial arta looking forward to months of half-paid la- from babyhood, and whom he still looked | girl. one before who was drowned, and I was ist" had done with him. Then destitute of bor, and unfriendly criticism by unfit critics thinking how awful her folks must feel. Justin gave her the number. upon as a child! any tell-tale baggage he started down Van Perhaps she was pretty too, and to have them of that labor-no I am not glad to get back "That is quite a distance, Michigan avenue Just then a riderless horse came dashing Buren street to the Lake Park. to Chicago!" is not far off, but it is a long avenue, and if see her look like that!" down the woodside road, and the attention of Unused to the sight of a great body of wat-"I guess her folks won't mind. Some fel-low down there recognized her and told me "Pessimistl—speak for yourself" here broke er, for his home was miles from the sea-shore. the party was absorbed in watching it. Obeyyou are going to that number you had better in the girl who had not yet spoken; her voice ing a sudden impulse Justin took advantage Lake Michigan, sparkling in the rays of the take a cab. was wonderously sweet and thrilling as she | of this to bestow upon Lissa an extra, and newly risen September sun and rippling | about her," returned the other. "She was a "But my Uncle said I was not to call before continued: "I am glad to get back. dostor. more genuine kiss, and to whisper "don't cry ten, and as it is so early, I could perhaps just gently under a light breeze, sent a strange girl, city-born and bred, of a fairly decent and so is Laura if she would only confess it. Lissa dear". as well walk," he blurted out in his anxiety. thrill through his being. He sat down on (Continued on Eighth Page.)

nose, a mouth strong yet sensitive, a longish reached the station" said the taller of the direction of her pretty but silent friend. chin, and resolute jaws. The brown, finelyshaped hands crossed on his breast showed

"He's from the country evidently," remark-ed the other musingly, "but what a good, Half dozing, he yet caught the import of the girlish talk in the seat ahead, the slow honest, innocent face he has."

"Do you mean to say, Constance, that this is the first time you have noticed that young fellow? I have been observing him ever since This was our hero, Justin Dorman. Impassive as he looked to those passengers who happened to glance his way, his mind was and it made me so homesick that I have full of excited thoughts as he lay there re-volving the fact that he was really in Chicasince-full of home-made goodies which made you." go, that great city of the West which a month my mouth water. 3 can just see how his An amused smile sprang mother looked when he packed that basket as she replied in even tones; ago had seemed so far away and apart from any future possible for him, in his Massafor him."

'Or his wife."

"He's got no wife-he's 'over young to as though you were the more marry yet'-besides he hasn't a married look. thing he could see in Chicago."

He shys too quick at the sight of a girl." "Oh, Laura Delmarthe! You surely haven't been trying to flirt with him" exclaimed her friend in tones of mock horror.

'No-I respect my calling too much to yield to my natural inclinations. I never overlook the possibility of the presence in any public place of some to me unknown sister, cousin, or aunt of one of my pupils. So I never lose my tutorial dignity-because I don't want to lose my hard-won position in the B-school. No, my knowledge how this boy shies at the look of a woman, is the re-sult of my wonderful powers of observation. You've been absorbed all the way in your stupid old book. Ruskin's "Seven Lamps," indeed! If you'd had a farthing candle, or would use your own eyes, you might have seen, as I did, how, horribly uneasy the boy became yesterday afternoon when a brazenfaced woman took a seat beside him and tried to open conversation. He escaped from her at the very next stopping place, taking the seat behind us."

Justin having learned from the brakeman that the temporary stop was at one of sever-al sub-stations of Chicago, and that he would know when they reached the end of the line by the general stampede, now came slowly back to his seat.

At last Van Buren street depot was reached. The passengers poured out of the cars in hot haste, crowding upon each other. A wiser few lingered a little until the pressure became less. Among these were the girl friends, and Justin, the latter lingering because having understood from their talk that they were school teachers, he wished to ask them a question, as he felt he could trust more safely to their answers than as if he knew nothing of them. In his country home teachers of either sex were looked up to as the very elect,-superior beings who could do no wrong.

On the day of his departure for Chicago a party of his young friends, including his three brothers and Anna Perry, his brother Though he lingered he did not muster up sufficient courage to address them until fortune favored him by giving him an excuse to Thad's fiance, accompanied him to the lonedo so. Both girls were burdened with a number of parcels, and as they joined the lessen-ing stream, Justin immediately behind, one smiling farewells which were besowed up-on him, Justin was jestingly dared by Thad's of these parcels' dropped at his feet. He picked it up and touching the taller girl on the 'intended" to kiss her and the other girls for shoulder said: good-by, and though the bashful fellow had

"Excuse me, but I think one of you ladies scarcely ever kissed his own mother, since he dropped this rackage."

It was a very composed and sedate face which turned toward him and a pair of serene grey eyes looked into his.

accept the challenge, and he bravely passed the ordeal. But not one of the girls who "Thanks," she said, "Constance, this parcel is yours-thank the young man for returning

> Two lovely brown eyes were raised to his and a singularly thrilling voice said, "Thank

The girls walked for some time in silence toward State street, where they were to take the horse cars home.

"Laura," broke out the younger girl at length, as with laughter in her eyes she turned to her friend, "How did you dare say what you did? Wasn't it virtually telling he boarded our train at Albany. To tell the him that he ought to wash and fix up genertruth I got a glimpse into his lunch-basket, ally before he would be presentable? You are the most incomprehensible creature! I longed to scrape acquaintance with him ever | didn't know where to look as I listened to

An amused smile sprang to Laura's lips,

"He knew where to look, Constance, if you didn't, for his good honest eyes turned to you as though you were the most interesting

"Do talk sense, Laura," rejoined the other, a little impatiently, "and tell me why you said what you did to him."

"Why? I should think that was apparent enough! When he spoke of his Uncle, who lives in such a neighborhood as No.---- Michigan avenue, I read the whole story. His mother or his father had made a misalliance ----cast off by the aristocratic branch; the offended parent, (in this case his father, his mother, you know, filled that lunch basket for him, so she must be perfect), is dead. Mother writes a despairing letter to Chicago brother; he relents, and sends for her only son, intending to make him his heir—if pre-sentable. Well, was I going to allow that blessed youth to appear before that haughty relation with a big lunch basket, a satchel, and an umbrella, mussed hair, dirt streaked face, and on foot? Not I! I took into consideration the amplitude of this enormous and still growing city, and I knew the chances were a thousand to one against my ever meeting him again, so why should I hesitate to give him a bit of good advice, and so lay up in heaven one more good deed to offset my many bad ones."

"What a romancer you are, Laura, for a girl who has so much practical sense," commented her companion in an admiring way. who has made money by stock-raising o land speculating, or after all he may be nothr ing but a servant in the house."

"Oh, Connie-what a horrible realist you are for a girl who aspires to be an artist. I disdain your stock-raising, land-sharking, butler-coachman theory. That young fellow has good blood in his veins, despite his countrified look. Did you notice his well-shaped hands, his fine head, and his clear honest eyes?"

Constance laughed a little weariedly. "Yes, I did notice his fine hazel eyes, but I think we've given him as much consideration as we can afford to this morning. Here's the Car !"

### CHAPTER II. INITIATORY.

Justin was genuinely grateful to the tall slender, self-possessed Chicago teacher who had spoken to him, despite her apparent youth, in so motherly a tone. She was to him an entirely new type of womanhood. So too, was her lovely companion, who had expressed herself so enthusiastically in favor of Chicago.

himself. He felt shyest of all in approach-He obeyed Miss Delmarthe's suggestion to rest from them all" the letter. He did not, fortunately for his vanity, take in all which that advice implied ing Lissa Wood, the pretty seventeen-year-"Yet after all, I guess you are both glad to old daughter of the Dorman's nearest neigh-

ideas of some enormous fresh water monster, so-called, running through his mind.

"Golly, don't yer know what a floater is? You must be fresh. A fellow or girl drowned in the lake, got mad and pitched 'emselves in, or somebody else got mad at 'em and pitched 'em in afore they knowed it-drowned folks anyway; that's what we call floaters, cause they floats on top of the water, don't yer know."

Justin pressed his way among the crowd that had gathered about the body and got near enough to catch a glimpse of the fearful sight—the blackened, swollen face, with wide staring eyes, the small clenched hands, the dripping lengths of dark hair, the bedraggled dress and sodden bits of finery which spoke of the "floater's" youth and womanliness. He grew faint at the unaccustomed sight and turned hurriedly away, watching the excited crowd from his first point of view.

All his life had been passed in such peaceful, pastoral surroundings where death came but infrequently, that this sight moved him strangely. Hitherto he had seen death only in the quiet homes where infancy or worn out age had passed from earth. He had at-tended as in duty bound, the few funerals which had taken place in his neighborhood, but the glimpses of death thus caught at rare intervals were surrounded by sweet as well as solemn associations, and connected with accounts of last utterances, full of peace and hope, of loving attentions and friendly symp-athy. He had never seen any one die, and the still faces he had looked upon seemed full of a benignant calm. But here at the first entrance upon his new life death had met him in a new and horrible form; death by violence, of a young girl, who ought by right of her youth and girlhood to be happy also. Then he recalled with a shudder some foul insinuation which had reached his ear in the rough crowd.

Whatever depth of feeling Justin was capable of was unknown even to himself. His ife so far had not been calculated to call forth much strength of sentiment or of character, and the thoughts evoked by this revela-tion were confused and painful. Present-"I can see now how thoughtful and kind it | ly the crowd began to disperse a little, and was. Still I think it much more likely that one young man emerging from it, walked the uncle maybe some coarse-grained fellow with a quick, business-like step to the bench where Justin sat, and promptly seating him-self, drew forth a note book and pencil and apparently oblivious of any one's presence, began to write rapidly. Justin had a coun-tryman's usual suspicious fear of strangers in a strange city, and moved uneasily to the further end of the bench, glancing from time to time at the new-comer who paid no attention to this distrustful movement, being engrossed by his writing which occupied him some fifteen minutes. By the end of that time Justin's good sense suggested to him that this must be a reporter for one of the daily papers, and thereupon the stranger grew to be an object of interest, and he viewed him less suspiciously. He was about Jus-tin's own age and had a bright, wide awake, sensible look. He was of medium height. and had a pale complexion, dark, smiling eyes, and straight black hair, cut rather close, a dark well kept moustache and an energetic manner.

At length the vigorous scratching of the pencil ceased. The young man looked gravely toward the pier, tapping his fine set of white teeth with his pencil, and then turned his eyes full upon Justin in a friendly way.

"Pretty hard case, that," he observed, mo-tioning toward the unsightly thing on the pier. "I suppose you didn't know her." "Oh, no, but it is awful to see such a sight,

#### QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES,

1. To what church, or churches, did, or do you parents belong; and are you now, or have you ever been, in fellowship with a church, and if so of what

2. How long have you been a Spiritualist? 3. What convinced you of the continuity of life beyond the grave, and of the intercommunion between the two worlds?

4. What is the most remarkable incident of your experience with spirit phenomena which you can satisfactorily authenticate? Give particulars.

5. Do you regard Spiritualism as a religion? Please state your reasons, briefly, for the answers you give.

6. What are the greatest needs of Spiritualism, or to put it differently, what are the greatest needs of the Spiritualist movement to-day?

7. In what way may a knowledge of psychic laws tend to help one in the conduct of this life—in one's relations to the Family, to Society and not Government?

#### **RESPONSE BY HERBERT GASTON.**

1. My parents belonged to the Episcopal church. I have never been in fellowship with a church.

2. I have been a Spiritualist for eighteen

years. 3. I became convinced of the continuity of life beyond the grave, and of inter-communion between the two worlds by investigating the phenomena of Spiritualism.

4. The most remarkable incident in my experience, which I can authenticate oc-curred to me in 1884, in Leadville, Col. I was present at a séance at the house of a Mr. T P. Kelley; Mr. and Mrs. Kelley were both me-diums. During the scance Mr. Kelley turned diums. Daring the scance Mr. Kelley turned to me and said: "I see a man standing near to any but one who knew the circumstances. you—he comes to you—he appears to have been a laboring man." I asked does he give his name? He replied, "No, but he shows me his left hand from which the first finger is gone." I replied that I did not recognize him. Mr. Kelley hesitated a moment and then said, "He now appears behind prison bars as if in prison, and again exhibits his hand." I instantly recollected the man and the circumstances he evidently wished to recall to my mind. The facts were these: In 1886 I was practicing law in California, and was retained to defend this man who had been indicted for murder. After a lengthy trial he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, evidence was discovered which clearly proved the man inno-cent of the crime for which he had been conthing that goes in as the woof of life, fillvicted. In the mean time the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. I thereupon presented the matter to the Governor of the State in proper form, and ob-tained a pardon for him. He died about five years after he was pardoned. Mr. Kelley had never known or heard of this man at the time of the occurrence I relate. Nor was he in my mind at the time nor had I thought of him for years.

5. I regard Spiritualism as a religion, at

## RELIGIO-P.

the errors the result of faulty conditions,

which will be remedied as mediums become

more spiritual in their work. At last came

the straw that broke the materialist camel's

back. Sitting at my table one morning, writing, I looked up and saw my father, and

brother Sidney who was killed in the war,

sitting on the opposite side. I rubbed my

eyes and looked again, still they were sitting

quietly there. "A strange optical illusion," said I. "No, my son, it is all true," said my father. I looked again and said, "Two senses are deceived. I must be crazy." "We came

to convince you of spirit return," said my

shine has taken its place.

RESPONSE BY O. STODDARD.

cumula challeng....g careful scrutiny and scientific investigation. Consequent upon the presen-tation of this wealth of facts, is the demand for an intelligent and rational philosophy competent to grapple with the facts and con-sistently explain them in their entirety. Side sult of pure a priori considerations.

father-and each taking a sheet of my paper, and one of the several pencils that lay on the table, wrote me the most astonishing communication concerning family matters that could be penned. They were of such a nature that I could not show them, for they were proofs only to me, were written in their own hand writing and bore genuine signa-tures. When I had fully comprehended the whole matter, I looked up and they were gone. prayed for their return but they did not come. I studied over the writing until I was satisfied of the continuity of life. There could be no mistake in that; it proved the identity of the individuals beyond halluciso much labor thrown away,-that the charnation. I have never seen them face to face acter of all psychic phenomena should be desatisfactorily since, but they have told me termined in the light of certain definitelyformulated principles of an intuitive or a through others that they were a long time preparing these conditions and now I am priori nature. The advocates of this course satisfied they can communicate in other ways with far less trouble. I could give a of action first construct or imbibe a system of thought relative to the nature of spirit and great variety of other tests that I have rematter or of God and the universe, and accepting that system of thought as quasi-infallible, as it were, they gauge and weigh It is well that the cause does not rest upon everything pertaining to Spiritualism in acthe conversion of people as skeptical as was I, else it would make little headway. The cordance with their peculiar mode of thinking, irrespective of what the facts may be. great majority of the people either dare not or will not submit the claims of the continuity With these extreme synthesists, if the facts do not conform to their ideas, so much the of life to their judgment, but few have such opportunity as did I. I will only say in conclusion that my life is shorn of the dark worse for the facts. Now, synthesis, as has been said, is just as important as analysis, but the two should be employed in unison and murky materialistic condition, and sunand conjunction,—neither is complete with-out the other. A synthesis that ignores the results of analysis necessarily involves error and leads to intellectual confusion and ultimate shipwreck, so far as pure truth is con-Some ten to fifteen years ago there came up the question in my mind, "What is life?" or, what is gained or obtained by it (this life cerned. Synthesis should primarily be based upon analysis. There is a homely adage attributed to David Crockett,—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead". We are also told I have particular reference to) with all its cares and anxieties, its losses, its crosses, its that "facts are stubborn things". To the joys, its sorrows, its hopes, its fears-everysynthetic philosopher, founding his conclu-sions on the workings of his own inner coning the warp and completing the web. It was rolled upon me with seemingly the aciousness irrespective of observed facts, the practical consideration of the truths conweight of the earth, with apparently no hope tained in the two aphorisms just quoted may of its ever being answered in this life, with grave doubts of its being answered in the not be unserviceable. A system of philosophy that does not satisfactorily and rationally next. Yet, with all my doubts, I couldn't let account for all the facts involved in its the question alone. I must keep continually wrestling with it. I asked ministers and sphere of being, thereby manifests its intrinsic weakness or its defective character: and church members, everybody that I supposed could give me any light on the subject, yet of this nature have been as a rule the mani-fold theories which have been broached in attempted explanation of the principles in be to the front in every field of virtuous, ele-of conscience, clothing itself in ethical forms; nature underlying the several classes of spiritual or psychic phenomena. Premature synthesis, jumping to conclusions from insufficing t data, is, unfortunately, of too common occurrence in this world; and in Spiritualism it has ofttimes produced disastrous re sults. There is really no hard-and fast law or rule by which to dogmatically determine the producing causes of any and every phase or instance of psychic manifestation; and any definitely formulated synthesis, of an a priori character, based upon the peculiar theories of the formulator rejecting the nature of spirit, or of spiritual science, or of the laws of spiritual action, psychological, chemical etc., will necessarily be largely fallacions. Our knowledge of the laws governing the production of spiritual phenomena is too limited and vague to warrant, at this time, any complete synthesis of spiritual science. Much analytical work is yet required, much care-ful, patient experiment, investigation, and deduction is necessitated, ere we will be able to congratulate ourselves upon having made much headway in the solution of the vexing problems confronting us in our study of spiritual phenomena. We must first be analytic, then synthetic. First our facts must be carefully investigated, studied, and classified. If possible, they must be reduced to an intelligible and complete system, and their variant causes be traced, arranged, and scientifically determined so far as practicable. Correct segregation is an indispensible prerequisite. Broadly speaking, the so-called spiritual phenomena range themselves under three general heads,-(1) those due to fraud and jugglery; (2) those due to the direct action of the inhabitants of the spirit-world. and (3) those due to the action of the pshchic faculties of the residents of this world, such as those exemplified in mesmerism, psychas those exemplified in mesherism, psych-ometry, telepathy, clairvoyance, etc. Some phenomena are of a composite nature, due to more than one of the three producing cau-ses just stated; some may be a mixture of fraud and embodied psychic action, or a mix-ture of fraud and embodied psychic action, or a mixture of frand and spirit action; others, a mixture of psychism and spirit action. To seg-regate the multitudinous manifestations, ranging under the comprehensive designa-tion of spiritual or spiritualistic, into their respective classes, as franculent, psychic, and spiritual, and their combinations, is no easy task; indeed, with our present imperfect knowledge, it is impossible. In spiritual manifestations generally, there are three im-portant factors, the medium, the sitter or siters, and the spirit or spirits. All three affect the phenomena in greater or less degree. Who is there among us qualified to divide what portion thereof is due to each of these three agencies? Who can tell where the mortal leaves off and the spirit begins? From this is evidenced the folly of attempting to formulate yet awhile a complete syn-thesis of spiritual science and philosophy. We are all groping in the dark in no small measure. What is demanded, in order to establish an approximately correct system of spiritual science, is this: collections of accurately recorded and scientifically studied facts embracing all the phases of spiritual and psychic phenomena, each individual case being thoroughly tested and analytically scrutinized by competent, impartial investi gations, deeply imbued with the genuine scientific spirit—that is, the pursuit of truth free from bias and preconceived opinions, independent of what that truth may be. After searching examination, analysis, and test, the various phenomena should be ar-ranged, classified, and tabulated, and the true character and the operant causes of

