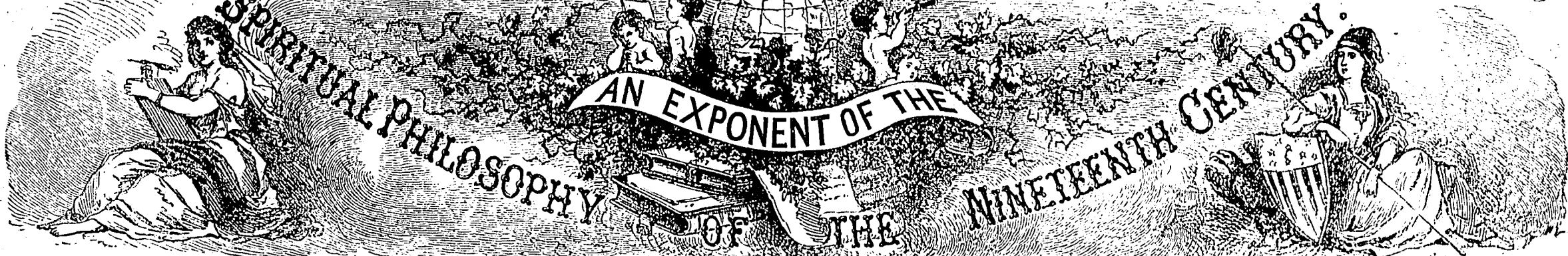


BANNER OF LIGHT.



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NO. 13.

Written for the Banner of Light.
THE MEDIUM, OR SIX SEANCES.

BY ALEXANDER M'LACHLAN.

SEANCE FOUR.

Men said that I had gone insane,
But spite of their derision,
With joyful heart I sought again
The sacred place of vision.
The seance opened with a prayer
Or holy aspiration;
And two clasped hands seen in the air,
As if in supplication.

A voice in solemn accents said,
"Thou Great All-Loving Father—
God of the living—there's no dead!
Around thine altar gather
All peoples and all tribes of men,
Whom creeds have kept asunder,
Till, at their wars and endless jars,
The heavens look down in wonder."

"Too long! alas! oh Lord, too long—
Have men reviled each other,
And in thy name inflicted wrong,
Ay, brother upon brother!
Lord, open thou their eyes at last,
That they may clearly see
That 'tis not creeds, but noble deeds,
That incense are to thee;

"And that, wherever discord is,
Thy spirit cannot dwell;
E'en in this life the soul at strife
Is living, Lord, in hell!
And from the altars raised to thee,
Thy spirit all hath fled;
They only stand, cumbering the land,
Memorials of the dead."

"And in their stead to thee we raise
A spiritual shrine;
A temple that is all ablaze
With living truths divine—
The Temple of Humanity!
Where all thy sons may gather,
That they may know and learn of thee,
The Universal Father!"

"That falsehood is the spirit's blight;
That every truth is a light,
And nothing holy save the right,
Which makes the sacred shrine;
That Love and Right shall conquer Might,
And shall forever reign
With Joy and Truth, in endless youth,
And earth grow green again!"

The voice has ceased; the folded hands
Have vanished in the air;
And instantly before us stands
A spirit, passing fair.
And I exclaimed, "Thou Upright John!
The idol of my youth—
Who fought the battle, all alone,
Of scorned, rejected truth."

"Hail to thee! high, heroic soul!
Thy life-long battle's o'er;
And hast thou safely reached the goal,
Where bigots plague no more?
And he replied, with quiet grace:
"Through warfare men must win
A title to the holy place,
Where strife can't enter in."

"Conformity's a deadly sin—
A sin the age demands!
But onwards cannot enter in
The house not made with hands;
'Tis those who have maintained the right,
And with the wrong have striven,
And yet in war had no delight,
That are the saints in heaven."

"The high heroic souls who dared
To elevate our race,
Who spake unwelcome truths, and stared
The devil in the face,
And were from post to pillar driven,
And yet they did not flinch,
Through fear of Hell, or hope of Heaven,
But for the love of right."

"And by her measure they'd abide,
The only standard given!
E'en the Most High they'd test thereby,
And all the saints in Heaven.
They know sins cannot be forgiven,
For they're discerning spirits,
Who'd not go sneaking into heaven
Upon another's merits."

"They strike at Custom's iron yoke,
And Superstition's fetter;
And are assured for every stroke
The world's so much the better.
They always conquer who have right,
No matter how they're driven,
Although defeated in earth's fight,
They are the Saints in Heaven!"

He vanished as the last words ceased,
When instantly appeared
What seemed to us a dark-robed priest,
With aspect wan and weird.
He seemed a spirit cast adrift,
That could not be at rest,
And thus he spake, as if to lift
A weight from off his breast:

"I was the slave of education,
A creature of my time and nation;
I took the faith my father gave me,
Not thinking that it would enslave me.
Sincere as a Gento or Turk,
I sought the ministerial work,
I would be loyal to the Lord—
A faithful preacher of his word,
And follow in the path he trod,
And be a living Priest of God."

"Regarding all things else as dross,
I nailed my reason to the Cross.
So round about the world I ran,
Defending God, traducing Man.
Saying to science, 'Pass not o'er
The limits priests prescribed of yore;
And Genius! break thy magic wand,
Nor dare God's servants to withstand,
And in my madness strove to bind
In fetters the immortal mind."

"God's greatest works I could not brook,
Unless they tallied with the book;
And in my holy fervor I
Proscribed the book of earth and sky;
And day by day I madly fought
'Gainst free and independent thought,
Wrote devil, even, on the face
Of the redeemers of our race.
I feel abased, and only bow
Before the Great Immortals now.
And I have come here to proclaim
My recantation, grief and shame.
'T will take a weight from off my breast,
And give my troubled spirit rest."

Scientific.

COSMOGRAPHY:
A DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIVERSE.
NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

BY LYSANDER S. RICHARDS.