## aggregation of facts, facts ble article, in the April Forum, by Richard In these words we have a central statement bareful scrutiny and scientific Hodgson, entitled "Truth and Fraud in of the principles for a new organization. sults of analysis. In this as in all other branches of exact knowledge, first facts, then by side with the facts, the phenomena, we have been favored with a varied assortment of so called philosophical explanations there-of,—some arrived at through the analytic method of investigation and chasification and chasification are the laws method of investigation, others the product of investigation and classification are pur- of nature, disquisitions and demonstrations of the synthetic school of thought or the re- sued than have been as yet generally adopt-

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which of the two methods, the analytic or ICAL JOURNAL during the past dozen years or all that is good, whether it be the redeeming the synthetic is the best calculated to ad- more. It has worked nobly at the process of of worlds or the cultivation of that refinevance the truth or truths underlying the segregation, the necessary forerunner to ment of feeling which would not needlessly see those who deny synthesis, and think that the analytical investigation of our phenom-ena constitutes, at this time, "the be-all and the end-all" of the scientific student of cur-the analytical investigation of our phenom-ena constitutes, at this time, "the be-all and the various classes of psychic phenomena, and well has the task been performed. The and well has the task been performed. The planet is a part of our creed to-day all the rent psychic manifestations. On the other hand are found those who think the analytic method of investigation is of no value,-just The good that has been performed by this impossible to transcribe all our creed; even the fabled recording angel could never do it. JOURNAL taken the stand that it did and which To do good is my religion, said Thomas Paine; it has maintained unflinchingly to the pres-ent, where would Spiritualism be now? Fraud, folly, fanaticism, would be rampant everywhere; and whatever there may have been of genuine phenomena would be crowd-ed to the world in my religion, said Thomas Paine; and all the truly great men of the world have practiced on that principle. There is no truth or reform which we can afford to ignore. The herces, philanthropists, and re-formers of all ages and nations have practiced ed to the wall, crushed out of existence. But thanks to the indomitable courage in defence of honesty, truth and common sense displayed by the editor of this journal, Spiritualism is now in a better position before the world, intellectually, morally psychically, and scientifically, than it has ever been be-fore. For years the JOURNAL has labored to place Spiritualism upon a scientific basis, to Theobald, delivered before the London Spiritsegregate the spurious and depraved elements in it from the good and genuine, and, with the better, to lay the foundation of an accurate synthesis of spiritual philosophy and science. It has been at the same time both destructive and constructive,-destructive of the vicious and the false, constructive of the true and the pure. The work of analysis and classification is not complete, but now enough of solid result has been secured to warrant the furtherance of a more definite and pronounced system of constructive | colored lights of intellectual conviction have work than has been possible before. This contributed their reasonings, and perhaps constructive work, the JOURNAL announces, will form a distinctive feature of its policy when it appears in its new dress in May tion. But all emotion is not Religion. Renext. Let us hope that the Spiritualists of ligion is emotion that is dependent upon the America will rally to its support, and assist recognition of a divine power and presence; all they can in the upbuilding of true Spirit- and so it is in itself a sort of truth organ; an ualism, of practical Spiritualism, a Spiritu-alism that will bless the world with its germ, we may not say that it implies any disvating, and philanthropic enterprise, a Spir-itualism that shall be 'for the healing of the nations," a Spiritualism that shall be worthy of the earnest support of every lover of his sion of the primary emotion so that it con-kind, a. Spiritualism rooted in the scientific trols the will and imforms the mind. In its analysis of indisputable facts in nature and upheld in verity in the illimitable sweep of an all-embracing synthesis. San Francisco, Cal.

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Spiritualism". Synthesis is absolutely nec-essary in Spiritualism, but to be of a perma- word beneficence stands for all good works word beneficence stands for all good works nent value, it must be founded upon the re- and needed reform. We run off on no tangent, are in no ruts, are on no narrow guage, but accept all truth that ever has been or concerning the spiritual nature of man and how he comes to be the son of God—all truth, After forty-two years of active life and manifestation, we find the adherents of Spiritualism still divided in opinion as to formers of all ages and nations have practiced on this creed and always will. S. Sutton, N. H.

#### **Religion** is Emotion.

The following is an extract from an address by Mr. Morell Theobald and Dr. R. M. ual Alliance, last November:

With a deeper philosophical perception, the French seer, Pascal, says, "Tout. notre rai-sonnement se réduit a céder au sentiment." (All our reasoning may be resolved into yielding to what we feel.) And it is a familar fact that, in moral cases, where the ethics of conduct are involved, it is safer to yield to earliest impressions, than to wait till the first flash of pure white spiritual light has subsided, and the colder and more variously also their sophistications.

Religion then is feeling: its seat is in emo-



east it is so to me. My reasons for so garding it are that it presents views of the Infinite Intelligence or All-Father, and of the relation he bears to universal nature and of the ultimate destiny of the human race which accord with ascertained truth, and are not derived from any source known to me; and furthermore, it teaches how we shall work out our salvation with due care, if not with fear and trembling. Seattle, Washington.

#### **RESPONSE BY A. J. LANGWORTHY.**

3. During my life I have had many "hair breadth escapes" both on land and water, and in what I once regarded as sheer luck, or late I begin to see veritable method. On land and water and in the water I have been "face to face" with the "grim monster" many times but always conquered. From my articles in the JOURNAL in November and Deéember, 1889, on "What is Mesmerism," one would naturally suppose that the clairvoyant work related would have weakened my materialism, but it did not, for I said there is some phase in human nature not yet understood, and let it go at that. I knew that the human mind could gather many things through clairvoyance that were unexplainable, but I was ready with Bob Ingersoll's best dodge-"I don't know." I said it will some day be explained on scientific principles. It has been, and has changed the attitude of my defense. Now, I do know. Mine is not a belief; belief may be an error; it may be based on mistake, but knowledge founded on a rock of human testimony, testimony as strong as such can be made, is knowledge that none can intelligently gaiusay, and only the prejudiced bigot who knows noth-ing, will cry humbug! I will confine my convictions as to continuity of life to proofs that come from the Spirit-world. The latter days in March, 1846, were beautiful and unusually warm spring days. Upon going out from dinner one day, I found the nurse with my darling and only daughter, then, in front of the house. She was a sweet child, about twenty months old, with very large dark blue eyes, bright curly hair, fine features and spirituelle in every particular. I stopped and played with her for a moment and then said, good by Ella, and had taken but a step of two when I heard a voice saying, "She is about to die." It was quite loud and distinct to me. I turned quickly around, looking in every direction. I saw nobody except those mentioned and asked the girl if she heard any body speak, and she said no. The child singular hallucination I thought, but by the time I had walked a few blocks to the office room 12x15, walked in, closed the door, and again the same words were repeated in a still louder voice of a man. I was astonished, annoymy materialistic tendencies would not allow me to hold it, and before I went home it was entirely gone from my mind. Upon my return in the evening my wife said: "Ella is quite sick." I had a little flower in my fingers as I went to the cradle. I said "Ella," and handed it to her. She looked at it languidly for a moment, saying "pretty,' 'and dropped it apparently loud enough for the whole house-hold to hear, "She is about to die." I looked at my wife, felt that she did not hear it but said nothing. I could not control my emotion and hastily went out of doors. After supper I went for the doctor who came and

to no purpose, notwithstanding all the wisdom of the ministers, so I was obliged to "tread the winepress alone," and I toiled on alone, traveling back in the stream of time to when earth was a "fire-mist" floating in space, watching her through all her evolutionary processes until man appeared; and when he first appeared I found him a most brutal creature following his fellow man with his war club and eating the flesh of his captive, and so with my retrospective views I brought him along down the stream of time till to-day, and as I see him to-day with all his care and sorrow. I saw that he had come for one purpose and one alone, and that was to individualize the spirit, and that God himself could not do this till he did come, and when once individualized it was individualized forever, and it made but little odds with the First Great Cause whether man lived an hour or a hundred years in this life; he lives on through the endless cycles of eternity as an individuality. I came to these conclusions eight years ago. Now to my coincidence. When I had gone thus far in thought there were still fog and mist, for I had up to this time, no authority. But I visited Lake Pleasant that season. Brother Denton gave the closing address of the season. He took for his theme, "Man, his present, past and future," going over the same ground, coming to the same conclusion I had in my thought on the question, "What is Life?" When he closed, I went upon the stand taking him by the hand I said, "Bro. Denton, your discourse this afternoon is worth more than all other discourses I ever heard in my life; it has cleared up that question of all questions, What is Life?' so there is not a particle of mist or fog; it is as clear as the noon day's sun," and so it has been ever since. I had never seen him before consequently had never spoken to him. But he picked up my train of thought, and gave me the information I had so long sought; thus comes the coincidence. I had struggled with the question for from three to five years.

Analysis and Synthesis in Spiritualism.

WM. EMMETTE COLEMAN.

In science and philosophy there are two methods of thought and investigation, the analytic and the synthetic; though, in a specific sense, the scientific method may be called the analytic, while that of philosophy may be termed the synthetic. Corresponding to these two are the two modes of reaswas in apparent good heath and I could not | oning, the a posteriori method and the aaccount for the strange occurrence. It was a priori method. Analogous thereto may likewise be considered the processess of segregation and aggregation; also those of iconoit had left my mind. I unlocked the office, a clasm and construction, in a sense,-all these being expressive of the innate duality in nature. Analysis and synthesis are each complemental to the other; in the economy ed and somewhat worried for some time, but of nature both are equally necessary. Sir William Hamilton tells us, that "analysis and synthesis, though commonly treated as two different methods, are, if properly understood, only the two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other". Some minds incline more to the analytical than to the synthetical, while with others the converse obtains. In some menclosing her eyes. Then came the voice again, | talities the elements of synthesis seem radically deficient, almost wholly absent; in others synthesis appears to dominate so preponderantly that the action of analysis can scarcely be recognized at all. In all minds of the character thus described, whether analytic or synthetic, there is a lack of proper

ORGANIZATION.

M. C. SEECEY.

I have been pleased as well as amused as I have read the various phases of the discussion on "Organization". The discussion has been provocative of thought and the widenning of the views of this generation of Spiritualists. But to one of the old timers-to one of the "forty years ago" Spiritualists, who has passed through and who has tried to study all the phenomena, the discussion has been amusing. It seems to the writer that many have gone astray from the true object to be attained. What is wanted is not a "church," nor "national circle," nor a new christening of the old faith, but a temporal organization for temporal purposes. Let those who believe in the higher Spiritualism, and by these I mean primarily those who are of the JOURNAL'S constituency-those who accept its simple creed-come together and organize an association on business principles. Let it be legal, organic, in corporate form; officered by business men for purely business purposes. Let the "almighty dollar" be the one object to be gathered in, and with that modern necessity for all kind of work we can begin to give some sort of consistency, to what all are striving for, and finally grow into the "Mod-ern Church"—the "Ideal Church"—the "Com-ing Church," which is the "Church of the Spirit". The JOURNAL has laid the foundation of this church. Let us rest here and turn our attention to the bread and butter side of the question.

As the JOURNAL, in its editorials, is now running near the lines of a scientific theism in the hope I trust of reaching the lower strata of thinking, there ought to be a corresponding answer from its readers of that which will give body to the grandest movement of the ninteenth century. A great deal has yet to be done before the ideal structure can be reared. Let the discussion go on. Let Mr. Alcott, the JOURNAL, and others ventilate heir views; it helps; it gives to the rising generation of Spiritualists a view of their faith which their fathers shared without discussion. It is simple; but unless it is lived it is like all other faiths, a sham and a show merely. Let us discuss for the time, without forgetting the "Church," the "devil," "heaven and hell," "spirits," and the "bright, bright summer-land," and see what a secular organization can do to "raise" and husband that vulgar, common-place thing called the "almighty dollar". The American eagle should have a chance in all this medley of agnosticism, nihilism, pantheism, and anthropomorphism.

## FRANK CHASE.

If we ever organize, the first thing that nate? naturally engages the attention is the name. The thoughtful reader must be struck by "Church of the Spirit" has been suggested as the nostrum character of radical remedies a name for the church of the future, which it is supposed to be the mission of Spiritualists to originate. I cannot conceive of a better one. Some things which that name might imply are: Spirit communion, knowledge left some medicine, saying "I will come up | equilibrium, a want of the requisite mental in the morning," which he did, when she was balance. Nature enjoins due recognition each should be determined, so far as possible | and belief in God as a great spirit, the father | which is not to be displaced by harmonious broken out with the measles. Every effort and wise application of both these universal in accordance with the results arrived at in of our spirits and his spiritual influence up- perfection under the new regime. Unfortuwas made to save her, but truly she died, and principles. Both underlie the very foundation of natural law, so to speak. The con- pursuance of the above mentioned sys- on us at all times; and this implies the nately, all history disclaims such marvelous struction of the universe is involved in the tem of research and study. Conclusions brotherhood of man, recognition of the ex- transitions. The law of evolution holds in when we had consigned her to the dark and cheerless future. I could no longer ponder should be arrived at slowly and only after istence of the spiritual universe and the ne-thorough, exhaustive canvass, criticisms, ex-periment, analysis. Precisely the same meth-al gifts, to prepare and fit us for that future not made. over the information I had recieved. I tramimmanence of these essential principles of pled it under foot, not wishing for an explabeing; the constitution of nature, in all departments, is due to the ominpresence of the nation. world, to teach spiritual knowledge to oth-Are we then to adopt a policy of absolute ods should be adopted in the formulation of Since the days of the rappings in 1848, I elements of analysis and synthesis. laissez faire, or accept in meek resignation ers; and there are many other good and prac-For forty-two years Modern Spiritualism have been continually seeking light on that the fundamental truths of spiritual science tical things which that name implies. Volsubject. I have had perhaps a hundred comthe present system as the divine order of as are in use in other departments of science, has been an increasing factor in the world's except that, owing to the obscure and variumes might be written and fall short of ex- | things, like the man who refused to aid all munications by pencil, slate and word of mouth, and have had a hundred good tests, progress and history. In its comprehensive plaining it all. In the second and last place attempts to alleviate poverty because the fold it includes matters pertaining to religiable character of the spiritual phenomena, the question will be concerning the object of greater care in arriving at definite conclu-Bible stated "The poor shall not cease in the yet so much error was mixed up with truth on, to science, and to philosophy. During this church of the future. that I was only half convinced, but now I un-derstand that the truths are still truths, and ing upon the world's notice a constantly ac-nection, attention is invited to the admiraland." By no means. Without breaking "Truth and beneficence." I will suggest. with the historic past in so violent a rupture

crudest form Religion is simply a sense of infinite and absolute dependence; it is a consciousness, however dim and inchoate, of the infinite, and a feeling that the finite individual personality is essentially united to an infinite presence which claims perfect and lasting loyalty.

## Nationalism.

Mr. Edward Bellamy's enthusiastic pre-sentation of the nature and purpose of nationalism, as contained in the last issue of the American Israelite, will, I think, result in a more correct estimation of the significance of the movement he fathers. There is a tendency to regard "Looking Backward" as an enlarged fairy-tale. We hear continually of "Bellamy's Vision," just as one would speak of any idle entertaining literary dream. It is almost unnecessary to state that Mr. Bellamy's novel is only a development in popular form of the doctrines of an entire school of economists. Nationalism is Socialism, pure and simple. Indeed, it is probably only to avoid the odium attached by the unthinking mind to the latter term, that the former title has been preferred. Mr. Bellamy does not present, nor claim to present, a single theory not already formulated in the works of those who have gone before him — Carl Marx, Ferdinand Lasalle and Saint-Simon.

The result, consequent upon all thoughtful efforts proposing radical changes in econom-ic processes, has attended "Looking Backward." Nearly a year ago a few enthusiastic converts formed a society in Boston for the purpose of realizing the scheme of "Looking Backward." The impulse spread. Similar organizations arose throughout the country. and at the present time about seventy-five, I believe, of these nationalist clubs are in operation. The official organ, an ably-edited monthly, The Nationalist, has a large circulation. In fact, an entire literature has been created by the agitation. Finally, the un-precedented sale of "Looking Backward"--now in its three hundred thousandth-together with the thought and discussion the book has aroused are among the most remarkable events of the present decade.

The educational value of the agitation is admittedly inestimable. Men have been brought to reflect upon new things in a new way. The question arises as to whether any greater result will ensue, whether the nationalist will succeed where the socialist has failed. To the present writer it seems improbable. The factors that hinder the spread of Socialism abroad are all present here. A number of new obstacles intervene. The novelty in the United States of the ills of the modern distributive process, the innate conservatism of American character, the proneness to discountenance even a system of fraternal co-operation as dissonant with democratic ideas of self-help, present, at least for the present, insuperable difficulties to the realization of so radical a reform as the nationalistic scheme. Is this, then, unfortu-



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ionalism postulates, many less startleans for advancing the economic and life of mankind confront us. We need ook about and see. The transfer of natmonopolies from private to public con-a rigid system of factory legislation, stension of the civil service laws, these all plans designed to correct the most rant of the evils produced by the indus-I revolution. He is indeed presumptions o will declare that with these reforms our stus would remain precisely the same, or least that we would not then be in a posion to select with greater wisdom the means f further nearing the goal of human strivngs.—Drusus in American Israelite.

## Woman's Department.

#### A Fool's Prayer.

The royal feast was done; the king Sought some new sport to banish care And to his jester cried. "Sir Fool, Kneel down and make for us a prayer."

The jester doffed his cap and bells. And stood the mocking court before. They could not see the bitter smi'e Behind the plinted grin he wore.

He bowed his I ead and bent his knee Upon the monarch's sliken stool. His pleading voice arose: "O, Lord, Be merciful to me a foo'!

"No plty, Lord, can change the heart From red with wrong to white as wool. The rod must heat the skin; but, Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool!

" 'Tis not that by the onward sweep Of truth and right, O Lord. we stay; 'Tis by our fellies that so long hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire, Go crushing blossoms without e.d; These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust Among the heart-strings of a friend.

"'The ill-timed truth we might have kept; Wno knows how sharp it pierced and stung? The word we had not sense to say, Who knows how grandly it had rung?

"Our faults no tenderness should ask, The chastering stripes must cleanse them all; But for our blunders—oh! in shame Before the eyes of heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes; Men crown the knave, and scourge the tool That did his will; but thou. O Lord, Be merciful to me, a fool."

The room was hushed. In silence rose The king, and sought his gardens cool, Then walked apart, and murmured low, E. R. Be merciful to me, a fool."

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A number of our literary women remain unmarried: Constance Fenimore Woolson, author of "Lake Country Sketches," and other graphic stories; Sarah Orne Jewett, who wrote "A Country Doctor" and "Deephayen" wrote "A Country sketches, as well as other books which have proved so delightful to readers everywhere: Edith M. Thomas, the exquisite lyrist; Grace King, author of the attractive Southern tale "Monsieur Motte"; and Octave Thanet, a name which veils the personality of a Western writer of striking originality, are all still unmarried. Charles Egbert Craddock, who through her brilliant characterizations and rich descriptive powers has worn a lasting fame, now resides with her mother at the old homestead in Tennessee, occupied with literary work, and deaf to all overtures on the part of her many admirers looking to marriage. Gail Hamilton is too much wrapped up in her self-independence ever to give the subject of matrimony a monent's thought, if taken into personal consideration, while Kate Field, as the great public knows, is too much in love with journalism to believe she would be happier as the wife of any living man. The Cary sisters, Phœbe and Alice, never married, but dwelt together all their lives. each bound up in the love of the other. There was a bond of close friendship existing between them and the poet Whittier, and one of his choicest lyrics, "The Singers," refers wholly to those two gifted women Jean Ingelow, now considerably more than 55, has never married. She has always been devoted in a marked degree to her mother, and while the latter lived the two dwelt together. Miss Ingelow is much given to works of charity, and among other beneficent acts is in the habit of giving regularly at her lovely Kensington home to the poor, old and young, what are known as "copyright dinners," from the proceeds of her own books. The reign of the present autocrat of the Russias has been clouded from first to last in a most singular way by the agonies of the weaker sex. He had been but a few weeks on the throne when the first public execution of a woman in Russia for half a century took place. Sofia Petrovska, the intrepid and high-born ally of the nihilists, marched to the gallows with the heroism of a stoic. She had been concerned in the dynamite plot that ended in the former Alexander's life. Singular spectacle it was for the world. This woman, whose father had been a high councilor of the ministry of the domain and whose grandfather had been minister of the interior under Nicholas I., proudly boasted that she had given the signal to Hartman for exploding the mine under the imperial train, and had also waved the handkerchief to Ruisakof-a signal that summoned the czar from earth. From that day to this Alexander has found the most dangerous of his secret foes in the ranks of the educated and well born women of his realm. Plots that would stagger the courage of a man are conceived and executed with incredible nerve by Russian women whose accomplishments and family pedigrees are unquestioned. One of these was Mme. Sigida, whose brutal treatment at the infernal Kara mines has aroused the wrath of christendom. It might pay the present occupant of the Russian throne to remember that the original Nemesis was a woman. Her descendants are still conducting the retribution business in Russia.

nothing, but run them in to vote for your candidate as soon as possible, if not sooner. Gentlemen, it is our right to vote; give us the ballot freely and unconditionally; require no pledge, but give the right of suffrage to all women, and watch for the result in time to come.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books noticed, under this head, are for sale at, or can be ordered through the office of the BELIGIO PHIL OSOPHICAL JCURAAL.

ETHICAL RELIGION. By William Mackintire Salter. Boston: Roberts Brothers; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1889, Pp. 332. Price, \$1.50.

The seventeen lectures which make up this volume, given before the Chicago Ethical Culture Society, reflect Mr. Salter's attitude of mind on such topics as "Ethical Religion," (the title of the first lecture) "The Ideal Ele-ment in Morality," "What is a Moral Action?" "Is There a Higher Law?" "Darwinism in Ethics," "The Rights of Labor," "Does the Ethics of Jesus Satisfy the Needs of our Times?" "Why Unitarianism Fails to Satisfy." and "The Supremacy of Ethics."

The object of the book, as the author states, is practical and moral rather than intellectual; the purpose of the lectures which were not written for publication, was to invigorate the moral life of those addressed, and to encourage them to work for the good and the true. One does not expect, therefore, to find in this volume exhaustive or thorough and systematic treatment of the philosophic questions suggested by some of the titles. Yet a few of the lectures give to the theoretical side of important problems careful consideration and deep thought, while they all present the author's views though sometimes fragmentarily, in a scholarly and attractive manner. Mr. Salter's philosophic and religious position is evidently agnostic, with a strong leaning toward theism and immortality of the soul, at least for a morally select portion of humanity. "This world," he says, "will pass away; the generations of men are going and sometime will all be gone; nothing in Nature or that belongs to Nature stays; there is naught permanent or everlasting outside the blessed Powers that are over all and in all. Yet a high presentiment arises in the breast that out of all the countless personalities that have been or shall be born 'on this bank and shoal of time,' shall be some accounted worthy to share with these blessed Powers their own eternity. Such a faith is too great for demonstration; it rests on the cumulative suggestions and inspirations of the moral sentiment. But it is that kind of immortality which has supreme interest for the morally serious man. That we are inherently immortal I can discover very little reason for supposing; that any au-thority, whether of holy book or holy church

these give the book its value apart from its mere literary merit. "Christians," this writ-er says, "erred in placing the Hebrew Scriptures on a plane of equality with the Chris-tian Scriptures". The revelation made through Moses, was national, to the Hebrew people only. The final and full revelation to all mankind was through Jesus Christ. Such are Mr. Burge's main conclusions. His acquaintance with modern biblical criticism is rather limited, and of the thorough work of writers like Colenso, Kuenen, Dean Stanley, and Robertson Smith, he has no appre ciation.

covenants made by God with man, and that

## THE LITTLE CHATELAINE. By the Earl of Desart, anthor of Lord and Lady Piccadilly, etc. New York: Frank F. Lovell & Co., 142 and 144 Worth St. Pp. 476. Paper, 50 cents.

An exceedingly well written story descrip-tive of the ups and downs of some impecunious members of the British aristocracy, showing the sterling worth often hidden beneath an exterior of superficial worldliness. The portraitures of characters like Lord Liscannor, the owner of a tumble down Irish manor, the jig-dancing old maid, Jack Sherdmore and Capt.Carruthers; the descriptions of horse races and balls, the frank, charming heroine and the male and female villians remind one of Lever's bright style.

AN AWAKENING. By Miss Forsyth. Amer-ican Novelist's Series. Frank F. Lovell & Co., New York. Pp. 230. Paper, price 25 cents.

This is a fairly well-told story of the sorrowful life-experience of a sweet-natured, tenderly nurtured girl who weds an elderly 'masher" selfish and superficial, unable even to fathom the depths of her pure love and her idealization of his ordinary characteristics. The "awakening" which reveals to her the real soullessness of her hero, brings out her own nobility of mind when she chooses for the sake of her child to ignore and forgive it's father's selfish contemptible folly.

#### Magazines for April Not Before Mentioned.

Wide Awake. (Boston.) A pleasant sketch of the life of Miss Charlotte M. Yonge with portrait is given to the readers this month. Louise Stockton contributes a humorous story; Mrs: Frémont tells a true story of a French Count and his wife, and Josephine Jenkins describes some of the Aprons of Paris.

The English Illustrated Magazine. (New York.) Two notable, illustrated articles for April are Row ing at Oxford, and Rowing at Cambridge; A Glimpse at Highclere is most interesting reading, also Social Life in Bulgaria and Seals and Sealskins.

The Jenness-Miller Magazine. (New York.) This is without doubt the largest and most complete number of this well-known publication yet given to the public. The system of dress advocated by this magcould settle the question for us seems like of the magazine devotes many pages to the discussion and presentation of most artistic styles in gowns, wraps, etc. The articles on physical culture, grow constantly more instructive, and are the best papers on this subject that have ever been written. The Phrenological Journal. (New York.) sketch of Andrew Carnegie's life is accompanied by a picture of the Carnegie Library recently present-ed to Alleghany City, Pa. In Notable People of the day series we find a pleasing biography of Blouet. The Spiritualists' Lyceum Magazine. (London.) This monthly is devoted to the exposition of the principles and teachings adopted in the Children's Progressive Lyceum. The Gleaner. (San Franicsco.) A good table of contents is found for this month.



### A SCARED EDITOR.

A rugged farmer stalked into the sanctum with a big whip under his arm. "I am," Be you the editor?" he asked.

"Be you the editor?" he asked. "I am," was the half apprehensive reply. "Here's two dollars—send me your paper, for life," he said. "You see," he went on, "our daughter was sick and like to die; she drooped and grew weak and pale, had headaches, no ap-petite, back ached, hands and feet like ice, couldn't sleep, hacked with cough, and we thought she had consumption. No medicine helped her until she tried that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription mentioned in your paper, when she began to mend in no time and is now well and handsome as a rose and is now well and handsome as a roseput me down as a life subgriber." Now the editor is looking for another

scare. The medicine has cured thousands afflicted as was the farmer's daughter, restoring the female functions to healthy action, and removing the obstructions and suppressions which caused her trouble. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or price (\$1.00) refunded. It's a legiti-mate *medicine*, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar range digestion.

strength to the whole system. For over-worked, "worn-out," "run-down," debili-tated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seam-stresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver. It promptly cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woand skilled physician, and adapted to wo-man's delicate organization. Purely vege-table and perfectly harmless in any condi-tion of the system. As a soothing and strengthening nerv-ine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subdu-ing nervous excitability irritability or

ing nervous excitability, irritability, ex-haustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, com-monly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. For a Book of 160 pages on Woman : Her

Diseases, and How to Cure them, (sent

A Wyoming woman writes: We of course cago: A. C. McClurg & Co., Pp. 132. Cloth, are glad the men take our interests so much \$1.00. 1890. to heart, and watch out for us, and see that Mr.Burge finds the authorship of most of the evil things are kept from us, that we become books forming the Hebrew Scriptures doubtnot lowered and degraded by our rough contact with the world. But right is right, and ful, the chronology unreliable and the claim in place of having to pledge ourselves to of verbal inspiration disproved by the very purify the ballot, enact pure laws, elect only | requirements id down to establish it. Conntly here; ys the Old zood men, drive intemperance from the land, and do only good so long as we do live-if we be "the author zed standard of religion and may only have the ballot, it should be given | morals" nor ti e "sole and supreme standard of religious, t 1th and duty". He thinks in us freely, unconditionally, because it is our deed that wi + the teachings of Moses, the right, as freely given to us as to the vast book "inculca s but a very low standard of religion or mo sis". Yet he holds that the Old Testament "contains inspired utterances multitudes of immigrants-foreign bornwho land at Castle Garden every year. Do you look at them and say: Will they better things by voting? Will they want to hold office? and records acts and deeds also inspired." Will they vote as they are told to do? Will that its statements are founded on fact and they purify the ballot? Do you ask for rea- in the main correct; that it contains records sons why they should vote? No, you say of revelations made by God to man and of

an offence to reason." P. 316.

When Mr. Salter only tainks it possible that out of the countless millions of human beings born that some may be destined to immortality, it is not strange that he sees little to admire in Spiritualism, especially as in his conception of Spiritualism are prominent those aspects of the system which offend his fastidious taste. "The doubtful vistas of Spiritualism," he says "make the other world but a poor faded copy of this, with immortal cats and dogs as well as human beings until that life seems more feeble and ineffectual even than this. What reason for the perpetuation of an old worn-out show? For my part I would rather leave death begirt with all its solemn and touching mystery, and simply trust that somehow transcendent issues will be worked out through it". This is hardly a scientific or philosophic attitude of mind. Science does not say: I would rather leave the question unsolved, begirt with mystery, and trust that such or such is the truth; nor does it reject a fact, a theory, or an hypothesis, because it

seems to imply some things that are not pleasant to refined taste. The clergy used to dispose of Darwinism and evolution in general, by declaring that they degrade man by connecting him with the brute, by making him the decendant of monkeys, and a mere animal in common with cattle and hogs. Now Mr. Salter objects to Spiritualism, because it teaches (as he fancies) that "cats and dogs as well as human beings" are immortal. If it should prove true that cats and dogs have some kind of a spiritual life still immortality might not lose all that makes the thought of it pleasant to Mr. Salter. "Cats and dogs" might not be in his way or trouble him more in the hereafter than they do here. N. P. Willis once said that if man goes to heaven his dog ought to be permitted to go as far as the doorway and to look in at his master. Some dogs show qualities that are admired in men and that attach men, women and children to them. The presence of domestic animals in our parks and homes, indicates how much they contribute to human enjoyment. The Indian expects "his faithful dog will bear him company" in the beyond. But Mr. Salter wants no "cats and dogs" and perhaps thinks there will be no "Indian" in the immortal life if indeed there be immortality for anybody. The first question to settle in the investigation of Spiritualism is this: Is its central claim true that persons who have lived on earth in the flesh, still live as personalities, and under certain conditions can manifest their presence? The statements made by different persons, in different conditions and under different circumstances as to the presence, apparent or real, temporary or lasting, of brutes in the Spiritworld, are of inferior importance.

ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF THE HE-BREW SCRIPTURES. Reciting when, where, under what circumstances, for what purpose and by whom they were written. as obtained from the writings of that eminent Persian nobleman and historian Nehemiah, who was appointed Governor of Palestine B. C. 445. With an appendix containing prophecy sustained in the histories of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon; and a Review of the Bible by Lorenzo Burge, author of "Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race," and "Aryas, Semites and Jews: Jehovah and the Christ". Boston: Lee & Shepard; Chi-

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#### New Books Received.

## Church History. By Prof. Kurtz. Vol. III. New York: Funk & Wagnalle. 12mo, 544 pp. Price,

per volume, \$2.00. Why I am a New Churchman. By Rev. Chauncey Giles. Philadelphia: Wm. H. Alden. 16mo, 128 pp. Cloth, Price, 25 cents.

The New Amazonia. By Mrs. George Corbett. London: Tower Publishing Co.; New Castle-on-Tyne: Lambert & Co. Price, one shilling.

The Pathway of the Spirit. By John Hamlin Dewey, M. D. New York: Frank F. Lovell & Co. Price, cloth, \$1.25.

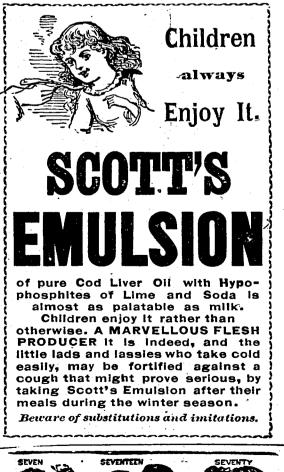
The Bible-Whence and What? By Richard B. Westbrook, D. D., LL. B. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Price, \$1.00.

The World, Energy and its Self-Conservation. By William M. Bryant. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Gilbert Haven, (Late Bishop of the Methodist Church,) appeals to the Methodists. Springfield, Mass.: Star Publishing Co. Price, 5 cents.

How to Magnetize by Victor Wilson is an able work published many years ago and reprinted simply because the public demanded it. Price, 25 cents.

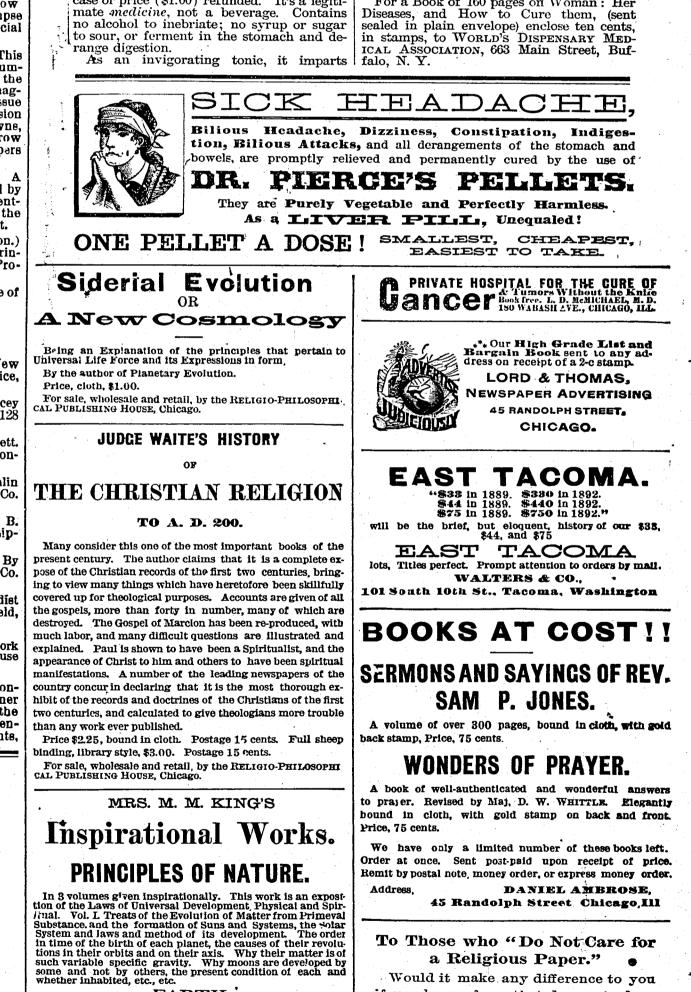
The Pioneers of the Spiritual Reformation, consisting of the life and work of Dr. Justinus Kerner and William Howitt, and an extended account of the Secress of Prevorst, while under the care and attention of Dr. Kerner. Price, \$2.50, postage 10 cents,





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

CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, May 3, 1890.