The ocean occupies a much larger portion of the earth's surface than the land, and is some fourteen thousand times deeper than the average elevation of the latter; that is, the average height of land above the sea is about one thousand feet; the average depth of the ocean some fifteen thousand feet. Could one stand at the bottom of the deep and look about and above him, Nature would be seen in all its variety and grandeur. Around us, upon the ocean's bed, lay shells and shell animals of all descriptions; above, fishes without number; beyond, a deep valley, where the ocean's depth measures some fifty thousand feet; further on, a hill, a mountain, in the open deep, instead of finding the bed devoid of plants, we discover trees prodigious in size, compared to which the California giant pines dwindle into saplings by the side of these ocean plants, which reach, in some instances, fifteen hundred feet in height; their limbs are like the trunks of trees, not tapering at the ends, as the branches of land plants; they are adorned with colors beautiful, and as we stand upon the bed of this ocean valley, our eyes are directed upward, and lo! not only do we observe the mountain of the deep, which may extend some forty thousand to fifty thousand feet, but, elevated above the surface of the sea, upon land, there are mountain peaks, reaching some twenty-eight thousand feet, and as this is one continuous elevation (with possibly a more graduated plane between) from our ocean valley, the mountain top towers some seventy or eighty thousand feet. This scene presents to the dweller of the sea—a world its power of vision allow—Nature in its most resplendent grandeur. It would appear that the surface of the earth above the sea level is very uneven, and yet the highest mountain is but a slight elevation compared to the earth's entire surface. Stretch a line upon the wall of a hall forty feet long, paste upon the straight line drawn a bit of paper a quarter of an inch in height, and the latter is to forty feet as the highest peak is to the earth's entire surface, which is, in reality, scarcely discernible.

Volcanoes are due to internal convulsions of the earth, and it has been advocated many years that the interior, being a fiery, fluid mass, through the ebullition of this heated mass the erupted matter was forced up through the volcanoes. The fiery fluid hypothesis, however, is beginning to be questioned, and a number of eminent geologists have endorsed the new theory, which claims that the globe, from the centre to surface, is solid, except a thin belt of soft, plastic mass, some seven or eight miles beneath the surface, and from which the volcanoes are claimed to originate. At this depth it is estimated there is sufficient heat to boil water, which, in turn, dissolves or softens everything solvent within its reach, and the force of steam generated sends up the hot lava, scoria, and even stones in its path, through the outlet or crater of the volcano, if one near at hand is already made; if not, a new outlet is forced, and the eruption proceeds. When the gases and steam pent up in this interior plastic belt are disturbed, and have not sufficient force to make an eruption, earthquakes sometimes are the result. Earthquakes and volcanoes occur most generally near the coast. In the Western Hemisphere, running from north to south, and south to north, the western coasts of North and South America are especially noted for their numerous volcanoes and earthquakes. The Pacific having the deepest basin, the volcanoes and earthquakes are more frequent upon that coast than upon the Atlantic. In Europe the volcanoes run from east to west, or west to east, and follow the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, the basin or waters there being very deep. In Asia these phenomena occur along the coast of the Indian Ocean. It is apparent that deep waters or basins must locate, to some extent, these convulsions upon the earth's surface.

LET WELL ALONE.—A physician was badly hurt the other day by the caving-in of a well upon him. He should have attended to the sick and let the well alone.

Biographical.

DR. BUCHANAN, THE FOUNDER OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

In Brittan's Quarterly Journal we find sketches of leading American reformers (says the Syracuse Morning Herald), foremost among whom is mentioned Prof. J. R. Buchanan, whose life is briefly sketched. From this sketch and other documents I learn that Prof. B. (a native of Kentucky) has been distinguished all his life by a certain originality and depth of thought. As a schoolboy he was remarkably precocious, and mastered Blackstone's commentaries in his twelfth year.

Before reaching manhood he adopted the most advanced views of education, and intended devoting his life to that profession. On account of his health, however, he decided that medicine would be preferable, and after attending a medical school, his interest became concentrated upon the study of the brain and the science of phrenology. In this pursuit his continued research discovered many deficiencies and errors in the phrenology of Gall and Spurzheim, and in his twenty-seventh year he made the discovery which has truly immortalized his name—the impossibility of the brain—the art of exciting the organs so as to prove their functions by positive experiment.

This discovery, like the sudden opening of the mysteries of life, soon became in his hands a revelation of the science of the soul and its mysterious connection with the body, as well as the science of anthropology. This was the first organization of such a science, as its fundamental principles could not have been known before the functions of the brain had been ascertained and made a matter of positive science by careful experiments.

Dr. Buchanan will therefore stand before the world henceforth as the founder of anthropology, and his discoveries, which have already been recognized by many able scientists, will stand after the test of time as a landmark in the history of American science. His new system is not only a system of science, but a system of philosophy—not the philosophy of speculation, like Hamilton's, or Kant's, but a positive, demonstrable "anthropo-centric philosophy," such as Comte, Fourier and Spencer would have desired to establish if they had obtained the great experimental facts evolved by Buchanan's discovery in 1841.

The outlines of Dr. Buchanan's discoveries were published in his System of Anthropology and his Journal of Man, a monthly magazine, but the subject is too vast to be fairly presented in one volume, and he is now engaged in preparing a work which, when published, will probably create a greater interest among deep thinkers than any book of this century.

Dr. B. has been distinguished in other matters than cerebral science. As a professor of physiology and institutes of medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati for ten years, and Dean of the Faculty, he became quite famous; his views being remarkably bold and liberal. His lectures on physiology were said to be the most interesting and original courses ever given in this country on the subject, and were highly prized by the large classes in attendance.

After leaving the college in 1857, he became conspicuous in Kentucky as an influential political leader, and was urged by his friends as a candidate for Governor, but withdrew from the political arena. Dr. B. has latterly given much attention to physical science, and made some remarkable inventions, which have temporarily interrupted his philosophical researches and labors for human progress.

In all departments of human society, Dr. Buchanan is a thorough reformer and zealous philanthropist. In education his views are more original and practical than any we have ever heard. Dr. B. adds to the profundity of a true scientist the charms of a finished style. As an orator, he is as finished in style and expressive in manner as Puncheon; as fluent and interesting as Gough, but addressing his remarks to a higher character of mind. As for originality, we know of none with whom he can be compared.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.—Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which will be found useful to remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the leading point of a lead pencil.

Remove wax from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument in the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get on all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish. Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water offsets spreading burning oil and increases the danger. Before passing through smoke, take a long breath, and then stoop low; but if carbolic acid, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds unless your mouth is sore. Enlarge the wound; or better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm water and mustard. For acid poisons, give alkalies; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases. In a case of opium poisoning, give strong coffee, and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

Literary Department.

QUEEN MARGOT

AND

THE MOUSQUETAIRE.

Translated from the French of Paul Féval, expressly for the Banner of Light.

BY O. D. ASHLEY, ESQ.

CHAPTER VIII.

Uncle Henri's Adventures.

Behind the study door the stranger stood facing M. Lemercier, to whom he said:

"Look at me."

M. Lemercier's legs trembled under him. The stranger received him in his arms, as he was about to fall, uttering these words:

"My son Henri! My son Henri!"

Jeanne tried to rise, but emotion kept her in her seat. The Garibaldian Colonel, Henri Lemercier, since we know his true name, laughed and wept at the same time.

"Father!" he exclaimed, raising the old man in his arms, "beloved father, will you forgive me?"

"Your mother," murmured the old man, "I must go for your mother."

"Not yet! she must be prepared."

"That is true," said M. Lemercier, docile as a child. "I am losing my senses, you see. Is it possible, my God! Henri! your son Henri! An Italian Colonel! Is that for the carnival?"

"No, it is in earnest, father," answered the Colonel, gaily; "but there are four of us, you know; my wife and my two daughters."

"Your children! my children!" cried the old man, "your wife—my daughter!"

He held out his arms, and Jeanne threw herself into them, dumb with happiness.

"Your mother, Henri—my wife."

"Oh, that is the tidbit, father!" exclaimed the Colonel. "I love you ten times more than my life; but you are not jealous, are you? My mother! my sainted, dearly beloved mother! we must wait and prepare her gradually. How do you like your daughter, father?"

M. Lemercier's only reply was to press Jeanne to his heart.

"How her sisters will love her," he thought aloud.

"My excellent sisters! Father, I have not passed a single day without thinking of you all. But look at me, do I still resemble the picture upon mamma's shell box?"

"You resemble a brigand," answered the old man, laughing through his tears.

"What will your uncle, the curé, say? But how is it, explain to me, children, how is it that my beautiful Jeanne, my daughter, has never said a word of all this to me during the two years she has lived within ten steps of me?"

"She would have been troubled to do that, father, for she never knew my name until she heard you call me your son."

"Indeed! A cloud passed over the brave merchant's face."

"Oh! be tranquil, father, we are married—by a Magyari priest."

"Are they real priests?" asked M. Lemercier.

"I really think so."

"And your marriage certificate?"

"We will send for it. Jeanne made a cruel mistake in marrying the son of a merchant."

"Notify you of that, father. M. Jacoby is a Hungarian palatine."

"Ah! ah! palatine—you must pardon me, daughter, but I don't know what a palatine is at all."

"It is about the same as half a hundred senators."

"Really? why, then, your story must be a romance?"

"A true romance! Sit down, both of you, for Jeanne knows but little more of it than you, father. I will give you the details at another time; to-day I will tell it to you in substance. Wise as you are, M. Lemercier, you have given life to a great fool, and when I look back, I ask myself, where I have gathered so many extravagant ideas. This is the preamble. Are you listening?"

The old man and the young wife were seated and holding hands.

"We are listening," they said.

"And I also," said a plaintive voice upon the other side of the door.

Henri made one bound, and held his mother in his arms.

Jane, my angel, I don't know how to describe this to you. No one has yet been able to find the depths of a mother's heart. There were kisses, embraces and tears. Madame Lemercier wanted to be everything to her son, and was never weary of admiring her new daughter. She wanted to send for the two children to see them, and also wanted her four daughters and all the other little children to see them. She laughed, sobbed and raved.

"Let everybody listen," commanded Henri, who was the master. "It is permitted to laugh, cry and embrace; but I owe a story and must pay it. So much the worse for those who will occupy themselves about other things. I have had two days across country, and forty hours upon the railroad, and it is quite necessary that I should sleep. Are you ready?"

"We are."

"Behold me, then, started in search of adventures. Eighteen years old, and without an idea of what I was capable of, I knew but little of politics. I must fight, no matter for what; such was my vocation. I don't boast of it. I think it is a punishment for all the memoranda made in papa's house during fifty years. Trade in this case, hatched a bandit's egg. But to proceed. Instead of guarding the King of Naples, whose son blundered so at Gaeta, I exchanged some shots first with the Russians and Austrians all along the Danube. I was wounded because I went into the fight as to a wedding, and in the month of June, 1848, Jeanne's father took me into his Castle of Garmitz, near Debreck, where Jeanne and I fell in love with each other. That is according to rule. I called myself simply Captain Henri, for fear that I should disturb my good mother, who would have seen my name in the papers. Besides, the palatine Jacoby, proud as Guzman, would no more have given his daughter to M. Henri Lemercier than to Captain Henri. We were married. I rejoined the army, was taken prisoner by the Russians, and since that time, until to-night, in the court of our mansion, I have not seen my wife."

Escaping from the Castle of Szegedin, where they kept the prisoners, I killed in a duel an Hungarian Magyari, who was a worthy nobleman, and I surrendered myself to the Russians. I had quarreled with a colonel of artillery, who was really the most gallant fellow I have ever met. He abused my provisional government of 1848. I laughed myself at that poor devil of a government; but it was France for the moment. We went out upon the ground—the colonel and I; he remained there, I was sent at once to Siberia."

There is something good everywhere, even in Siberia—only a fellow can't write to his relations there. I was employed in mining gold, and God knows that California is but Saint John in comparison with these rich places lost under the snow. I became tired of it, and ran away; was re-taken, and ran away again. This kept me busy. I saw always my mother and my wife, and I would have broken through walls of adamant.

Escapes are rare in Siberia. One day I heard of the Crimean war. The Russians are good fellows, and like the French much. They related to me the exploits of the French army in the Battle of the Black Sea. "God forever!" they said to me; "if the English had not you to help them, how we would thrash them! But I am deceived; England shall always find a way to shelter herself behind French bravery without making any return for it. I don't like the English much—but everybody must live. Upon the night of the day all this was told to me I jumped down from a rampart of forty feet, clambered over another of the same shape and made twelve leagues through the snow. I went to Sebastopol. From the Altai Mountains, where I was, to the Crimea, was a great distance; no matter, I had started; I had a Russian costume; I knew the language. "March!" I murmured, and arrived at Sebastopol just a year after the taking of the Malakoff. I wrote to my wife, telling her my name, and begging her to give me news of my good mother. The letter should be in the post-office at Grau; we will go for it some morning."

I was free, M. Lemercier, and that was the main thing. I passed the Turkish frontier in the best way I could, and then I was with the allies. Hurrah for France! I know nothing of politics; but if we must judge France by her Ottoman allies, mercy on us! They talk about the Russians, but the Russians are cherubim compared to these clowns of Turkey, stupid, cruel, thieves, liars, assassins, and cowards. No matter! I embarked as a sailor on board a great hulk of a felucca, badly built, badly rigged, badly sailed, and, above all, badly manned, which was laden with some musty goods. We sailed from Sinope for the Archipelago Islands. The captain of the ship struck me three times with a stick, and struck pretty hard, too. I returned the blows at Lemnos, a locality famous at college. I broke both of my arms, his legs and his head. The crew wanted to appoint me captain; but the Italian campaign was talked about in France, and I hastened to the seat of war. I arrived the day after the peace of Villa Franca. Wasn't that bad luck? Fortunately I was at Venice, and there made the acquaintance of a dozen Austrian officers—gay comrades, gentle as lambs and brave as lions. The newspapers, I assure you make you swallow a great deal of humbug about foreigners. While associating with my Austrians I fell in with a worthy fellow who was conspiring against Austria. He told me about Garibaldi and the kingdom of Italy; that was the business for me. I made an affectionate adieu to my Austrian white coats, and embarked for Genoa. From Genoa I passed into Sicily. Well and good! We had some agreeable moment."

there. Faith! I was appointed Colonel, as you see; but this was not to amuse me much. Victor Emmanuel took part in it, and we were ten against ten. I like war when there is one against ten. I thought then of becoming a Papal soldier. The idea of going to Gasta crossed my mind, but, by the greatest good luck, I met Godard—Godard of Petites Ecluses street, who is Vice-Admiral in Alexander Dumas's story. He gave me news of my good father and mother, of my dear sister and the little children. It seems that we are founding a clan here, like the Mac Gregors in Walter Scott's romance. Is it not so?