Persons receiving copies of the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, who have not sub-

distorted. The real danger to be looked for is in the injurious effects of hypnotization produced upon predisposed subjects by ignorant or inexperienced operators. "We can track a showman magnetizer of this sort" says Dr. Charcot, "by his victims everywhere. When he has gone it is noticed that subjects with whom he succeeded best become nervous and irritable. Some of them fall of their own accord into a deep sleep, out of which it is not easy to awaken them; thereafter they are unfitted for the performance of the duties of every-day life. Others, and they the majority, are seized with convulsions exactly

resembling the crises of confirmed hysteria." Considering how obstinate this neurosis may be, Dr. Charcot thinks that public exhibitions by magnetizers should be prohibited by law. and that "medicine should henceforth seek to reign as absolute mistress in this newly won domain, and should repulse all intrusion." This might be said with more reason if the medical profession generally had a thorough knowledge of the therapeutic value of hypnotism, which it is now known may be a powerful means of overcoming disease, and if the members of the medical profession were any more moral or honest than people in general, which notoriously they are not. That the practice of hypnotism should be subject to such legislation as will make it a

safe agent no one will dispute; but for the medical profession to arrogate to itself an exclusive monopoly, after having as a body done all it could to prevent the development of hypnotism as a science, is too preposterous to be tolerated.

#### Mr. Salter vs. Mr. Davidson.

In his work "Ethical Religion" (p. 276) Mr Salter says: "It is not necessary that he [man] hope actually to witness the final triumph,-it is enough, I believe, that he can think of it; that something of the glory of it may descend upon him as he toils for it; that the labor of his hands have an eternal issue there." In a review of "Ethical Religion" (printed in the *Ethical Record* for January) this passage with others was quoted by Mr Thomas Davidson who said: "He (Mr. Salter) seems to think it the highest morality to labor for the temporary moral good of others and yet wrong and mean to crave everlasting moral good for ourselves." Mr. Salter replied to Mr. Davidson at length in the same number of the Ethical Record in which the critique appeared. "I have not denied, nor do I deny personal immortality" to quote a sentence; "I have only said that in the absence of belief in it the reasons for the higher moral life still go on." Mr. Salter's position seems to be that the foundations of morality are in man's moral nature and in the moral order of the universe, and that its obligations are equally binding whether there be a continuance of personal consciousness after physical death or not. Mr. Davidson thinks that there can be no consistent system of ethics, no solid basis for ethics and no adequate reason and motive for ethical conduct without the doctrine of immortality. The JOURNAL sides with Mr. Davidson as to the certainty of immortality and regards the conception and hope of personal continuity as helpful morally as it is needed rationally to explain what otherwise is inexplicable; but Mr. Salter's position that morality does not depend upon the doctrine of immortality, that morality has its reason in the nature of man and in the moral world, and that therefore its obligations are the same whether man is limited to this life or passes to higher conditions seems to be entirely reasonable. The man who sacrifices happiness and gives up his life, -as he thinks,-expecting no reward beyond, exemplifies a nobler morality than the man who makes such a sacrifice with the expectation of reward operating as a motive. Mr. Salter. with all his skepticism as to personal immortality stands on higher moral ground theoretically than that occupied by Mr. Da vidson, even though the latter declare in positive language in favor of immortality. Ethical truth would remain the same and the obligation of morality and its necessity to personal and social well-being would continue undiminished, even if man's life were

not a whit better than the other. Each, in fact, is fraught with equal danger to the integrity of our common school system; and it is not easy to understand how any nativeborn Americans can so far forget the spirit of their land as to join in either of them. the Catholic contention in this regard the extremists among Protestants are beginning to put themselves in a position which is essent ially the same as that occupied by the Roman ecclesiastics."

Much of the opposition of Protestants to the Catholic policy in regard to the public schools, springs from a desire to control these schools in the interests of Protestant denominational beliefs. But the schools should be conducted under a system which will make them available for all classes and sects. This is the "American" system and it cannot prevail in a country where there is such divers ity of religious belief, without entirely excluding religious instruction from the schools.

#### "Spiritualism,"

Under this caption a writer in the Ameri can Review, who signs his name Spiritual ist, has some strictures on "Spiritism" (not Spiritualism), taking the JOURNAL as a text. He proceeds, in his own way, to fashion a knife because it has no life. The JOURNAL fully agrees with this writer that "spiritism" is not a "religion," but a fact upon which his religion is founded. He is a Swedenborgian-not a "Spiritualist" as he claims. Like many of his cult he seeks to draw attention to his master's limitations by unjustly assuming a title he has not courage to avow. He ought to know, if he is competent to write for the American Review, that the JOURNAL takes the ground that"Spiritualism," not 'spiritism," is a religion; that the spirit of goodness and truth dwells in every heart-leading the soul out of darkness and this writer proclaims as all-sufficient, we do not believe it longer adequately ministers to the welfare of the race. We believe that under the illumination of the present its barbarisms and errors will give place to truer faith. The American Review is a new candidate for public favor and emanates from the center of the universe--Chicago. The three numbers which have appeared have several well written articles; the most notable being those written by our old friend Prof. J. B. Turner of Jacksonville, Ill. His "Christ's Words" run through the series and more is to come. We wish the *Review* success in its chosen field. It is a broad one and certainly needs cultivation in the sense the American Review hopes to emphasize.

ed are always found to be exaggerated and schools. One of these attempts is, of course, into business where they can produce the ject is to get better work with cheapest, and customers will go where they can buy the cheapest. Manufacturers in Chicago cannot, on the basis of eight hours pay and ten hours work, compete with manufactures in the same lines of production in be mutual. The employes present at other cities, whose work is done on the basis meeting received the proposition with The fact is patent, however, that in opposing | of ten hour's work for the same pay. The | proval.

other cities competing with Chicage would underbid and undersell her, and the effect would soon recoil upon the workingmen whom necessity might compel to remain here. Hence the necessity of the same arrangement in all the competing cities, in order to secure the permanent success of the eight hour movement.

Mr. C. P. McCarthy of New York City, is an expert mesmerist. He is now giving a course of instruction in mesmerism at his residence. No. 512 East 116th street: the present course began on Wednesday evening of this week. and is to continue for ten successive Wednesday evenings. Ladies and gentlemen, especially physicians who desire to become competent and practical medical mesmerists, will do well regularly to attend these lectures, or secure private instruction, if possible, from Mr. McCarthy. The following list of topics will give an idea of the ground Mr. McCarthy covers in his course of lectures: 1st evening, "What is Mesmerism? Will-power Illustrated and Explained;" 2d evening, "The Human man of straw and then whack it with his | Hand, and How to Use It Magnetically," illustrated on birds and sensitives; 3d evening, "The Relation of Mesmerism to Health and Disease, Its Curative Force Demonstrated;" 4th evening, Last Subject continued; 5th evening, "General Principles of Mesmerism Expounded-and the Causes Which Have Led the Medical Profession to Acknowledge Its Power Under the Name of Hypnotism;" 6th evening, "The Effect Commonly Produced by Mesmerism, and Its Various Stages of Sleep;" 7th evening, "How to Mesmerise; with a Description and Explanation of Various Methods Used on Subjects and Sensitives." 8th evening, "Clairvoyance and its Uses;" 9th error into the light of a new day. While | evening: Experiments on Senstives, Illustratwe reverence the truth in the Bible which | ing Nature's Power as a Magnetic Force; 10th evening, "A General Review of the Preceding Instruction with Practical Experiments." Illustrating Medical Mesmerism as Nature's

Saftest and Most Powerful Therapeutic."

Of the General Federation of Women's Clubs whose meetings were held in the Scottish Rite Hall, New York, last week, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, of Orange, N. J. was elected president; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, first vice president; Miss Mary B. Temple, of Knoxville, Tenn. recording secretary; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, of San Francisco, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Kate Tannett Woods, of Boston, auditor. Delegates were in attendance from nearly a hundred clubs, and three-fourths of the states were represented. The object of the Federation is to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world in order that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful. The clubs represented were mainly literary and social. A number of papers were read and speeches made, after which the convention adjourned, singing the National anthem. An invitation was received from the Chicago Women's Club to hold the next convention in this city. Hon. John A. Collins who passed to the higher life April 3, was born in Vermont in 1810, was an apprentice with Horace Greeley, both learning the same trade, and he studied for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, but left before finishing his course to engage in anti-slavery work. He was very successful as a lecturer and an organizer "At one time," says Oliver Johnson "a series of one hundred conventions extending over several States, East and West, was held by an organized corps of lecturers under his superintendence." Years ago he took an active part in the Woman's Rights Movement. Half ent improbability? What is there intrinsical- a century ago he lectured and wrote in favor ly improbable in the alleged fact of finding of co operation, and he has been the leading spirit of the National Co-operative Homestead Society which he and others formed in San Francisco. Mr. Collins was led by his investigations many years ago to adopt Spiritualism, and at the time of his death he was, president of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists of San Francisco. He went to California in 1849. His life was one of varied activity and usefulness. According to the statement of Mr. Goshen in his recent budget speech to the British Commons, there was in Great Britain last year, without any corresponding growth of population, an astonishing increase of consumption of intoxicants. To make the matter plain, the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows there were, 30,600,000 more "drinks" taken in Great Britain during the last fiscal year than during the preceding year. The total revenue of the empire from the sale and manufacture of alcohol was \$146,325,000, representing, as the amount spent by the consumers, \$700,000,000 yearly. Exceptional productiveness and prosperity in Great Britain, according to Mr. Goshen, have caused this increased consumption of spiritous drinks. It has often been said that poverty leads to intemperance; now an explanation of it is sought in the prosperons condition of the people.

waste and more continuous service. president Stirling said he regarded one proposed as an improvement on systems of profit-sharing. Its benefits w

MAY 3,

It is announced that Mr. Wilkinson, grandson of Samuel J. May, the sturdy o Abolitionist is to marry Miss Davis, daughte of the great pro-salvery advocate and Con federate leader. Thus love triumphs over the hates and divisions of the past, closes up the old chasm and declares for "union." Mr Wilkinson is a rising young lawyer; Miss Davis is a lady of accomplishments, much admired for her personal qualities. The young pair will have the best wishes of the whole country.

The increasing interest in hypnotism is daily observable. On last Saturday night the editor of the JOURNAL gave a paper on the subject at the fornightly dinner of the Press Club of Chicago. Mr. Carl Sixtus, hypnotist, of 174 North State street followed with some experiments. Mr. Sixtus uses hypnotism for medical purposes and does not seek to exhibit the phenomena as an entertainment. He failed to hypnotize any of the club, but gave some interesting exhibits with patients whom he had previously put into the trance state. The dinner was the best attended of any during the season, there being more applicants than the dining rooms would hold; this shows the grip hypnotism is getting on the public.

"A City and a Soul," a story by Mrs. Sara A. Underwood, written expressly for the JOURNAL, in which the first two chapters are given this week, will be continued through several numbers of the paper. It is an instructive as well as a thrillingly interesting story, showing the awakening, energizing and broadening influence of a great city like Chicago, upon a young man born and brought up in a quiet New England town. The labor troubles of this city, the anarchist meetings, the Haymarket Square tragedy and the causes which led to it, are all vividly described, and in a way to heighten the interest of the story for all who are in-

scribed, may know that their address has been supplied by a friend and that the paper is either paid for by some one or is sent with the hope of closer acquaintance. Those receiving copies in this way will incur no financial responsibility and the paper will cease going after the time paid for in the one case or after four weeks in the other.

"Hypnotism and Crime."

The Forum for April contains a timely and instructive paper on "Hypnotism and Crime" by the eminent French writer, Dr. J. M. Charcot. Dr. Charcot says that laboratory crimes in which pistols go off only in the subject's imagination, are common enough to those who have made hypnotic suggestion ·a study, but the difficulties of using hypnotic subjects as instruments for the commission of actual crime he shows to be much greater than is generally supposed. In the first place all subjects are not equally available for such experiments. Some absolutely refuse to obey. They will ask the operator why he wants the crime committed, and give reasons for refusing to commit it. This resistance to suggestion is a difficulty with which criminals would have to contend at the outset. It requires several hypnotizing seances to put the subject into a somnambulic state deep enough to warrant the expectation that a suggestion to murder, for instance, will be accepted. The training is more difficult and the fit subjects are fewer than most writers on the subject represent. "So then we have these points to take into account; fewness of the subjects, time and labor spent in their training and possible resistance to suggestion." Dr. Charcot thinks that "an unconscious automaton: controlled by all the caprices of a fixed idea," whose victim must be at the stated place at the limited to its present stage and conditions. stated hour, or an attack of babbling mania or acute delirium may be the ending of the matter with danger to the magnetizer is not the person to select to commit murder. "What is it that the criminal desires above everything? To escape nunishment for his crime. Can he imagine that he will make sure his revenge and conceal himself from prosecution by putting a weapon in the hand of a lunatic somnambule? A moment's reflection shows that in the matter of criminal suggestions there is a wide interval between theory and practice. In this utter lack of real crimes attributable to somnambules the theorists of criminal suggestion entrench themselves behind the papers, contracts, deeds of gift, etc., that somnambules may fraudulently be made to sign during the hypnotic sleep. Well, suppose he signs a check, or a receipt for goods, is it to be supposed that the signer on awaking will part with his property and utter no word of protest? In the first place, having, as always happens

## Protestantism and the Public Schools.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate 19good supply of water, stood a very successful in the city on business, which will keep him fers to the decision of the Wisconsin Su- (trial at Oundle, Northamptonshire, England, here several months. Mr. W. brought with preme Court against the use of the Bible as a Mr. W. Todd, a landowner, requiring a well him from England testimonials of high text book in the public schools as a "ridicu- | on a portion of his property sent for a divincharacter. He is a trance speaker and has lous and un-American deliverance." The er, a man named Pearson. There has lately been ministering during the past winter Presbyterian Synod recently presented a been some considerable difficulty in obtainmost acceptably to a society in Montreal. memorial to the Methodist Conference asking | ing water in this town, and the commission-With his family he is located at 272 East Infor co-operation in "arousing the people to ers have spent  $\pounds 83$  in trial borings. Although diana street. We bespeak for Mr. and Mrs. maintain the American theory of religion these trials were conducted by a professional Walrond the kindly attention of Chicago and education," and the Methodist Confer- man they proved futile. In the presence of Spiritualists and all others interested in psyence responded with a series of resolutions a number of spectators drawn together by the chics and the spiritual philosophy. novelty of the experiment, Mr. Pearson in accord/with the sentiments of the Preswalked over the estate with the usual Vbyterian memorialists, criticizing the educa-Dr. F. Zeller, of Carondelet, according to a tion afforded by the public schools as "a god- shaped hazel twig. The rod was visibly special despatch from St. Louis, Mo., gave on less and therefore necessarily immoral edu- agitated in several places, but the diviner April 21st, an interesting exhibition of his cation," and demanding that the public kept on until it almost bent itself double in hypnotic powers to a few intimate friends. school curriculum shall be made to include his hands. At this spot he indicated with The patient treated was a colored boy named religious instruction and that the religion | confidence that a good supply of water would Dixon, who had received a dangerous stab in taught shall be the Christian religion. What be found. A well was accordingly sunk with the head from a penknife in the hands of a in such cases, lost all memory of what took is meant, of course, is that the Protestant the result that at 17 feet deep, water was companion. The wound was an unusually diffiplace in somnambulism, he will ask himself | Bible should be read and the Protestant creed | found in such abundance that it rapidly rose cult one to dress, and it was necessary to how it came about that he should sign such should be taught in the public schools. As the | to within three feet of the surface, at which The Illinois Steel Company at Joliet, Ill., on April 26th, submitted to its employes a place Dixon in an unconscious condition. a paper. From that questiion to the exthe Providence Journal says: "It begins to height it has since remained." proposition for profit-sharing substantially as | This was done by the doctor looking fixedly planation is but a step; and should an inlook as if sober-minded and conservative There are trades in which even fewer than | follows: Employes on application to receive | in the boy's eye and telling him he could not vestigation be made, it must bring confusion men would presently be obliged to take as feel any pain. Slowly the boy's eyes closed. 1 per cent. for the first year, 1½ per cent for to the holder of the check or receipt." firm a stand against an attempt to sectariaeight hours should constitute a working day; and he sank into insensibility. Then the nize the fyblic schools in the interest of Prothe first year and a half, and so on up,  $\frac{1}{2}$ Criminal suggestion Dr. Charcot relegates but how obvious it is that any attempt to rebandages were removed, some of them havduce the number of working hours, without | per cent. increase for every six months till it to the lowest place as regards the commission testantism as it has already been found necreaches five years and 5 per cent. when it | ing to be torn away from the flesh, and the of crime with the aid of hypnotism. The acreduction of pay, to be successful must be essary to take against the attempt to divert wound was scraped without Dixon-giving general, and not limited to one city or town. will remain permanent. This per cent. is counts published in the newspapers on this a portion of the educational fund of the State Those who are engaged in production will go on the amount of wages received and the ob- any evidence of pain under the operation subject, from time to time, when investigat- to the support of distinctively Catholic

## Finding Water With the Divining Rod.

The claim that a hazel twig, in the hands of certain persons has been or can be a means of ascertaining the location of water under ground is generally discredited, and regarded as evidence of credulity and superstition on the part of any one who asserts such a claim. John Fiske in "Myths and Myth-Makers," refers to this "superstition" in terms of contempt. Notwithstanding, there are intelligent and trustworthy people who continue to repeat the statement and to appeal for proof to their own experience. On the sixth page of the JOURNAL this week may be found a narrative relating to the subject as circumstantial as can be desired and almost tediously particular and minute as to details. The writer of the statement is known by the editor of the JOURNAL to be an honest and honorable man, and the letter itself contains internal proof of the sincerity with which it was written. How can such statements be set aside as worthless, on the ground of antecedwater in the way described? It is not put forward as something supernatural or anti-natural, but as a phenomenon, dependent upon entire'y natural, even though subtile, and unexplained causes? The following, clipped from an English paper-the Western Mercury-is descriptive of an experience with results similar to those of which Mr.Fuller gives a detailed account:

"The divining rod, as a means of finding a

terested in the social and industrial movements of the day.