Godard is not handsome, but I shed tears at the sight of him. He was of our country; eventually, he was of the Faubourg Des-entree. In seeing him, the whole Boulevard of Bonne-Nouvelle passed before my dazzled eyes. I saw the Gymnase, the Bazar, the gate of St. Denis. Oh! the gate of St. Denis! Once more I went up the Faubourg, saw the Conservatoire, the Garde-Meuble and our dear house door. Mother, poor dear mother! I would at that moment have swam the Mediterranean to have thrown myself into your arms. I shut both ears that I might not hear the roar of the cannon of Gasta, should not hear once more *Viva l'Italia!* for it was necessary to shout something—and leaped upon the gangway of the steambot.

Perhaps you think that was all? Alas, no. I do not know how that devil of a Major Smith enticed me. He was at Marselles, manufacturing leather from cotton, and embarking soldiers for New York. The American war! Well? How could I resist that? I set out to reinforce the Federal army; but I mistook the road, and passed six months in the ranks of the Southerners, without quitting my Garibaldian shirt. Do you know why they are cutting each other in pieces, yonder? No? Neither do I. A truss-maker, who commanded my Army Corps, and who beat his wife because she watered his rum, fired four shots at me one morning from his revolver; no one knows wherefore. I became angry, treated him brutally, and he died in consequence of it. They wanted to hang me, but that did not suit me, so I took to my heels. A French brig called the "Parisian" was about to sail, and I embarked. I told the captain, "straight to the Faubourg Poissonnerie!" and here I am. The good God, who is merciful to madmen as well as drunkards, wanted to give me a surprise upon my arrival at Paris, and gathered into one great bouquet all my dear loves, to celebrate my return to my country. I expected to run into Austria after embracing my relations; but I found here not only these I left, but my wife—my treasure of a wife—and my children. I lost to keep in countenance, but I went to cry—I am crying—I am happy—I love you—embrace me.

The tears, in fact, ran down his manly face, Paris produced such adventures, who are as good as angels, and who do everything that is bad. They embraced him; his sunburnt face, wet with tears, was not large enough for all the kisses they gave him at the same time. They were all too much occupied to notice it, but for some minutes a confused noise could have been heard in the corridor. There was standing, laughter, whispering and murmuring. All of this ceased when they stopped talking in the study.

"Entirely finished," repeated the grandfather. "You have caused my sorrow enough."

"Say, Henri," implored the young wife, "answer your father and mother; you will leave us no more."

Uncle Henri hesitated a moment. He looked at his uniform, but he looked also into Jeanne's beautiful eyes.

"Faith, I am thirty, and that is the age to stand aside. It is superfluous to say that adventures are fatiguing; and without speaking of Russia, I have passed some very disagreeable moments, as well with our allies the Turks, as with the heroes of the Polemos. I had thought of trying my luck in Poland, but they speak Latin there, and it is the road to Siberia. Upon reflection, down with war! Hurrah for love and the family! I appoint myself church warden of the Saint-Rogerie Parish, Mayor's aid, or Sergeant-Major of the National Guard, as Government may elect. Are we to have supper? If it is still the custom of this country to eat at the table of *foie gras* with pleasure. Hands to the ladies!"

Then seizing his mother and Jeanne, he drew them, delighted, toward the door.

The moment he opened it, a fearful uproar burst forth, and the house shook under the frenzy of applause which roared through the corridors.

"In triumph! Uncle Henri! in triumph!" cried five hundred enthusiastic voices, whose tones, generally high, gave increased emphasis to the manifestation. "Hurrah for Uncle Henri, who has been in Siberia! Hurrah for Uncle Henri, who took the Malakoff tower a year after Marshal Polshski! Hurrah for Uncle Henri, who broke up a Turk like a doll! Hurrah for Uncle Henri, who fought without knowing for what! Colonel! aid! sergeant-major! landlord! and church warden! Hurrah for Uncle Henri, who has returned! Hurrah for his wife, his children, hurrah for supper! In triumph! In triumph!"

The monsters had listened, Jane, the monsters had heard all. Do you think they treated the hero of so many adventures respectfully? Not at all! They adored him, but they hung upon his red shirt like the too numerous family of Mother Gigogne hanging upon her skirts. They all wanted a piece of it to keep as a relic, no doubt. Uncle Henri had certainly run great risks in his life, but never had he found himself in such a helix. Imagine five hundred infuriated little devils against one peaceable adventurer. Not knowing to whom he should listen, he asked for mercy, laughing through his tears.

"Where are my nephews and my nieces?"

"I, I, I!"

All imagine it, Jane! they were all his nephews and nieces. Maurice, who had mounted upon his shoulders from behind, came near stifling him, and he could not make himself heard. Maurice wanted to point out his real nephews and nieces, but, "bah! I don't wish it."

"I, I, I!"

"Uncle, don't you know your little Augustine?" cried out a wicked little Mandarin, yellow as a canary.

"Uncle, good Uncle, don't keep your little Celestine waiting!" plaintively warbled a fairy of Sheepsfoot.

"Ah, Uncle!" wept harlequin, "I am your Casimir! How you would have danced me on your knees if I had been in the world before you left!"

"Embrace Gustave, Uncle!"

"Uncle, a caress for Sidonie?"

"Haven't you brought anything for Aglae?"

"Not a keepsake for Clemence?"

"Uncle! Uncle! Uncle!"

Two hundred and fifty nieces! two hundred and fifty nephews! Uncle Henri became as wild as a horse tormented by flies. He sought in earnest for the children of his sisters; he tried to distinguish them by their resemblance, but his looks wandered over an ocean of merry, mocking faces. He could no longer recognize his own children, as he had seen them but once. He was lost, outlanked, submerged. A Homeric laugh seized him.

"Let me turn to Merrimack!" cried he, surrendering frankly: "nephews and nieces, have pity on me!"