The tyranny of labor unions is no more to be defended than the tyranny of capital. When the bricklayers and plasterers, for example, demand that the number of apprentices to be employed by one boss be reduced from three to one, they demand what is unjust and against the interests of the workingmen. Have not their own boys, and the sons of their neighbors a right to learn these trades? If American boys are to be prevented from learning trades, then they must help to swell the number of unskilled laborers. while foreign mechanics help to supply the demand for skilled labor. Let there be no combinations against boys learning trades.

In his recent harangue to Italian pilgrims. so-called, the Pope indulged in his usual abuse of the government of his own country for its "war made without truce against religion and against the church of Jesus Christ". He knew very well that the Italian government had not made war on religion, had never even opposed his pretensions in regard to spiritual matters. The Government some twenty years ago wisely took from the Pope the temporal power which he and his successors had usurped, and it now antagonizes the papal ambition to control secular affairs, but opposition to political ecclesiasticism is a long distance from war against "religion" or "the church of Jesus Christ."

On another page Mr. Joseph Singer contributes an interesting paper under the title "Precocity". On a late Sunday afternoon a little company gathered at the home of the JOURNAB'S editor and were entertained most delightfully in listening to the playing of the young genius, Walfreid, spoken of by Mr. Singer. In addition to his musical attractions the little fellow is a charming boy. We wish he could be heard at some of the summer camps, for his presence and musical performances would add greatly to the attractions.

Mr. Geo. W. Walrond, late of England, is

( .....

Y 3, 1890.

## **RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.**

### wound had been dressed the lad wied to sit up and told that he could ve either leg. Vainly he tried to move ibs. Dixon was kept in this mesmeric lion for some thirty-five minutes and bidden to open his eyes, which he did, 3 same time regaining his muscular , after which he walked out of the

## Books Wanted.

worthy Universalist preacher, who still upies the pulpit, and whose life has large-1e cause of Spiritualism, and finds the inerest growing on him. He hopes to be able o buy some Spiritualist books after a while, be the only argument in behalf of re-incar-and specially names those of A. J. Davis, It nation that is worthy of any consideration. has occurred to us that there may be some of our readers who have works they would there be any who can respond to this suggesthe gentleman referred to. There are thousands of volumes which ought to be kept traveling instead of standing on the shelves after their owners have no further use for them.

### Hypnotism by Letter.

Sixty eminent physicians and dental surgeons conducted some very remarkable hyp-notic experiments in Berlin in the case of a girl whose tonsils were removed by an absolutely painless operation. During the state of coma the patient obeyed the slighest sug-Turner, and worded thus: "Go to sleep by order of Dr. Bramwell. Obey Mr. Turner's commands." Dr. Bramwell also hypnotized another patient by a note sent by the hands of his daughter, and still another by a message sent by telegraph. These statements are vouched for by the London Lancet .-- N. Y.

The repeated experiments by the Society for Psychical Research go to confirm the truthfulness of the above. "Telepathic Hypnotism" is the title of an exhaustive paper in one of the volumes of the Society's published Proceedings.



## PRECOCITY.

## JOSEPH SINGER.

Two facts of human nature always fill me with astonishment-one is genius, the other stupidity—and both are equally inexplicable. But of all manifestations of soul-life, that of precocity is the most wonderful. It is like a portion of heaven making its home in our midst, and obeying the laws of its parent existence\_regardless of the trammels of our clay. The attempted explanations have but darkened the subject.

Theosophy claims to solve the problem by supposing the gifted child to be a reincar: been spent in ministering to the poor and nated genius of a previous birth-a re-em-bedy. writes that he is much interested in bodiment in which it unconsciously utilizes. the experiences of a past life. Though beset with the slight difficulty of its unprovability, yet the theory seems to me, in all candor, to

The spiritualistic hypothesis is even more groundless. That a departed spirit or any number of them should be the inspiring cause like to send to this deserving brother. or to and (in some way) the ever present conditions others who cannot afford to purchase. Should of the child's strivings, is wholly incredible. This would be making the spirit world subservient to our wants with a vengeance. Untion we will in confidence give the address of der this conception where would the personality of the child be? The innumerable objections annihilate the theory. How then explain the facts that I shall adduce directly? I can not! Better however to leave them unexplained until a profounder knowledge of our spiritual existence shall furnish us with an adequate key to unlock their mean-

ing. In times past my spiritualistic friends took me to task for affirming in an essay that Blind Tom the black, idiotic musical genius, gave no proof whatever of any external, con-scious power as manifested in his playing. I then stated that he had an education—time of the best attainable. of the best attainable. At some future time I may explain this affirmation, so seemingly gestions of the hypnotizer. Another patient contradictory of well-known facts. Little was hypnotized by a letter, in the absence of the operator, written to a surgeon named Turner, and worded thus: "Go to sleep by y educated lad—an artistic education simply condensed in time. If this were all however the facts could be dismissed by saying that a precocious boy was simply one who attained to a given state of development in a comparitively short period of time. But this is far from all. The lacking element is the one under consideration.

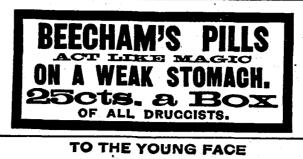
Certain animals when removed from parents and surroundings, and before they

played the piece several times if he detected anything wrong therein. He immediately pointed out the error. An exceedingly clever pianist failed to discover the flaw after re-peated trials and having it played to her beside. The inaccuracy was far from being glaring—but it was a violation of a law of rythm. The refined time sense manifested in this little episode, it is, which makes his co-operation in concerted numbers as reliable as of any artist. In testing new instruments I have never known him to fail in arriving at a just estimate of their value, unerringly detecting every weakness and special excellence.

Synonomous with precocity is the rapid assimilation of subject matter. I have seen him master and almost memorize a three page composition in an hour and a half, without the least instruction or help, which to my certain knowledge was studied several hours daily for several weeks, by a young man who had studied under good masters almost continuously for seven or eight years and who had not completely mastered it at the end of his practice.

In an analysis of these facts, a peculiar psychical feature is noticeable. It may be said that genius reads into the subject matter. As an illustration: a gifted woman of great literary ability, once boasted to me that she could read any manuscript no matter how illegibly written-at sight. Having at the time some notes with me that I had scratched down in a railroad journey, I produced them to test her skill. To tell the truth I could not decipher them all myself, having lost the trail of the thoughts which inspired them. To my amazement she read the notes with as much ease as though they had been printed. Now she certainly did not read altogether what was there. How did she grasp the unskillfully imprisoned thought? Liszt, the great planist, would translate a manuscript musical score into a piano solo, at sight-a feat, which, if I were to describe it in detail to my readers, would absolutely startle them at the colossal achievement. It must be the same species of intuition which guides a mere child's fingers through an intricate and difficult passage. very quickly while the average student slowly and painfully assimilates it, first physically and then spiritually.

The purely physical side of the problem is a consideration not to be overlooked. The most illy shaped and illy adapted hands for musical purposes will somehow manipulate them in the service of a thought which the most perfect ones will fail in, not so controlled. It would seem that the merely physical have had time or opportunity to gain the ex-perience of how to live like their kind by im-would be accomplished with ease by a large itation, will act under given circumstances hand. Yet I have seen the most laughable as their parents would if similarly placed. failures in that endeavor, while a small, ut-Who knows the secret of their knowledge? [ terly unmusical hand would somehow ac-The explanation is ordinarily satisfactory by | complish the feat. Of course I do not deny calling it instinct—a term simply description that a harmonious union of the mind and tive of the fact but perfectly meaningless as physique exhibit the highest physical expression, in this world. The mind demands a certain set of actions to embody an ideathe body then becomes the unconscious means Profoundly considered, the most astounding | to obey it. In the dullard the conception is evolved slowly and with conscious effort, and its embodiment in the physical is correspondingly imperfect. How, in advance of ts ordinary development, does this idea find lodgment in the organisms of the favored few, is one of the most mysterious of our other wise mysterious lives.







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Dr. S. F. Deane, an old and experienced Spiritualist of Carleton, Neb., has our thanks for a fine cabinet photograph wherewith to enrich the JOURNAL'S collection. We would like to have about 100,000 such subscribers as Dr. Deane.

Dr. J. K. Bailey writes that during March and April he held parlor meetings and gave public lectures at Elmira, N.Y.; Elgin, Ill.; Dubuque, Strawberry Point, . Fayette and Castalia, Iowa. Address him P. O. box 123, Scranton, Pa., for engagements.

Mr. Robert R. Jones of East Randolph, N. Y., writes that Miss Jennie Hagan has closed her engagement at that place to the regret of all concerned. She has given excellent satisfaction and will return in June with Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham, when they anticipate an interesting meeting.

Rev. H. H. Brown passed through the city last week en route for Salem, Oregon, where he is to preach for the Unitarian Society. As Capt. Brown he will be remembered by thousands who have heard him in years past on the Spiritualist rostrum. He is to-day no less a Spiritualist than ever, but feels he is now where he can do a more constructive work.

The Hermetist has the JOURNAL'S thanks for a most appreciative editorial notice. "Get Understanding" is the motto Dr. Phelon uses on his Hermetist; those who desire some of Phelon, 619 W. Jackson street, Chicago, will secure a sample.

There is general agreement that the Pan-American Conference, although the delegates had no authority to bind their respective governments, did work which will prove to be of far-reaching importance in the future. The principle of arbitration was accepted by all the delegates. Closer relations between the United States and all the South American states will be one of the results.

"Father" Ryan of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Lowville, N. Y., has a way of extorting money from members of his congregation which is rather too energetic to suit his superiors. The other day he struck a lady member in the face with a prayer book on her refusal to pay the amount of money which he demanded of her. He was suspended from his priestly office for conduct unbecoming a priest.

On the sixth page an Ohio subscriber is quoted concerning matters which every Spiritualist who respects himself and his faith should consider-and then act! We are tired of constantly dwelling upon the inconsistencies and crudities which characterize public expositions of Spiritualism. We have done our part in pointing out these weaknesses, and showing the road toward consistency, strength, and permanent improvement

Mr. J. J. Morse, 16 Stanley street, (Fair-

a rationale. This fact has a close connection with our subject. Bear in mind that the baby animal acts without knowledge. achievement of precocity does not surpass the unconscious behavior of the animal. Yet who would attribute inspiration to the lowly brute?

The speculations thus briefly stated, have for years thrust themselves upon me-and whenever a living example like young Hegner challenges the wonder of the world, they recur with increased force. Without egotism then, it may not be out of place to record a few facts of precocity that have come under my personal observation. About ten years ago a youngster raised his powerful voice in my house in complaint of the cold air bath that he was unceremoniously thrust into. He has insisted upon staying and worrying me to this day-and I also insisted in the course of time that he should learn to serenade me more attractively than in his initial effort-that is by studying the noble art of fiddling. It is well that we can't al-ways foresee our inevitable woes, else my friends would never have heard more than one bow scratch. When that "wonderful" baby attained to the mature age of six, I gave what is technically called a "kinder symphony" in one of my pupils' recitals. Said symphony is a musical composition for children in which various toy instruments are utilized to imitate the effects of a grand orchestra. To my little Walfried I assigned the drum part. This he learned by ear with startling ease and certainty. It was an ex-hibition of the highest kind of a refined rythmic sense. Now every teacher knows the necessity of a course of training, that a pupil may follow with safety accelerated or on his *Hermetist*; those who desire some of that commodity will do well to subscribe for the little magazine. We presume ten cents and a request for a copy addressed to Dr. W. P. piano piece. He seemed interested, and to my astonishment I noticed that his eyes fol-lowed the printed page line for line. Thinking that the movement of my head might give him the clue, I purposely tried to throw him off the track, but in vain. Considering the facts that he had only then been studying a few weeks, and therefore could only have recognized the simplest notes-and further that the violin requires but one staff, while the piano needs two, and that the music was intricate and covered with black notes, it was a serious question to me how he managed to follow my playing. To my inquiry he replied: "Papa 1 follow by watch-ing the accents." He could not make it clearer-his explanation was of course inadequate. A similar fact aroused my attention long before, in the case of a half idiotic pupil that I once had. After a number of years of tuition when he could play quite difficult music, I learned to my horror that he did not know the time value of hardly any of the notes which he successfully per-

formed. At another time I utilized Masons' "accent-ual treatment of scales" (I won't waste precious printer's ink in explaining this technical matter) in making his scale practice a little more interesting. In a little while his face lit up with an expression which to me had an unmistakable meaning, and he exclaimed: "Oh papa, that is a trick, I have to play the scales so many times before I can stop". He intuitively divined the rythmic law which underlies this method of scale practice. Shortly after, I spent fifteen min-utes in the vain endeavor to explain the matter to a very intelligent lad of about fourteen years of age.

In one of our violin duets an interval appears. Were it not for its repetition several field), Liverpool, England, is evidently de-print. It was undoubtedly meant for some. dant measure. I asked him when he had



Readers of the JOURNAL who want a copy of the original Webster' Unabridged Dictionary will see by reference to our advertising columns on the eighth page how to obtain one for a little money, or a little work.

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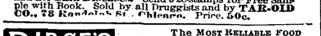
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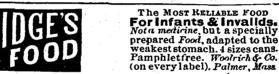
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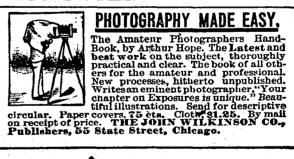
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## **RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.**

## Toices from the Leople.

#### Bruno.

A Company Stand St.

They told him to dig the well ten feet deeper; he told them it might be better to find out whether

there was a vein of water running under the well;

those who seemed to have charge of the whole mat-

ter were two ladiee. I supposed them to be lady su-

periors of the Catholic Church. Foster and I live in the same town, he had put down a good many wells

which I had located, and we were well acquainted.

In their consultation they concluded to send for me;

Foster came after me, and we met those ladies. I

tols them I had found there was a vein of water run-

ning under the well near the west side. They told

Foster to drive a two-inch gas pipe to see if I was

correct, he struck the water at one hundred and

eighteen feet; it rose above the bottom. They insert

ed the rod eight feet from the bottom of the well,

and it flowed through at the rate of sixty-seven bar-

rels per day; this water is hard while that at the

county house is very soft; but you see this is no fault of mine. I think I can give an account of lo-

cating a well for the Canada Southern Railway

at Essex Center, south of Detroit. This well is

one hundred and ten feet deep, and the water is

perfectly soft. A year ago, I told Mrs. Fuller I be-

lieved I would not locate any more wells; she said,

she had heard such talk before; before a week had

passed a man came after me ten miles distant to lo-cate a well for a widow woman. He had put down

four wells, but had not got what she wanted, the

wells she wanted were to water an eighty acre past-

use lot; this woman had been in the habit of going

and pumping water for twenty-five or thirty head of

cattle for two or three years a mile and half from her home. The second time the man came I went

with him, be would take me there and bring me

back if I would go. I found on the premises a deep

county ditch about twenty-five rods long; on the bank of that ditch as I passed along I saw the

places where they had put down four or five dif-

terent wells but no water. At the lower end I

found the vein followed it, until I was satisfied it was a good one and stuck the stake. The man

drove a two-inch gas pipe seven'y feet; the water came to within two feet of the top of the ground. It runs constantly three-fourths of an inch of water

--or enough to water a hundred head of cattle. I

located another; it flowed just to the level of the

ground; the four wells that were put down at ran-dom cost the lady about one hundred dollars. The

one I located at the ditch where they got the water

My theory in locating wells is that we are sen-

up my arms on approaching a run of water. I can

vicinity of veins without the rod. You cannot trade

horses or count the stars; you have got to keep

cost fifteen dollars.

ing "there it is, there it is."

Stark, Mich.

E'en now, the honored, resurrected form Of Bruno, pulseless through the raging storm, Fashioned by fire, with fiery face surveys His holy murderers of former days; A face of adamant is his—a ghost— Th' abiding monument of what was lost, A knocking at the gilded gates of sin, A knocking at the quaking souls within-Unsinged amidst a cataract of flame, With form erect and countenance the same; And 'spite the vaunted boast that "all is over." The heretic stands destined to recover His former prestige, bringing vengeance due To past transgressors, bell's unfeeling crew.

Yet 'tis not Bruno in that bronz > we see, And thereby hangs a tale of mystory. Nor was it Bruno in the fire was burnt, Another tale of wonder to be learnt; In both the outward shape or form alone, Both then as now was operated on. By fires his body was consumed 'tis true, And fires in after years the same renew; For bodies are but burning bushes here, Consuming day by day and year by year, As in the wilderness of ages past, From Horeb's mount the Bush was seen to last, But souls immortal, if they live at all, Must live and walk with God, or suffer thrall. This did the soul of Brugo, and so where So'er he stood, the smile of Heav'n was there. Where God abides, no flame of hell can harm, And thus unmoved the martyr faced the storm. The soul of Bruno, spark of vital flame, Is Bruno's self, uninjured, still the same; For know that truth is incombustible In fires terrestrial or fires of hell, The only thing on earth that will endura In bodies perisbable or impure. From a poem by Prof. James Corkery in the

• Primitive Catholic.