Thus spake the liberator of Italy and other nations. The besiegers stopped their fire at once, for he had to do with generous enemies, and M. Leguerrier began to look serious. A delicious Queen Margot and a handsome little Mousqueton came out of the ranks and rushed into his arms, calling him papa. There was no more laughing. Henri and Henriette presented Gaston, Maurice, Fernand, Claire, Antoine, Louise, Agathe and the others; whilst the young mothers waited their turn to press him in their arms, after having overwhelmed their new sister with caresses.

Now to the table! In the winter garden! a Belshazzar's feast!

Bless you, Jane, how they supped! There was enough for everybody. The band supped, and do you know what a trombone can eat for supper? The servants supped, the concierge supped, the firemen supped. Ah, but it is jolly to see the firemen at supper! Maurice went and toasted them.

Six o'clock in the morning struck; the brass instruments, energetically blown, sounded like a flourish of trumpets in the forest. It was the last gallop. Maurice had Henriette, the little Agathe had taken possession of Henri; the uncle was Claire's prey, Antoine's, Louise's, and a dozen other pretty little tyrants. The grand-papa? Yes, Jane, the grand-papa was in it; he took his new daughter by the waist and galloped like mad! The grand-mamma galloped, too, held up by two of her sons-in-law. The four young mothers galloped; everybody, in fact. It was a magnificent gallop, astonishing, infernal!

When it was over there was nothing more to be done.

CHAPTER IX.

Conclusion.

The landlord's house was insured. Everything was paid for except the pipe of the poet.

Uncle Henri is writing his memoirs, which will go through as many editions as Robinson Crusoe. He has now such a horror of travels and adventures that he makes Maurice accompany him in crossing the boulevard. The palatine Jacoby, having learned that they had no need of him, hastened to Paris, to shed tears upon his daughter's bosom.

The Turk, whose arms, legs and head were broken by Henri, in a moment of animation established himself as an almond merchant on the Strasbourg boulevard.

The Council of Eleven is now the Council of Thirteen, by the addition of two new members, *the poet and the Mousqueton*.

And now you owe me a smile and two rosy cheeks to kiss.

Lycum Reports.

The following information concerning Children's Progressive Lycums in the United States is gleaned by Bro. Jones and T. S. Givan, of the Little Bouquet, elsewhere referred to in this number. We transfer it to our columns for the benefit of our readers:

THE CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCUM OF CHICAGO.—Organized Feb. 25th, 1868. Meets every Sunday at 12 M., at Rice & Jackson's Hall, No. 99 West Randolph street. Number of members, 150. Officers: Dr. J. S. Avery, Conductor; Mrs. C. W. Ridgway, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. A. Bushnell, Guardian; Mrs. S. C. Eaton, Assistant Guardian; William Jones, Musical Director; Miss Lillie Williams and Miss Nellie Bushnell, Assistant Musical Directors; W. J. Jeffery, Secretary; D. Ambrose Davis, Treasurer; J. C. Eaton, Librarian; E. C. Hanchard and Maudie Williams, Assistant Librarians.

PROGRESSIVE LYCUM OF CHICAGO.—Organized Feb. 25th, 1868. Meetings every Sunday, at 1 P. M., at Grow's Hall, 517 West Madison street. Number of members, 150. Officers: J. E. Titus, Conductor; Mrs. C. A. Dye, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. J. E. Arnold, Guardian; Mrs. Hattie Davis, Assistant Guardian; John Bentley, Capt. of the Guards; John Bentley, J. E. Titus, W. H. Arnold, E. M. Wood and A. J. Dineen, Trustees; Mrs. E. T. Blackmer, Treasurer; E. McKeon, Secretary.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Children's Progressive Lycum No. 1 was organized April, 1867. The average attendance is one hundred and twenty-five. Meets every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, in John A. Andrew Hall, corner of Essex and Chalmers streets. D. N. Ford, Conductor; A. Danforth, Assistant Conductor; Mary Ann Sanborn, Guardian; Sarah Hartson, Assistant Guardian; W. A. Dunklee, Treasurer; M. T. Dole, Secretary.

NEW YORK.—The Children's Progressive Lycum holds its regular sessions every Sunday, at 10 A. M., at Apollo Hall, corner of 28th street and Broadway. Officers: L. A. Wilder, Conductor and Treasurer; J. A. Cozono, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. H. J. Cozono, Guardian; Miss Addie Fletcher, Assistant Guardian; E. C. Townsend, Corresponding Secretary; L. A. Jones, Recording Secretary; Master Harry Warren, Postmaster.

CLEVELAND CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCUM.—Organized by A. J. Davis, Jan. 14, 1868. Meetings every Sunday at Temperance Hall, 1st Superior street. Average membership, 80. Officers: T. Lees, Conductor; C. T. Macken, Assistant Conductor; Sarah J. Fife, Guardian; Thalia Dunlap, Assistant Guardian; W. H. Price, Jr., Musical Director; Mr. Crechler, Watchman; G. G. Wiley, Treasurer; W. W. Van Driver, Secretary; Jno. Madden, Librarian; Lewis Gleason, Recorder.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—The Spiritualists' Sunday School and Lycum was organized by G. W. Kates, November, 1871. Average membership, 50. Meets every Sunday in Thomas's Hall, at 6 o'clock A. M. Officers: J. A. Pitman, Conductor; Mrs. L. A. Chandler, Guardian; T. H. Britt, Jr., Musical Director; Miss Lizzie Keyser, Treasurer; G. W. Kates, Secretary.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The Children's Progressive Lycum was organized three years ago with about fifteen children. Mr. W. F. Peck was the first Conductor. It now numbers about eighty members. Meets every Sunday at 10 A. M., at Constitution Hall. Noah Swartz, Conductor; Miss Lydia Baily, Guardian; Mr. Chandler and Mrs. Angel, Guards; Mrs. Bain, Treasurer; Eleanor Morse, Secretary.

CRUEL FRIVOLOUSITY.—"Wife, have you heard about neighbor Jones getting shot?" "Why, bless my stars, no! How did he get shot?" "He bought them, my dear."

What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, and but once in a man's life? The letter M.

Spiritual Phenomena.

(From "Banner of Light.")

SPIRITUALISM EXAMINED.

Remarkable Interview with the Celebrated Spiritual Medium, Charles H. Foster. How do You Account for all this? Strange and Startling.

It may be as well to state here as at any other time or place, that this paper is not the property of any church, creed, party or combination of men having for its object the running in a groove to furnish long pillars for those who cannot bear jolting. Instead, it is a free, bold, independent newspaper, willing to stand on all its character, industry and disposition. No single subscriber—no combination of readers—no aggregate of our entire subscription list, broad and far-reaching thought, can own, or direct, or control our columns against that disposition which springs from inborn convictions. This journal exists only to itself in the interest of truth, and if any person thinks that by becoming a buyer or reader of a subscriber to this paper, he acquires the right to dictate to us what we shall examine, whom we shall interview, or what we may print, he as greatly overstates his prerogatives as he little understands the duty of a thorough journalist, whose paper he would make truthful and reliable.