### Locating Wells. An Interesting Statement of Facts.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal: WY You ask me to give a short history of my exper-Jonce in exercising what some people call a peculiar gift of tracing subterranceous veins of water. That takes me back seventy years. My uncle, Stephen Hussey, had this faculty; he tried several of us boys to see if any had the power he possessed. He found the rod turned readily in my hands, and didn't I strut around, a little stub of a boy proud that I was sitive, and the motive power is electric. I judge by the tremor or current of something that streaks like uncle Stephen and that none of the other boys were like him at all! Uncle Stephen had a family of nine children, but one of whom has this faculty. You always tell it is near before the rod turns at all; and I think I can sometimes tell when I am in the see readily this power was inherited or born in me only waiting to have something to bring it out; your mind strictly on your business if you locaty wells successfully. I always look right on the ground, and here is another curious thing to meike any other boy I was always tinkering at this more or less until grown, but at this time I never located any wells that I remember. The first that I remember locating was in 1832 for my older brother about a mile from where I live now; this has been my home since 1835. Forty eight years ago I put my hands, and then I am apt to look ahead to see. down my wells and they flowed over. Then the where I am going, and very often my eyes become trouble commenced, everybody wanted a flowing riveted to a spot four or five rods ahead, and it well and from this circumstance my fame with the

I must give a little history of our first flowing well. I was on a dry farm; our cows had to go in ter, and sometimes were

money was sayed—at the Catholic institution six I was killed; he was watching outside.' miles below the county house, called the St. Joseph Retreat. The authorities commenced a large well twenty feet in diameter and sixty feet in circum-ference, and got it augered thirty feet deep in solid clay. For some cause they discharged the man that bossed the job and employed the one that had done part of the jobs at the county house, Giles Foster. 'What occurred after that?'

" 'They stripped my body of the clothes, buried them some distance west of the house, but have since dug them up and placed them elsewhere. My body is now in a well in Lake View. There is a cover over the well, but people do not go to it to get water.'

"I asked Dr. Cronin who was the chief conspirator to the crime, and he mentioned the man's name. The doctor said he was murdered because he knew too much about the Clan-na-Gael funds. I told this story to lots of people long before the pody was dis-covered, but they simply laughed at me."

## • Has the Eud Come?

Has the end come? It looks, indeed, in Russia as f at last the end of the house of Romanoff was approaching. Nihilism, socialism, all forms of democracy, in spite of the war of extermination waged against them these many years, flourish among both sexes of all classes of people, in the army and navy, among officers and men, in the imperial palaces and the peasant's hut, so that the Emperor, his family and suite are now where and at no time sure of the assassin's absence. Poland is now more than ever ready to enter into an alliance with the enemies of Russia, wherever they may come from. The Baltic provinces were forcibly estranged from the Emper-or's cause by his yielding to Panslavism, which forcibly de-Germanizes those old Germanic communi-ties to Russify them and force them into the Greek Catholic Church, of which the Emperor is also Pope. The first opportunity that offers will find those sone of Teut in the ranks of Russia's enemies. In the interior of the Empire, also in South Siberia, the dissatisfaction of even the orthodox population breaks forth in violent actions on account of the reckless despotism and cruelty of the imperial officers, whom nobody prevents from tyrannizing over the people ad libitum, and none has the right to complain. It is high treason in Russia to speak or write anything about the misrule and oppression under which sub-jects groan and perish. If there is any Jew in the Empire of Gog and Magog who feels any sympathy with the governing class or any respect for the laws of that land of brutality, he must be either an angel of mercy or a brutalized slave without any senti-ments of honor, right and humanity; few it any of this kind, we imagine, live in Russia. With the growth of relentless despotism, and the terrorized state of the Emperor and his lieutenants, the enemies of the imperial house increase rapidly in number, fierceness and recklessness, so that death loses its terror for those men and women. This state of incessant warfare between the governing and gov-erned classes can not last much longer. The crash

is sure to come. It may come any day. The nineteenth century will not close over the Russian Empire under its present form of government. The soul shudders at imagination's pictures of the carnage the streams of blood, the resking holocausts, the cries of woe and horror to accompany the catastrophe--the end of Gog and Magog .-- American Israelite.

## A Hindoo Trick.

sometimes I go forty rods without crossing a vein; Kellar, the magician, saw a trick at Calcutta which, he confesses, bafiled him. He was in a long, vacant room with four friends, and they were al-I grip the rod very tight; I have to stop and rest my hands, and then I am apt to look ahead to see. lowed to examine it thoroughly. There were four fakirs present. The party took seats on a bench midway of the room. The fakirs lighted a censor, from which exuded a sickly, sweetish smoke, filling the entire room. The fakirs then began a wild, seems as though I can almost hear a whisper say-Now you haven't felt the least sensation in your whirling dance, all the while chanting and beating om-toms, when suddenly the dancers appeared to increase in number until a dozen were dancing and whirling about. These then decreased until but one dancer remained, an old man with flowing beard. What became of the other dancers Kellar can not tell, though he tried, by another search of the room, to discover the secret.

"'Yes, he was, but he wasn't in the room when Owen," but, unfortunately, neither author has given any verification of his statement. Perhaps M. Leroux, who professed to have invent-

ed the word socialism, came as near as anyone has done toward correctly defining it. He was what done toward correctly defining it. He was what most people would call a socialist, but he did not deem himself such and did not use the term to de-note a true system. He opposed it, as be said, to in-dividualism, and so he defined it as "a poll ical or-ganization in which the individual is sacrificed to the society." The definition may be improved by the omission of the word "political," for the obvious reason that there may be, and has been, a socialism not political but religious. The most thorough going socialism has generally been of a religious kind. Where the entire sacrifice of the will and interests of the individual to the ends of a community are de-manded, as in communism, the only motive suffic-iently strong to secure it for any length of time, even in a small society, is the religious motive. Socialism, then, as I understand it, is any theory of

Socialism, then, as I understand it, is any theory of social organization which sacrifices the legitimate liberties of individuals to the will or interests of the community. I do not think we can get much further in the way of definition. The thing to be defined is of its very nature vague, and to present what is vague as definite is to misrepresent it. No defini-tion of socialism at once true and precise has ever been given. For socialism is essentially indefinite, indeterminate.-Good Words.

## The Cassadaga Programme for 1890.

To the Editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal. I herewith enclose you a copy of our programme

as it will be at Cassadaga this season. Any insertion you might make in your JOURNAL will be appreciated. I would also note that the North Western Orchestra of Meadville will furnish music at the camp during the entire meeting. Edgar W. Emerson will be with us the last ten days of the meeting.

A. E. GASTON, Meadville: Fa. Sectly U. L. F. Ass'n.

The programme is as follows: Friday, July 25th, Miss Jennie B. Hagan; Saturday 26th, Hon. Sianey Dean; Sunday 27th, Miss Jennie B. Hagan and Hon. Sidney Dean; Monday 28th, conference; Tuesday 29th, Lyman C. Howe; Wednesday 30th, Hun. Sidney Dean; Thursday 31st, Lyman C. Howe; Friday, August 1st, Willard J. Hull; Saturday 2nd, Hon. Sidney Dean; Sunday 3rd, Lyman C. Howe and Walter Howell; Monday 4th, conference; Tuesday 5th, Mrs. F. O. Hyzer; Wednesday 6th, J. Frank Baxter; Thursday 7th, Mrs. R. S. Lillie; Friday 8th, J. Frank Baxter; Saturday 9th, Mrs. F. O. Hyzer and W. J. Colville; Sunday 10th, Mrs. R. S. Lillie and J. Frank Baxter; Monday 11th, conference; Tuesday 12th, W. J. Colville; Wednesday 13th, Miss Jennie B. Hagan; Thursday 14th, Walter Howell; Friday 15th, \_\_\_\_; Saturday 16th, Willard J. Huil and Jennie Leye; Sunday 17th, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond and W. J Colville; Monday 18th, conference; Tuesday 19th, W. C. Warner; Wednesday 20th, Rev. Henry Frank; Thursday 21st, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond; Friday 22nd, W. J. Colville; Saturday 23rd, W. C. Warner and Jennie Leys; Sunday 24th, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond and Hon. A. B. Richmond; Monday 25th, conference; Tuesday 26th, Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond; Wednesday 27th, Hon. A. B. Kichmond; Thursday 28th, Mrs. R. S. Lillie; Friday 29th, Walter Howell; Saturday 30th, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Watson; Sunday 31th, Mrs. R. S. Lillie and Mrs. E. L. Watson.

R. S. P., Stanton, Florida, writes: Dr. Wat-son's "Religion of Spiritualism," I think prepared me for serious hopes of a thinkable future life. Later doubts by reading Epes Sargent's "Scientific Basis of Spiritualism," he account for many of the unsatisfactory and often bailing communications received from returning spirite, by the fact of a separate state of consciousness, such as is exemplified in the somnambulist. While receiving through a trance medium a most wonderful communication, from a beloved son, who told me of incidents and things which I had forgotten, mentioning names of peisons I did not know, but of whom I afterwards ascertained their correctness, he said to me: "I don't even remember my own name to-day." I discovered that like the lightning's flash came gleams of intelli-gence and proofs of memory such as I had not accord possible. I talked with my son, and I know it. The medium does not even yet know my name. But in order to feel the nearness of the world of spirit, one should get the proof through his own organism. At three score years of age there came to me a series of agonizing and overwhelming sorrows. I had had sittings with prominent and gifted women, such as Maud Lord, and Mrs. M. J. Buling, that charming and lovable lady. I had read much o the philosophy and yet was somewhat skeptical when "sorrow's crown of sorrow" came. I betook me to a darkened room and sat day after day alone, at last I beheld lights and pictures and forms. They then began to come to me on the ceiling, on the sky, at noon, or eve, or night. Troops of angel faces or the air, arches formed in the heavens, and 1 could see figures moving in them, then coming down to me, but fading into small attenuated heads as they approached. "Clouds of witnesses" do I truly behold, as they float through the moonlight air and hover above and around me. They come to me in my chamber, stand around my bed, they look down upon me from open windows, for the ceiling disappears. When I weep they bend over me with greater tenderness, and often heads form within a few inches of my eyes, yet I can see no faces distinctly enough for recognition. The little raps are often on my pillow, answering my thoughts; so that I feel there is a close and watchful friend ever near me

who knows all that I do, or say or think. Is there

An Ohio Subscriber, in renewing his sub-

scription writes: I look upon the JOURNAL as the

only practical protection the true Spiritualist and

would steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in

to a true account for their iniquities. I have just

returned from the anniversary services held in Cleve-

land, of the forty-second year of the movement of

life, known as modern Spiritualism. Mrs. Hyzer

and Lyman C. Howe were the principal speakers on

that occasion. To my great surprise and disgust,

Mrs. Wells of New York was present, and was in-

vited to give tests of spirit identity. You may perhaps

imagine the effect of such a presence on the fine

sensibilities of a genuine lover and defender of truth

any hope that I shall see the dear faces I am so

yearning to behold?

**MAY 3**,

their owners lost all control over them obliged to show the flag of truce. An which is stated to be well authenticated, bu seems almost too good to be true, appeared time ago in a German newspaper.

A gentleman who was a finished musician some years ago at Darmstadt. He kept a dogwas the terror of all the singers and instru ists in the place, for it had the fatal habit of its face to heaven and howling whenever a fa was emitted. It never made a mistake, and known singers were said to tremble when the their unwelcome judge, seated by his master' at concerts or at the opera, for "Max" was a r first-nighter and a great friend of the theater tor. He was never known to miss a new "Max" was no respecter of persons, and when singing was but a shade out, he would attract attention of the whole audience to it with a ter howl. One tenor went so far as to re'use to a unless the dog was removed; but "Max" was so gr a favorite with the Darmstadt public, and such well-known frequenter, that the singer might well have requested to have the director himself i moved from the stalls, and he was obliged to give i with as good a grace as possible. The dog's maste stated that he had trained him, when he was quite a puppy, by striking him hard when any one sang of played a wrong note; later on he tapped him gently. then he only had to look at him, and by the time he was three years old, the dog was as good a judge as his master of a false note.

#### Notes and Extracts on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Mayor Lewis Ginter, of Richmond, Va., is said to be worth \$7,000,000, all accumulated out of the cigarette business

The Japanese government has sent two engineers o Berlin to study the telephone system, with a view of establishing a line in Japan.

A man who recently fell ill in Warsaw begged his doctor to accept an old lottery ticket in place of fee, and the doctor did so. The ticket has just drawn \$40.000.

Only one Georgian who voted for Lincoln in 1860, o far as can ne ascertained, is now living. This is "Uncle Billy" Powers, who was formerly a baptist clergyman and is now a census enumerator.

More bridal couples are said to have visited Washington this spring than ever before. One of the hotels makes a present of a bouquet to each bride that enters its dining-room, and its flower bills this season have been enormous.

A picturesque character who recently died in Washington County, Georgia, was noted for trading jack-knives. On the handle of every knife he ever owned he made a little private mark, by which he could recognize it if it ever came into his hands again.

In Paris, all the electric wires, no matter of what escription, are under ground-telephone and telegraph, as well as electric light. This is accomplished under stringent municipal regulations, and accidents are unknown.

A French girl stole seven different poems from Whittier's published efforts and had them printed in Paris papers and magazines as her own, and even when an American showed up the steal she boldly claimed that Whittier stole from her.

It is alleged that the falsification of English coins by clipping and counterfeiting has gone to a greater extent during the last few years than for a long time before and that things have got to such a pass that it is hardly safe to accept coins at all.,

out all night, and as the water was fast drying up set three men to digging a well near the barn. I was sick at this time with an intermittent fever, unable to work. The men had got the well down twenty-two fee'; my money was gone and I told my wife that night that I was going out in the morning to stop the digging and pay the men off. She felt badly about it since she knew as well as I that the only way we had to get our groceries was to sell the butter she could make from the milk of those cows. After breakfast I started out to pay the men off; she put on her bonnet and went with me and on the way she told me that she had dreamed the night previous that we went out, got an auger and bored in that well and that water came up and run over the top. At ten o'clock an auger having been secured and used, water was struck and it came so fast that the men tried to plug up the well but failing in this they commenced stoning; the water kept flush up with the stoning all the time until dark. We told the neighbors that night the fix we were in. and the next morning they were there bright and early with their pumps, with which the well was pumped out about ten o'clock, after which we commenced stoning with two men in the well, the water following the stoning until we got it stoned near enough the top to pass the stones down by hand. We gained on the water a little but it flowed over before dark. This was the first flowing well that was known in this county that we ever heard of. and obtained by a dream.

Edwin Powers' well was dried up by his neighbor putting down a well sixty rods distant on an-other farm; then they undertook to get a supply of water by driving a rod down in the well two hundred and twenty-five feet and failed. The men were to give Mr. Powers a good supply of water or no pay. Powers concluded then to have a well located with the divinug rod, which I did, and found a first class well four rods from the old one at the same deptheighty feet. Another man west of Milford, augered sixty feet; the well caved and he lost part of his tools. He went down in another place a hundred and ten feet but got no water. I went south of his house and got a well twenty feet deep with five feet the late J. Young Scammon, and the latter's rela-of water. George Lots came here one day living tions with "Long John" Wentworth. This story of water. George Lots came here one day living twelve miles distant, a stranger, and said, he and others had just put down then five wells; gone through the clay a hundred and twenty feet into the sand and found no water. I went back with him could find no indications of water where the men were at work-but in a more convenient place a good vein. They finally concluded to try the place I located and got the water at a hundred and twenty feet, the water came to within twelve feet of the surface yielding thirty pails an hour through a small gas pipe. One of my neighbors had three wells and them. For the last week or so I have, at the request then bored to the rock below with an auger; all of Mr. Fernando Jones, been in communication failed in a dry time, not any water at such times for | with the late J. Young Scammon. Mr. Scammon, years: his wife asked me to locate a well for them | on the first night, said he had arrived on the other with the divining rod. I did so, and now they have a good flowing well at their door. This veln I traced within a rod of one of their old wells, and it is no deeper then they bored in the other wells. One neigh- | talked with him I asked him again if he had heard bor said, he would have a well where he wanted it. of Mr. Wentworth, and he said that he had, and that I said, there was no water there, he didn't believe it, spent \$150 and then was glad to put it where I I hear from Mr. Scammon quite often, but he delocated; got an abundance of water at fifty-two feet, that was nearly one hundred less then he went down in the other place.

I gave you an account of two wells I located at the county house some years since. In that letter I stated that they had tried to find water by putting down wells for two or three years. , I have since learned they worked at it for three years through the dry part of the season and failed. The two wells I mentioned in that letter after furnishing water for ten years failed entirely by caving in at the bottom. If I remember rightly there were five hundred inmates in the county house and two hundred and fifty in the insane asylum. I think there were fifty hands to help to keep the things running; there has to be a great deal of water to furn-ish such an institution, part of the supply comes from a sand ridge half a mile distant south. 'At this time James Galispie, the keeper of the county house. came and asked me to come there saying, it was an entirely private affair that nothing had been said to the superintendent, but that I should be paid for my journey. I went down twelve miles, and I told Mr. G., where the veins of water run, I knew one of them run south crossed under the Michigan Central Railroad between the county house and the railroad. I told Galispie if they could pump the water from where there was a sag in the ground in the curtain, lighted up, and in the middle of this, with ravine I was satisfied they could find a flowing well. Its folds clinging about it, was the figure of a large

arme, the rod is perfectly still in your hands; you pass on and as you approach the spot where your eyes have been attracted, you begin to feel the sensation in your arms, or down goes your rod. When I first noticed this I thought it must be my mind, and would go over the ground to see if I were not mistaken, but every time I passed over the spot I found it the same. I kept this a secret for some time; I mentioned it one day to a young man who was very sensitive; he discredited it just the same as I did at first, and he said, he had not told anybody. celebrated my eightieth birthday the first day of last December-you see I am old; but I was persuaded to go to Hudson, Lenawee county, eighty miles distant to locate wells for water works in February; and since then I have had the grip, and then took cold and I think I am nearing the river fast; and wife just able to walk; we are both liable to step out any day, but we are waiting patiently as G. B. Stebbins says, for the good time coming. I belonged to the old men's club two years ago; we had seven members, now we have two left. I am now the oldest; one died Saturday at eighty-six CYRUS FULLER. years of age.

Purporting to be from Dr. Cronin.

There is an old gentleman over in the abstract office of Handy & Co., on East Washington street, Chicago, who claims to have been visited by the spirits of Dr. Cronin, J. Young Scammon, and many other formnr notables.

This man is Robert Alexander, a Scotch man, who has lived in Chicago a great many years. Mr. Alexander is a professed spiritualist.