So is it that in pursuing our investigations of those phenomena born of far greater intelligence than is given to minds while on earth, we shall go right on, no matter how many old readers or personal friends object, and that *other* secular papers give the results of investigations, and that the political press of the country cannot afford to investigate spiritual phenomena—that other editors dare not tell all they see and know of this matter—and that we are establishing a bad precedent in the endeavor to lift the press out of religious society into liberalism.

The society of the present age is not so pure or so holy as to be sacred, and whoever is afraid to search for truth—to inquire into reports, and to do simple justice to all men, is unfit to lead, and not qualified to follow.

We have our experiments have been unusually interesting. Hundreds of letters have been received by us. We have received and forwarded several answers highly satisfactory to the parties interested, and have much other test matter in hand. Thursday evening, May 27th, we visited the rooms of Charles H. Foster, No. 19 West 22d street, in search of light. Mr. Foster is widely celebrated as a spirit medium, and we believe he has no superior in the world. Personally he is a courteous, high-toned, polished gentleman, against whom no scandal can be uttered with truth. His life is even, temperate and studious. He is a fine-looking man, about thirty-five years of age, we should judge. There is nothing mysterious about him. He is a man any one would be proud to call a brother, and he lives in such a manner as to keep the body and mind healthy and ready for any emergency.

In company with a friend we called, and for the first time entered his rooms, at half-past eight P. M. He occupied a small, furnished first floor, and a large, unfurnished room faces the street, while a back parlor or reception room, back of his office, but with doors to the two rooms that can be thrown into one, furnishes a resting place for those who may be waiting. On entering, we found several ladies and gentlemen ahead of us. While they were chatting with Mr. Foster and one another, we asked for a sitting, which was at once promised. A lady who was present when we entered the room, proposed to sit at the table also. Mr. Foster took a seat at the end of a round, mahogany center table in the center of the room, his back to the window, which was open so we could see and hear persons passing by on the street a few yards from where we sat. To our right sat Mr. Foster; opposite of us, the friend who went with us; to our left, the strange "I don't believe in it." Soon as we were seated, Mr. Foster said:

"I don't believe in it. I just know it. I won't believe anything if I see it, but go on. I am willing to be humbugged, and I want you to know that I shan't be taken in, no matter what you do. So you may go ahead as fast as you can."

To this saucy, ill-bred, impudent, unlady-like remark, Mr. Foster, with rare dignity, replied:

"Madam, if you will excuse us, we will proceed with our work, and you do not remain, surely, unless you are humbugged, and others will not be annoyed. Good-evening, madam."

The lady, with a few friends, sallied out of the room. Half an hour later, she sent a note of apology for her insulting rudeness, and begged permission to return, but we believe her request was denied. The door leading to the back parlor was open, and persons passing in and out of the room while the examination was going on, the door of the back parlor was open, and persons passing in and out of the room while the examination was going on, the door of the back parlor was open, and persons passing in and out of the room while the examination was going on.

"We will now see who will come to us this evening. The room is full of spirits who have never been here before. I feel their influences, new, strange and powerful. They have known of your coming. Please write on those small slips of paper—a name on each slip. Be careful that I do not see the name you write. Then fold the slips as close as you can, throw them, mix them together, so none of us can tell from the looks, which is which, and we will proceed."

On the table were a dozen slips of common writing paper, and he kept tearing them off, as a doctor would tear papers in which to put Davy's powders for a patient. On these slips we wrote the following names, one name on each paper:

"Salmon P. Chase."
"Charles Lobdell."
"My Mother."
"Molly Starks."
"Dugald D. Cameron."

We folded these slips of paper (an inch wide, and about three inches long) into the closest possible compass, so the were not over the twelfth of an inch in width—shook the lot together and threw them from our hand on the table. While we were doing this he was talking with our companion, who was seated at the table. When we were ready Mr. Foster took up the several papers and asked:

"Who did you ask for? Please name one, and I will see if that spirit be present."

We asked for Salmon P. Chase. He then took the bits of papers in his fingers, one at a time, and pressed them against his forehead as a girl would a piece of ribbon, threw down two or three of them, retained one for his forehead a few seconds, and said:

"Ah! Chief Justice Chase is present. He wishes to communicate with you; he will control my hand to write for you with a pencil! This is really remarkable. The room is filled with spirits, and they come trooping in to see you. Chief Justice Chase stands close by you, between us. William H. Seward is at your right, leaning over your shoulder. There are so many spirits here, that I can hardly count them."

He threw down the piece of paper he had held to his forehead. We unfolded it to find that it was the one on which we had written "Salmon P. Chase." He took a pencil, and his hand went with a rapid, nervous, unsteady motion, unlike anything natural, and this is the result:

"Pomero! You are doing well to look after this matter; for it will be to you far more than you yet realize. You have powerful friends working for you; those who help you on in your good work, and those who will guide you safely through life. I like, thank God, and return to you my testimony for immortality. Seward comes with me. He is also standing by your side."

Mr. Foster resumed, turning his head from time to time, now to one side, then to the other, and listening as if for whispers from invisible persons. Said he:

"The influences are remarkably strong here to night, and wonderfully harmonious. It is delicious to feel such quiet peace and rest; and such gentle, loving influences as come to you. Ah, here comes your mother, her face wreathed in smiles. She is leading by the hand her sister—your aunt. She tells me to say that she loves you, oh! so much, and that she watches over you all the time, and that you help to her happiness. Your aunt is also happy."

"What is the name of my aunt?"

"Will the spirit please tell me the name of her sister?"

"But my mother had no sister named Adeline."

"How is it, spirit? Will you please tell?"

"Yes, your mother says you had an Aunt Adeline—that she died, or was born into the real life, before you were born to earth-life."

"[This was news to us, and we have written to know if it be true. M. M. P.]

"Will you ask my mother to give you her name—her maiden name?"

"Will the spirit please tell her name before she was married?"

"Yes, yes, I hear. 'Allen—Albina—oh! Orlina Rebecca White. Is that correct?"

"It is."

"Will you now please tell me if I have any other relatives who are present in spirit and in spirit form, discernible here to-night?"

"Yes. Please call over the alphabet, beginning at the first letter, and then I can get in communication with them."

We did as requested, and began:

"A, B, C, D, E."

"Stop! You have two aunts. Nearest to you, on the right, smiling so sweetly, she looks at you, is your mother's sister—Emily—Emily—Johns—Johns—yes, I understand—Aunt Emily—Johns—yes, I hear. Another aunt, your mother's sister—El—Elvira—yes, Aunt Elvira—Elvira Baker. Yes, yes! I hear, I hear, I hear! There is a young woman with them; she is your cousin—Cousin Emily Baker!"