An Evening News reporter interviewed Mr. Alexander yesterday afternoon, and relates the following: The old gentleman was enthusiastic in his faith, and declared it was his religion. After relating that he first began the study of Spiritualism in Baltimore, atter having been one day told by "a still, small voice" within him to go and see his uncle, Mr. Alexander related a story about a talk he had with will be relished hugely by old residents, who are aware of the enmity that existed between the two. It is related in no sacrilegious spirit, and is given just as Mr. Alexander told it. "You see," said Mr. Alexander, "I talk with departed friends at my home, 265 North avenue, almost every night. . Regularly at 9 o'clock I go into a room by myself, light the lamp, and sit down. Soon I hear from the spirits, and I can generally talk to any of my friends of bygone days. I can hear their voices, but cannot see Mr. Wentworth was rather uncomfortably situated. clines to give me much news about Mr. Wentworth. "When McGarigle escaped I communicated with

friends in the spirit world, and knew just about where he was, because they told me he was being transferred at that moment from one vessel to another. I told that story the next day, and everybody laughed at me, but it came true, as everybody knows.

"When the steamer Denmark was supposed by everybody to be lost I said that all would be saved, because I had received a communication from the other world telling me that all the passengers had been landed at the Azores, and subsequent events proved this to be true.

"The greatest experience I had, however, was about a week after Dr. Cronin was murdered. The papers were filled with dispatches to the effect that he was seen here, and there, and everywhere, dis-guised, and accompanied by a woman, etc., while people here in Chicago maintained that he had been murdered. I determined to find out whether Cronin was dead or not. I communicated with departed friends, and asked them to look around and see if a man named Cronin had come among them. They said he had. In a few moments I was terrible startled by a vision that presented itself in front of me. There came down a sort of luminous veil. or

when we got in the low ground there were other | ed, manifestations never having been presented that century old. It is a disputed point whether it was have good ears for music, particularly dogs, who velues of water coming in from the west, and where | way, but finally managed to compose myself suffichave been known to whine piteously at certain pasinvented by Pierre Leroux, the founder of a system. they crossed the vein we were following we struck i iently to inquire: 'Who are you while at others ronii AULE OF BOL the stakes. I think there were three before we | the figure replied. 'You wanted to hear from me,dida well-known publicist and a severe critic on socialand enjoyment by licking the performer's hand and reached the Michigan Central Bailroad. Here they n't you?". 'Yes,' I said. 'Then you were really mur-have got these two flowing wells; some of the De- dered?' 'I was,' replied the doctor, 'horribly butchism. The former claimed to have originated it with begging him to repeat them. According to Aristot-le, the flute is the favorite instrument of the horse. the design of opposing it to the word "individualtroit papers estimated their worth at twenty thou- | ered.' And then the spirit of the martyred doctor ism," then coming into use; the latter was, however, The Sybarites taught their horses to dance to the music of flutes. This accomplishment proved a ser-ious drawback: for upon one occasion, when at war, sand dollars to the institution; they furnish more went on to say how the crime was committed. 'I do the first to employ it in print; namely, in 1836, when the usual saddle. he began a series of articles on "Modern Socialists" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes.' J. S. Mill ("Powater than can be used. This is my greatest not know who the man was who killed me,' said the triumph; these wells are one hundred and forty doctor, 'but when I ran up the steps of the Carlson and the inhabitants of the luxurious city were about feet deep. I located another and this flowed over; cottage and got into the room I was met by three litical Economy," book ii., chapter 1, section 2), says to charge their enemy, their opponents remained this was on an entirely different vein of water, but men. One was Bourk, the other Coughlin, and the the word socialism "originated among the Euglish communists," and Mr. Kirkup ("Inquiry Into Socialstationary, each man producing a flute, and comon one of those veins were the first wells ever lothird man I do not remembered to have ever seen. mencing to play upon it. The horses of the Sybari-They beat me to death with clubs. " Was P. O. Sullivan in the conspiracy? ism," page 2), that it "was coined in England so re-cently as 1835, during the agitation of Robert cated on the high ground. tes at the accustomed sound immediately began to Here is another instance where a good deal of caper and dance in such a vigorous fashion that

If one could tell how much absinthe Kellar had swallowed before he saw this sight one might better tell what became of the fakirs. Kellar's imagination is never at its best, however, except when stimulated by the a priori opinions of the Seybert Commission.

## From Arkansas.

To the Editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal

A word from Arkansas, I trust will not be unwelcome. This state all over as far as I can learn is ripe for the harvest, that is, among the thinkers, and they are more than one would suspect. Not a neighborhood have I seen, but there were several, hungry for what, they did not exactly know, till they found it in Spiritualiem. When I came here nearly two years ago, only one man, the postmaster, acknowledged himself a Spiritualist. Now we have nearly two dozer, and have made arrangements to build us a hall the coming autumn. Three of us went to Lookout Mountain camp meeting last summer, near Chattanooga, Tenn., and were so well pleased that about a dozen of us expect to go there next summer. Mrs. A. M. Glading is a fine lecturer, psychometrist and writing medium. Mrs. Kibbey of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Camprelle of St. Augustine, Fla., are fine mediums: We were there about two weeks. The camp continued through July and August daily, and on Sundays during September. They expect to hold three months this year. Dr. Fuller and wife were managers of the hotel and grounds. The Doctor was lecturer for the Chattanooga Association. He is about to make a lecturing tour through the South. On the mountain we felt as though we were in nature's holy of holies. Above us were the remains of the old Confederate earth works captured by Gen. Hooker; in our own grounds of fourteen acres were most of the natural curiosities of the mountain. Lake City, Ark. S. T. EWING.

## What Bacteria Are.

The great majority of these microscopic plants are what botanists call bacteria, the smallest form of vegetable life. So small are they that it would take, in some cases, as many as fifteen thousand of them arranged in a row to extend an inch. They have different forms, some being round, some oval, some rod-shaped, and others much the snape of a corkscrew, or spiral. In all cases they are so small that one needs a powerful microscope to study them, and in no case can we perceive them singly with the naked eye. When countless millions of them are grouped together in a mass, or colony, we can see them about as we are able to see at a great distance an approaching army, of which we are unable to distinguish a single soldier.

We have said that these bacteria move about; and this is true of most of them, although there are some which do not appear to move at all, but remain fixed where they find a good feeding-place. Those that have motion behave in a very peculiar manner; some wabble about in one place without moving forward in the least; others dart hither and thither, back and forth, at an apparently furious rate, rocking and twirling about, and turning a hundred somersaults as they move along.

Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they do this in a strange way. A single one breaks itself in two; then each half grows to be as large as the first. Then these in turn divide up again and so on, until from a single one we have many thousands in a short time. To give you the figures, such as they are, a single one can multiply at so enor-mous a rate that in forty-eight hours it can produce something like 280,000,000,000 of bacteria. Great consequences follow this enormous increase of bacteria; for while one which is so small in itself can do little, the vast army resulting from the multiplication of one is able to accomplish much .-- Prof. Frederick D. Chester in St. Nicholas.

## Origin of the Word "Socialism "

At a dinner by the "Last Man's Club" in Philadelphia two candles were unlighted, signifying the death of two members. Plates, knives and glasses were laid for the dead, and the sorbet box was a miniature package inscribed "The Last Man's Elixir of

The man who is credited with the original device and manufacture of the revolver pistol, Benjamin Darling, died recently at Woonsocket, R. I., at the age of eighty-two years, but without having experienced any of the substantial rewards the invention brought to others.

A certain young men's christian association recently invited a gentleman to deliver an address. He did so, but was somewhat taken aback when the chairman at the close of his address gave out the hymn, "Art thou weary, art thou languid, art thou sore oppressed?"

A young man whose firm sent him to Louisville to look after their interests after the recent cyclone there, returned last week. In his expense account was an item that read like this: "Carriage, \$45." The young gentleman felt embarrassed when a member of the firm asked, "What did you do with the carriage? Did you fetch it home with you?"

A lecture course known as the "Merchants' lecture" has been given in London for 220 years. It was founded in the reign of Charles II. by merchants, with the professed design of upholding the doctrines of the reformation against the errors of popery, socinianism and infidelity. Lecturers of to-day are weekly carrying on the purpose of the founders.

The government printing office is now engaged in filling one of the largest orders in its history. This is for 18,000,000 blanks for the use of the 40,000 enumerators of the eleventh census, whe will begin work in May. It will take 15,000 reams of paper and twenty presses will have to be worked twentytwo hours each day for six weeks before the order will have been completed.

A soldier was court-martialed last month at Venice for breach of discipline and condemned to six months' imprisonment. When informed by the court that he could appeal he contemptuously tore off his number and other insignia, threw them on the floor and shouted: "Cursed be your army! You are a lot of assassins!" For this he was condemned to seven years' close confinement in prison. the honest medium have to bring the knaves who

The authorities of Concord, Mass., are angry, The gunboat Concord was named in honor of the village where the first blood of the revolution was shed. The official of the navy who was instructed to invite the Concord fathers to attend the launching ceremony sent the notes to Concord, N. H. The mistake was discovered in time, and the Massachusetts Concordians received a telegraphic apology.

The Piccadilly swells appear to have agreed upon a new way of carrying their canes. Heretofore it has been the fashion to wear the stick directly in front of and parallel with the body, the head of the stick being upward and pointing forward. But the latest style is to carry the stick ferrule end upward, the head turned toward the body and the stick held stiffly at an angle of, say, 45 degrees.

Everybody smokes in Japan. The pipes hold a little wad of fine-cut tobacco as big as a pea. It is fired, and the smoker takes one long whiff, blowing the smoke in a cloud from his mouth and nose. The ladies have pipes with longer stems than the men, and if one of them wishes to show a gentleman a special mark of favor she lights her pipe, takes half a whiff, hands it to him and lets him finish out the whiff.

The Emperor William has given great\_offense\_in exalted quarters by offering to create Prince Bismarck duke of Lauenburg, and the selection of this particular title for the ex-chancellor is regarded by several imperial and royal personages as a deplorable indiscretion. The dukedom of Lauenburg belongs to the Gaelphs, it being one of the most an-cient titles of the Duke of Cumberland, who is also duke of Brunswick, Celle and Lunsburg.

Robert Garrett is to give the city of Baltimorea statue of George Peabody, in commemoration of the philanthropist's work in founding a library and institute of art in that city. He has obtained from W. W. Story, the sculptor, in Rome, an exact reproduction of his original bronze statue of Mr. Peabody, which was erected near the Boyal Exchange in London, in recognition of the noble charities which he established in that city.

The following is clipped from the Scientific American: The Oesterreichischer Thierfreund They sent a man with me and we staked it out, I found | and powerfully built man. I was terrible frightenstates that both horses and dogs have been proved to Anna C. Brackett, who has been searching into the The word "socialism" is little more than half a subject, says that previous to the time of Richard IL. (1377-1399) all the English women who rode at all the eldest daughter of Charles IV., emperor of Germany, and it is to her that we owe the introduction of the side-saddle. It is stated that she was de-formed and, therefore, could not ride with ease on A curious work on Robespierre has lately been published in Paris. It gives an enteresting anecodote of his youth, representing him at the College Louis le Grand, as a boy of eleven or twelve, recitng the address of welcome on the occasion of the visit of Louis XVL Young Robespierre was so modest and timid that his voice trembled, and he chucked

like Mrs. Hyzer, and as she had two addresses to make, she took occasion to make her second lecture a general review of the history of modern Spiritualism, reserving her sharpest fire, the real climax of her inspirational effort, to the duties and obligations of the so-called Spiritualists toward the true medium. I never before heard such eloquence from her lips, as when she drew the contrasts between the genuine and the false in the plane of phenomena. I should not have coveted the sensations her scathing, analytical, yet wholly true and just criticisms of the knaves and dupes must have produced upon Mrs. Wells. She assured them that her experience and observation as a public teacher, gave her the most indisputable evidence that but for the services rendered the cause by the courage and fidelity of John C. Bundy for the last five years, the present anniversary services in honor, of modern Spiritualism would not have been for mediumistic knavery would have rendered the public demonstration of its claims so disreputable

ong ere this that civil authority would have prohibited it as it would have done any other disreputable and immoral gathering, and so completely did she take her audience along with her that those present who have often deemed you a presecutor of mediums were among those who gave her the heartiest applause. Well "the world moves," and much is due to such workers as yourself and Mrs. Hyzer and Lyman C. Howe, that it moves upward and onward instead of downward and backward.

## 1 3, 1890.

Joy under the chin to give him courage. Had he known what that boy was to do for him in future perhaps he would have chucked a little harder.

There was a group of well-known pugilists in the strangers' gallery of the house of commons a few nights ago to hear a debate upon a bill affecting their calling, and they were so offended when one speaker intimated that it was unnecessary to pass a law to keep these men from hurting each other, be cause they always took care to arrange that between themselves before they began to fight, that they all got up and marched out in a body.

#### The Higher Light.

The night descends upon the hills That morning splendor made so fair, And shadows that had wrapped their feet Climb to their crests and slumber there.

O'er all the earth a silence falls, And calm and peace, like balm, descend-The eilent woods, the inlety fields In the sweet restful darkness blend.

But far above my head, where yet The light still floods the arching sky, Against the clouds that flush and pale I see the soaring swallows fly.

And lo! beneath their outspread wings I see the last rays of the light Which day has hoarded up for them. Ere come the stars and sleep of night.

So while the darkness shall blot out The shadowy depths that stretch below, Souls that aspire shall find the light Where the far heights are yet aglow. MARY H. KROUT.

Says the Commercial Gazette: The Spiritualists of Cincinnati are growing in numbers every year. A well posted medium said last night that there were thirty thousand Spiritualists in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The Cincin-nati Spiritualists hold numerous teances every night n the week. They are of various sorts-slatt-writing, materializing and test. Every Sunday night five or six bundred people sit on hard wooden chairs in the assembly-room of Lytle Hall, on West Sixth street, between Vine and Race, and listen to addresses from noted mediume. Last night there was scarcely standing room. Many prominent people are Spiritualists. The most devoted believers are women.

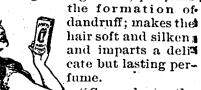
It is quite probable that more than the number mentioned, many more, are Spiritualists in the sense that they believe in continuity of life and spirit return; but as there is no general organization in those cities and no way of taking a census of those who openly profess Spiritualism it is sheer guess-work to name any number.

We catch up the sentiment of Theodore Parker, and which was adopted by Abraham Lincoln-"this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people"--as if it expressed a glorious fact. But every intelligent man in the country knows that David Dudley Field gave a better description of our system as it exists in practice when he said that ours "is a government run by politicians, congresses, bosses and cliques for their own benefit." The citizen has about as much to do with the selection of men to fill the offices under our government as a savage on the Congo has. As a writer recently said. in speaking of the influence which the citizen exerts in our politice, "If he 'belongs to a party,' as he generally does, he is under obligations to obey his masters, and they command him to vote the regular ticket as they take their whisky--straight."-- Western Rural.

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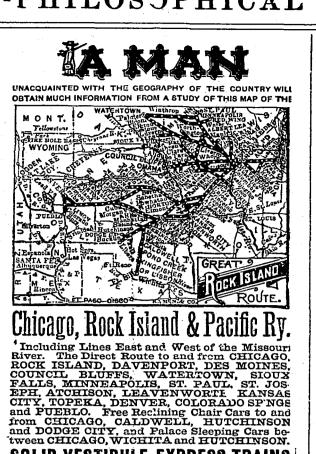
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lost all the hair from the top of his head. After one month's trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor the hair began coming, and, in three months, he had a fine growth of hair of the natural color."-P. J. Cullen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



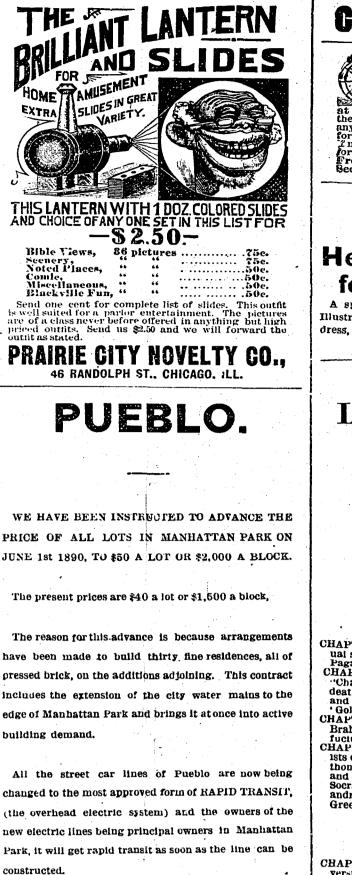


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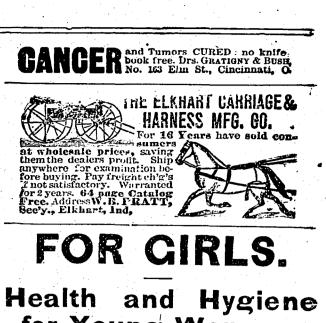
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BY D. D. HOME.

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Golden Star" of Persia. CHAPTER III. INDIA AND CHINA. Apollonius and the Brahmins The creed of "Nirvana." Laotse and Con-fuctus. Present corruption of the Chinese. HAPTER IV. GREECE AND ROME. The famous Spiritus Ists of Helias. Communion between world and world three thousand years ago. The Delphian Oracle. Pausanic and the Eyzantine Captuve. "Great Pan is dead. Socrates and his attendant spirit, Vespasian at Alex-andria. A haunted house at Athens, Valens and the Greek Theurgists. The days of the Cæsars.

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Cross. CHAPTER II. THE SPIRITUAL IN THE EARLY CHRISTIAN

Prof. Henkle, writing in the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, makes montion of a remarkable character whom he met at Salem, Mass., in 1869, Daniel McCartney by name. McCartney was fiftyone years of age at that time, but proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Henkle that he could remember where he had been, the state of the weather, etc., for each day and hour since he was nine years olddates covering a period of forty-two years! These emarkable feats, were proved and verified by eather records and newspaper files kept in the city: id of the hundreds of tests resorted to to try his

wers he never failed of proving himself a wonder wonders in a single instance. This prodigy of memory worked at the Salem Republican office, and naturally (ne would think him able to furnish) brains for half a dezen papers, but on the contrary they could make no use of them whatever except -to turn the press twice each week. We don't believe this story; and shall not without

a sight of the documentary evidence.