"How will I know it is my Cousin Emily?"

"Are you fresh *rapport* with the spirits that you can hear them—understand them?"

"Yes, they talk with me, Cousin Emily! What shall I say to your cousin that he will know it is I, indeed?"

"Yes, yes, I hear, I hear. She says: 'Tell me, Uncle Sam, that I often go back to our old home and to that spring on the hillside, on the edge of the wood above our home—to that dear old spring, the cool waters of which were so grateful to me, as for weeks I was insensible to so much, and water was my only nourishment.'"

"Will Cousin Emily tell you or tell me of what disease she died?"

"Will you please tell? She does not know what was the name of the disease. Her lungs gave way, her brain—she faded away—she did not die, but was translated, so to speak."

"I understand him in the other life?"

"Yes, Uncle Sam Baker is here also—he is with the group. They are talking and laughing together about your natural inquisitiveness. Your Uncle Sam is here—close by you now. He is larger, a little, than you are, and says he will talk with you—will answer questions by raps, which he will give himself."

"Well, Uncle Sam, I am glad to know you are doing well. Do you go a hunting for deer and wolves as much as you did on Seeley Creek when I was a little boy?"

"The response was one loud rap that fairly made the table jingle. It meant *no*, and seemed to say in addition that we were a very impudent nephew to ask, or to suppose that a man could or would go prowling about the woods, days at a time, away from home, with a muzzle-loading rifle, two great dogs and a pipe, as Uncle Sam Baker did in his lifetime, when hunting was the same pastime to him that it was to Daniel Boone. He need not have replied so vigorously, for he was a good marksman, and knew when to hunt and how to find game."

"Do you write poetry, or compose verses as you used to?"

"The reply was three distinct, polite raps on the table, meaning yes, as if there were sense in the last question. To this life Uncle Sam Baker wrote raps of poetry, some of which was published in the *Edmund* (N. Y. Gazette), when W. C. Rhodes was editor, away back so long ago that it makes us feel half-headed to think of it. And it was the best poetry, for—better than three-fourths of the best now written. But it was a great deal then as now. People thought a farmer and sort of pumpkins, and, and, and, brains, above slicing put his head out of the window to ask to be heard, they pelted him with stones, stuck up their noses and said—'Humbug!'"

We asked several questions, all of which were correctly answered, and thus obtained no little information, pleasant, if not important. Afterward Mr. Foster, the medium, said:

"There is another spirit here on the arm of your aunt. As yet she cannot speak to you, but says she will, to prove how much she loved and loves you as a friend, and will produce her initials in blood on the back of my hand, underneath or in the skin."

The medium here held out his hand, which was white and well shaped. Gradually came the form of letters, as in blood, of a fiery red color. Just under the cuticle, till there stood in bold, dark, black letters—volans on one's temple, disordered the head with a feverish pain, the letters of the best now written. But it was a great deal then as now. People thought a farmer and sort of pumpkins, and, and, and, brains, above slicing put his head out of the window to ask to be heard, they pelted him with stones, stuck up their noses and said—'Humbug!'"

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 Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

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Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DUNSMORE.

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Progress, is making its way wherever the best literature is appreciated and the English language is read. The issue more than redeems the high promise of the first number, and leaves little room for improvement in this inflexible Quarterly. Hereafter no Spiritualist's Library

the best thought of the age, will find it necessary to do this work. Here are some brief extracts from elaborate reviews that have appeared:

CRITICAL OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BRITANN'S JOURNAL is conducted by a veteran journalist. There are few, if any, able writers in America than Dr. Brittan; in the peculiar field to which he has voted himself he has no equal. *National Quarterly* *etc.*

BRITANN'S JOURNAL has the appearance of stability and intellectual permanence. It will strike all eyes and in-

An organ of high character in a literary point of view for the treatment of profound questions in Metaphysics, Psychology, and the great problems of Life, Death

immortality. It will be antagonistic to the material dogmas of the physical sciences of the day, and will embody the philosophy of the Spiritual Arcana. *New Tribune.*

BRITANNIA'S JOURNAL. The Editor is a profound thinker and an author of world-wide reputation. His work is a vast mine of intellectual gold, that will enrich any one who reads it.

It is full of interesting and suggestive matters, whose one accepts or rejects its philosophy. Considering the sloppy and insipid character of much of the spiritual literature, this *Journal* is a much-needed and praiseworthy venture, and deserves success. — *Golden Age*.

BRITANN'S QUARTERLY bears the imprint of a veteran in journalism. Its clear white paper and beautiful typography recommend it at the first glance. Then, as we turn its pages, and look into their contents more deeply, we recognize the presence of a master-hand. *Washington's dry Gazette.*

BRITANN'S JOURNAL. Liberal and catholic in its views, and unbiased and unobscured in its

premiere views, this "spiritualist" magazine gives expression to the best and most matured thought of the ablest writers on the various themes which it discards. Its Editor is one of the very best writers within the range of modern spiritual literature. His writings, conclusions exhibit none of the too common condition that highly stimulated and productive field, but they ex-

The gold of thought cannot be gilded to any greater degree of brilliancy, neither can the pure life of the Christian be painted above its pristine hue, thus we creditable to the genius of its founder. We wish for Britain's enterprise a pleasant constituency and a prosperous future. *St. Mark's, N. York, N. Y., 1870.*

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(continued)

Mrs. C. A. SHERWIN, Townsend Centre, Mass.
Mrs. ADDIE M. STEVENS, Inspirational, Claremont, N. H.
Mrs. R. K. STODDARD will lecture on Spiritualism.

ship of her son, deWitt C. Hough, wherever desired.
 Permanent address, 26 North 12th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. J. W. Hough, 1210 1/2 Locust st., Providence,
 R. I., during June. Will answer calls to lecture week even-
 ings in the vicinity of Sunday appointments. Address, un-
 der 100 North 12th st., Lynn, Mass.
 JOHN BROWN SMITH, 312 North Tenth street, Philadel-
 phia.
 Mrs. CARIE A. SCOTT, Inspirational speaker, 10 Chap-
 man street, Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. L. A. F. SWAIN, Inspirational, Union Lakes,
 Minn.
 Dr. H. E. SICKLE, Greenwald, Mich.

Mrs. JULIA A. STARKEY, trance, corner 4th and Market streets, Camden, N. J.
 Mrs. M. E. B. SAWYER, 123 Dorchester avenue, South Boston, Mass.
 ABRAHAM SMITH, Esq., Inspirational, Sturgis, Mich.
 Mrs. MARY LANSTON STRONG, 70 Jefferson street, Dayton, O.
 Mrs. ALMIRA W. SMITH, 55 Cumberland street, Portland, Me.
 OLIVER SAWYER, Inspirational, Royalston, Mass.