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( Continued from First Page. ) A City and A Soul.

8

family, not much principle, liked dress, was led astray early, given up by her friends, took to drink and fast living—and this is the end. It looks like murder, though it may be suicide. I am reporter for ——" he added with a frank smile. "You're from the country I take it."

"I'm from Massachusetts," said Justin a little stfly.

"I was born there—in Boston. Always glad to meet a fellow citizen of the old Bay State," putting away his note book and nodding. "Here's my card. Good day, sir. Wish you much success," and he was off.

Justin looked at the card which read "Ernest Floyd, reporter for Evening ----," and then at the open faced watch--presented to him by his father in view of his coming to Chicago-which he had set that morning by the depot clock. It now indicated 9:30. Mindful of the wide-awake teacher's advice, he hired a cab to convey him to his uncle's home. As the cab bowled past block after block of the magnificent residences with which Michigan avenue is lined, Justin gazed won-deringly at them, thinking it hardly possible that his mother's brother could live in a house so fine as these; for correspondence had been so rare between the brother and sister that he knew comparatively little about Uncle Thaddeus save that he began life poor, but with a good education, a certain amount of talent, and a determined will. He came West before his younger sis-ter was grown; studied law, and married a wealthy lady.

Justin and his brother Thad. had felt rather aggrieved at the little notice taken of their mother by this brother, and when it into the roguish brown eyes raised to his. was decided that it would be best to accept "Flossie how often must I tell you to stop his uncle's curt offer he and Thad. talked the and think before speaking. I'm ashamed of matter over carefully and concluded that my little girl. See, here is a cousin you have Justin must in no way lose his independence in dealing with the Uncle, nor accept any benefits for which he could not make due the girls, taking you as a specimen? Jusreturn

last stopped before a fine residence built in a little less pretentious style than most of those by which it was surrounded. Not knowing how long he would be expected to stay, he dismissed the cab before ascending the flight of steps leading to the front door, and rang the bell.

"Is Mr. Fairfield at home?" he inquired of the servant who opened the door.

"Mr. Thaddeus or Mr. Ferdinand?" she asked. He had forgotten that his cousin Ferdinand must now be a man older than himself.

"Mr. Thaddeus Fairfield," he answered. Asking his name, she ushered him into a parlor, telling him to be seated till she ascertained whether Mr. Fairfield was in. Justin thought a little resentfully that will be half as horrified at me as he will be his uncle might have been on the lookout at your lack of the commonest courtesies He had yet to learn how very busy a busy man in a great city may be, and how many pressing interests could interfere with the smaller courtesies of life. The girl came back in a few moments: "Mr. Fairfield has a caller in the library with him just now," she said, "but he told me to tell you he would see you presently," and she left him alone. Justin had time to look around him very fully before he was again disturbed. The portieres which divided the two long parlors were drawn back, giving him a view of both handsome rooms which together looked like a large hall to his eyes unaccustomed to so much grandeur, and he could not help wondering how his mother in her one best dress, an old fashioned black silk, her tired wrink led face and faded blue eyes enshrined in her black straw bonnet, trimmed with brown ribbons and red roses, would look in these rooms of her brother whom she had so often thought of visiting. Soft, rich-toned carpets, handsome rugs, beautiful oil paintings, brica-brac of all sorts, with all the accessories of sofas, divans, Parian busts, such as can be found in so many wealthy homes, indicated the wealth and refinement of the inmates. Presently he heard a door open; then two gentlemen walked leisurely through the wide hallway conversing earnestly. The front door opened, a few words more were exchanged, one went out; the other walked slowly into the parlor where Justin sat waiting. He rose to confront an elderly gentleman of medium height with a finely shaped, judicial-looking head covered by a heavy growth of grey hair, with white eye brows overhanging deep-set. kindly grey eyes: a square, firm mouth and chin, and grey side-whiskers. "So this is Lucinda's boy, Justin!" he said ith a cordial, hand grasp. "Well, I'm glad with a cordial, hand grasp. to see you so prompt. Have you had breakfast?" Justin replied in the affirmative. Then the uncle asked a few questions in regard to Justin's mother, his home and family matters, meanwhile regarding him with a steadfast searching look as if he were mentally taking stock of him with merit and demerit marks. Justin answered his questions briefly, for he felt rather shy in this strange house. Soon Mr. Fairfield mentioned the business which had brought the young man to Chicago. "The position I have to offer you" he exclaimed "is that of copying clerk and general assistant to my chief clerk, Mr. Vane. As I feel some responsibility in regard to you I have prevailed upon Mr. Vane to take you to board in his own family, and he will induct you into the routine of your work." He was interrupted by the entrance of a young man who on seeing Justin exclaimed "I beg pardon—I did not know you had a caller" as he turned to leave.

painful. Despite his confusion he managed to stam-mer his pleasure at meeting his cousin; this was so cordially met on Ferdinand's part

that he felt more at ease. "Are you going soon to the office, Father"

asked Ferdinand. "Yes I have an engagement at noon with a client and I want first to introduce Justin to the office and to Mr. Vane. You had better order the carriage at once and I will take him down with me.'

"I was going to ask you to step to Conleys' stable and look at the Shetland pony I spoke to you about. I think she will be just the thing for Flossie-gentle and handsome' said Ferdinand.

A little girl, apparently about eight years of age, had quietly slipped into the lower parlor just as Ferdinand began to speak. She was busy at first arranging the disordered music scattered over the piano, but she now came forward into full view.

"Oh Papa!" she cried, clasping her small hands. "Are you going to buy a pony. Please don't. I want, I must have—a dear delightful donkey. Papa, make Ferd get me a donkey. He is so acquainted with donkeys and horses and such that I just know he knows where the right sort of donkey is to be found?

"Flossie" said her brother severely, "how often have I told you that children must be seen and not heard. Yor talk at random, my child."

'Ferd, don't be silly," observed the little woman with a toss of her wavy brown locks. She pironetted on her toes till she reached Mr. Fairfield, one of whose hands she clasped in both her own. He tried to look gravely

tle girls, taking you as a specimen? Jus-tin this is your youngest cousin, Flossie, my So it was in a slightly rebellious state of only living daughter and sometimes my mind that he found himself when the cab at naughtiest child."

Justin could only smile in the kindest fashion at the arch face now looking with fearless curiosity up at him. She whirled herself away from her father and standing before her cousin, held out her hand, exclaiming. "Shake, Cousin Justin! I've just been longing for something new and exciting to happen to me. I didn't know it would be a consin. Never mind about the donkey now, papa, since Ferd don't want me to have one, -mean thing!-a cousin will do as well to amuse me."

There was nothing to do but laugh, al-though Ferd bit his moustache a little

for him, as he knew when he would arrive. | life"-this in a tone of mimicry and with the air of quoting from some one-"otherwise you would have introduced me properly. You should have-said: 'Mr. Justin Dorman allow me the pleasure of introducing to you my beloved and charming daughter, Miss Florence Frederika Fairfield-ahem.' "There Florence Frederika," interrupted her brother, "You have shown off sufficiently for once; tell me, have you seen mamma this morning? "Why, certainly, Ferd,—I went into her room just now, and she wished me to make her excuses to our cousin, for not coming down, as she does not feel well enough to re ceive callers this morning."

sense of humiliation altogether new and have the right grit in you and will come out all right; but be ready to meet and to conquer difficulties. For the rest Mr. Vane, my head clerk, will be your chief in all things; he is a safe and steady man, and you will have a comfortable home. You will pay him five dollars a week for board out of your \$10 per week salary. The rest must suffice you for everything. Here we are at the office."

(To be continued.)

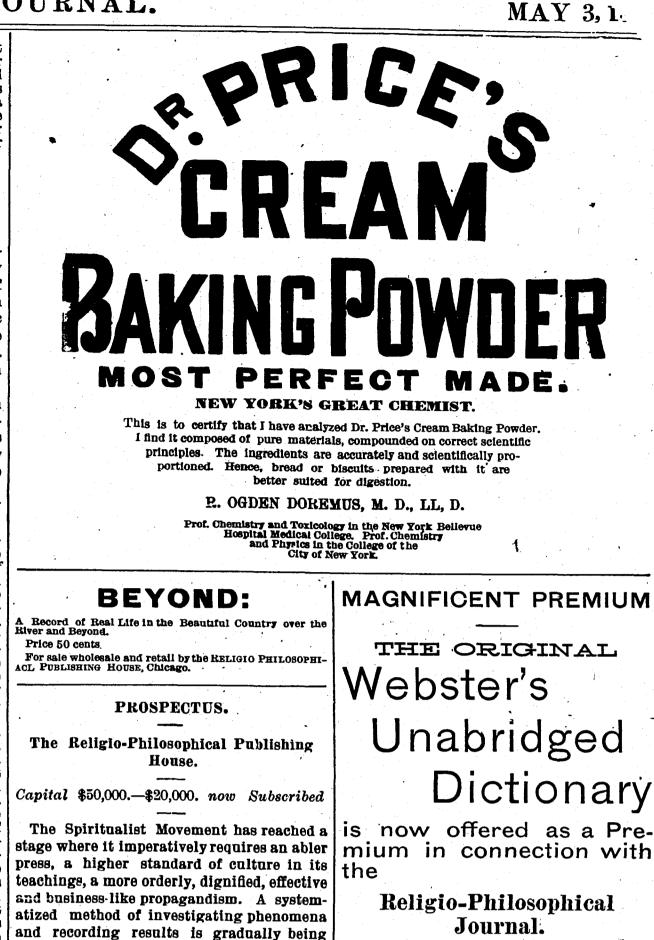
J. J. Morse on American Spiritualism.\*

In a paper read before the London Spiritualist's Alliance on the evening of January 31st last, Mr. Morse gave his impressions of Spiritualism in this country. As the opinion of an intelligent observing and sympathetic visitor the paper is valuable. It might have been more so, though less popular, had Mr. Morse been more critical and plainer spoken in some particulars.

The lecture, as previously announced in the JOURNAL, has been published in pamphlet form, and already the second edition is underway. The following extract will show the style and spirit in which Mr. Morse speaks:

THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF AMERICAN SPIRITUALISM.

The current literature of Spiritualism comprises quite a powerful periodical press the oldest of which is the well known Banner of Light, edited by that veteran worker and whole-souled Spiritualist, Luther Colby, who is ably assisted by Jno. W. Day, another wellknown and earnest worker, writer and poet. For information concerning the current topics in the movement, the work and the workers, the Banner of Light is emphatically the premier newspaper of the country. It is the oldest journal in the world devoted to our cause, and enjoys a universal circulation, being found in almost every country under the sun. Next in age, but equal in importance, comes the RELIGIO PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, published in Chicago, and edited by Col. Jno. C. Bundy, who is, without doubt, the most intellectually able wielder of the editorial pen in the ranks of American Spiritualism. He is uncomprisingly committed to the "scientific method," the stern exposer of fraud and wrong doing, and constantly in-sists upon the cultivation of the higher mental. moral, and spiritual attitude in the entire personality of the Movement. His paper is widely circulated, greatly appreciated, and while some consider him hypercritical, at times, yet, there can be no question, that his course of proceedure has been of infinite benefit to the cause. The other papers pub-lished east of the Rockies are Alcyone, A well organized and endowed activity for in Springfield, and The Better Way, published in Cincinnati, and rapidly growing in importance and favor, it is well edited and greatly improved, and, no doubt, has a very successful and useful fu-ture before it. In the Western country the two leading papers are published in San Francisco. *The Carrier Dove*, occupying the somewhat unique position of being edited by a woman, Mrs. Julia Schlesinger, and in a manner that reflects upon her the utmost credit. Typographically it is an exceedingly handsome journal, while its literary merit is very high. One of its regular contributors is William Emmette Coleman, one of the most erudite scholars, and acute thinkers in the ranks of the writers upon Spiritualism, in America, to-day. This journal enjoys a large measure of popular favor, is quite extensively circulated, and is largely quoted by the secular press of the State. The other paper is entitled The Golden Gate, its editor being the Hon. J. J. Owen. It is also admirably printed, well edited, and contains a wide range of interesting articles. Mr. Owen was for many years the editor of the San Jose, Cal. Mercury, a paper of power and influence in the State, and consequently he comes to his present task thoroughly well equipped for its duties, and his paper ever presents an admirable appearance. The only monthly journal published in the United States, but just discontinued, was edited by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, of Boston, in which city it was published, under the title of the Journal of Man. The scholarly editor is one of the most original thinkers and investigators that American Spiritualism has produced. He is really the virtual originator of the science of psychometry, and has written largely thereon, as well as upon the questions of moral education, physical and psychical development, and kindred subjects. The magazine in question was well worthy an extended circulation, and it is to be deeply regretted



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Here, Ferdinand" called Mr. Fairfield. "Let me make you acquainted with one of your down east cousins—this is Justin Dorman one of your Aunt Lucinda's boys-Justin, this is your cousin Ferdinand, my only son.

As Justin awkwardly shook hands with his cousin he caught a glimpse of both in a full Justin gave a decided negative. length mirror opposite, and the contrast he "Well then I wouldn't be induced to try saw there reflected, remained a distasteful either, if I were you. You must be careful memory to him for many a day. This was too, as to what company you keep—especially careful as to female society. Think careful-ly of every temptation, in every direction, that may come to you. I don't know how the picture as it appeared to him; a slight, slender but well-formed young man dressed with exquisite taste in the height of fashion, with a fair aristocratic face, dark blue smilthey will come, but such things are inevitable, and when you are in great doubt as to ing eyes, a finely curved mouth whose red lips and perfect teeth were scarcely con-cealed by the light moustache, a well-poised head surmounted by a short crop of golden hair inclined to curl, the face a little tanned from recent exposure—this man grasping the best during the be the hand of a tall broad-shouldered shabby- knavery and fraud, is sure either to make or looking fellow, brown-faced, brown-haired, mar a man for all time, just according as he brown-eyed, and dressed in an ill-fitting and has sense to use his opportunities wisely. unbecoming brown suit. Never before had or the weakness to let temptation to wrong-Justin appeared to himself to such disad- doing over-master his will. I am giving you vantage. Among his own set at home he had scarcely given a thought to his personal ap-pearance but had a vague consciousness that watch, even when you are unaware of it, to vantage. Among his own set at home he had pearance but had a vague consciousness that watch, even when you are unaware of it, to he would compare favorably with the most of these—further than that he had not cared. But this mirrored contrast with his more favored cousin stung him with a bitter to learn from experience; but I think you is the set of the set of

"Is my aunt sick?" asked Justin in tones of genuine sympathy. "Mrs. Fairfield is never very well" observed

his uncle quietly, as Ferdinand left the room to order the carriage, "and does not get down-stairs very early. You will meet her next Sunday when I want you to take dinner with us."

"You're not a very handsome cousin, but you look good and somehow J like you," here interposed Flossie who had been attentively staring at Justin, much to his embarrassment

"Really Florence" said her father now quite sternly, "you are getting too unbearable. I shall have to punish you, if you continue to make such speeches. You are too much indulged. Leave the room now child and don't come in again until you are given permission."

"Oh, I don't mind" murmured Justin, "don't send her away; I think it very kind of her to say she likes me, I'm sure.

"Oh when papa says 'Florence' in that way, cousin, he means business, and I must go Kiss me good-by papa won't you? and I'll be good next time we meet; this is one of my 'perverse' days as mamma calls them."

She kissed her father heartily, then started to go; at the doorway she paused, threw a kiss to Justin and said "Good-by, good cousin —until Sunday."

Ferdinand returning announced that the carriage was waiting. In a few moments Justin was seated in the family carriage by the side of his uncle whirling toward the centre of the city. Alone with his nephew Mr. Fairfield became more confidential in his manner, asked him about his westward trip, and took charge of his baggage checks, say ing he would have his trunks sent to his boarding place at once. Justin feeling more at ease related some of the incidents of his trip, and spoke of the dead body he had seen that morning taken out of the lake.

"It was quite as well you saw that sight' observed his uncle speaking in earnest tones "and I am glad you spoke of it to me as it reminds me to say a few necessary words of warning on this your first introduction to city life, especially to such a mammoth city as Chicago, which is full of pit falls to a young man, as it is also full of opportunities for one who is level-headed and energetic. You must be constantly on your guard against temptations of all sorts. Of course you do not drink. Do you use tobacco?

that it is no longer published. Mr. Stainton-Moses editorially notices Mr. Morse's address at some length in Light,

from which we briefly extract as follows:

Mr. Morse opens with a very true remark: 'To understand American Spiritualism we must understand the American character." That is true of all men. Spiritualism finds a man out; it tells what stuff he is made of; it soon shows to what use he puts his knowl-edge. It may be to him a toy or a puzzle, a ground of disputation or a deep and abiding satisfaction; a solution of the great problem of life and an earnest of that life which is to come.

Now America is a big place, and the Americans are a big people; brpad in their view,discursive somewhat, and not disposed to pin themselves down to details. Edison patents a hundred "notions" in a week; Englishmen turn them to working account. The type of the American intellect differentiates American Spiritualism. It is, as Mr. Morse puts it, "a comprehensive gospel, that embraces eve-ry current interest affecting human life." It is characterized by what we may call, without offence, a certain "spread eagleism" which gives it a flavor peculiar to itself. We do not here consult a medium as to the purchase of stocks and shares. We have no camp meetings; perhaps climate is responsible for that.....Journalism is estimated fairly. We always read our exchanges, and Mr. Morse's estimate is substantially just and true. In literature he notes what we remark here. Spiritualism has flooded the novel. Plots are based on its teachings and phenomena, and the first knowledge of it to a mass of people is derived from reading a work of fiction that deals with some phase of it. In the pulpit it has also taken its place. "The sermons of to-day are altogether spiritualistic in tone and tendency." It is to be noted that, beyond the amount of his stock. The entire

the instruction, care and development of sensitives and mediums is almost indispensable to the development of psychical science. The keener the apprehension and broader the comprehension of causes, the better able are we to deal with the perplexing sociologic, economic, political, and ethical questions now vexing the world; and in no other direction is there such promise of progress in the study of cause as in the psychical field.

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In this connection it may be well to call special attention to the desirability of having a stable, well managed and confidenceinspiring

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