ALBERT STEGEMAN, Anacapa, Ariz.
MRS. FANNIE DAVIS SMITH, Brandon, Vt.
MRS. H. T. STEARNS, trancor, Corry, Pa., box 742.
MRS. P. W. STEPHENS, trancor, 4th st., Sacramento, Cal.
AUSTEN E. SIMMONS, Woodstock, Vt.
ALBERT E. STANLEY, Leicester, Vt.
DR. O. CLARK SPRAGUE, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. P. M. STOWE, San José, Cal.
 MISS J. M. STOWE, New York, speaker, Noyes, Conn.
 DR. J. D. SEELY will lecture on the Science of the Soul
 at any distance not over 100 miles from home. - Address,
 100 West 10th St., New York, N. Y.
 MRS. H. M. SHAW, trace speaker, Joliet, Will Co., Ill.
 HENRY STRACH, Davenport, Mich.
 MRS. J. C. SHAW, trace speaker, Boston, Mass.
 MISS (ORAL) A. KAPPA, care Messrs. Redpath & Fall
 No. 30 Broadfield street, Boston, Mass.
 MISS J. C. SHAW, trace speaker, inspirational speaker, 131
 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O.
 MISS M. S. TOWSE, trace address during July and Aug-
 ust, trace address, will speak in Springfield, Mass.
 during September; in Philadelphia during October and No-
 vember.
 MISS T. T. THOMAS, inspirational, 2 1st street, Charle-
 stown, Mass.
 MISS ABIE W. TANNER, Bangor, Me.
 THOMAS, M. D., Pennville, Ind.
 MISS ROBERT TIMMONS, Mexico, Andrian Co., Mo.
 MISS E. T. TOLSON, trace speaker, Providence, R. I.
 BESS, Toledo, Charlotte, Mich.
 T. H. W. TOLSON, Natick, Mass.
 MISS T. T. TOLSON, trace speaker, Natick, Mass.
 MRS. E. R. T. TRIGO, Old City, Penn.
 SILAS NEWTON WALKER, A. M., Pennville, N. Y.
 MISS W. W. WALKER, trace speaker, box 382,
 N. FRANK WHITE will speak in Chicago, Ill., during
 June. Applications for week evenings made in advance
 will be received. Address as above; address during
 July, Seymour, Conn.
 JAMES WHEELER, Littlefield, N. Y.
 E. S. WILSON, trace speaker, N. Y.
 E. S. WHEELER, Nyack, N. Y.
 MISS W. W. WHITE, trace speaker, Rock Grove City, Iowa.
 MISS AGUSTA WHITING, inspirational, Albion,
 Mich.
 W. W. WINSLOW, Batavia, Ill.
 H. M. WORTMAN, Buffalo, N. Y., box 1454.
 MISS S. L. WARNER, Appleton, Wis., box 11
 111 Superior street, Appleton, Wis.
 PROF. E. WHITPLE, Clyde, O.

WARREN WOODSON, trance speaker, HASTINGS, N. Y.
MRS. MARY J. WILCOXSON, Chicago, Ill., care of Religio-Philosophical Journal.
JOHN B. WOLFE, 516 Pearl street, New York, will lecture on reform subjects within easy distances of New York.
MARY J. WESTWORTH, Newport, Me., box 40.
WARREN WIGHT, Inspirational, Waterloo, N. Y.
MARCEUS R. K. WRIGHT, Middleville, Mich., box 11.
N. M. WRIGHT, Inspirational speaker, will answer calls to lecture in the New England States. Address, Boston.

Mass., care Banner of Light.
 Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, 45 Broad st., New York.
 DANIEL WHITE, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
 Mrs. MARY E. WITHEE, Marlboro', Mass., box 532.
 Mrs. SOPHIA WOODS, trance speaker, Burlington, Vt.,
 care Col. S. S. Brown.

WILLIAM HOW WILLIAMS, Aidm., Orleans Co., N. Y.
ELIJAH WOODWORTH, Inspirational, Leslie, Mich.
A. C. and MRS. ELIZA C. WOODRUFF, Eagle Harbor,
N. Y.
E. WHEELER, semi-trance and Inspirational, Utica, N. Y.
DR. E. B. WHELOCK, Pleasanton, Kan.
ASA WARREN, Waterloo, Iowa.

Mrs. N. J. WILLIS, 94 Windsor st., Cambridgeport, Mass.
A. A. WHEELOCK, New York City.
Geo. C. WAITE, Palmyra, Me.
Mrs. JULIETTE YEAW, Northboro', Mass.
Mrs. FANNIE T. YOUNG, Centre Strafford, N. H., care
Dr. H. C. Colburn.

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son, Secretary; J. W. Watkins, Treasurer.

Passed to Spirit-Life:
From Blghampton, N. Y., on the evening of the 5th inst.,
Orpha Cummings, at the advanced age of 50 years, lacking
2 months.
At the age of 12 years she joined the Baptist Church, and

continued in full membership till the day of her departure. About eight years ago she became interested in the beautiful and ever-glorious truths of Spiritualism, and accepted them as the faith of the New Dispensation; and continued a warm and firm believer as long as she continued in the earth form.

In becoming a Spiritualist, she felt that she surrendered no part of her religion, but added to it. She felt that this new addition was what was needed to complete the old, and to make it more practical for to-day, and that, properly understood, it leads to a truer and higher usefulness in this life by breaking down all barriers of Sectarianism and uniting the great family of man into closer bonds of sympathy.

pathy and love. She was conscious of possessing mediumistic powers, and just before she left the form, she saw, by her clairvoyant vision, the spirit of her grandson, Elliott H. Brown, a noble young man, who passed to the spirit world some fourteen months since, and exclaimed, "Oh, that I had the strength to tell you all I see!"

From Seabrook, N. H., Monday, June 9th, Mr. Franklin Bagley, aged 69 years.

Brother Bagley has been for some years a firm and consistent Spiritualist. His Spiritualism was practical, just what he could live in his daily life, and consisted of doing the right, as he saw and felt it, by mortals here, as well as by the immortals that so cheered his life to its close. His last days were days of great suffering, yet he complained not.

But winter, ready for the welcome summons, took out
 loved ones gone before, calling him to his and their home
 in spirit-life, while he could say at any and all times
 "I am ready to go." His spiritual faith failed him not at the
 last, proving it equally good to die by as to live by. So he
 has lived and so he has passed on, while those that he has
 left behind for a little time may feel sad at their loss, yet

checked by his presence, still they may ever feel to say of him, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and all may breathe a prayer of peace to his memory, and those that shall come after may call him blessed. Funeral service by the writer, - I. P. GREENLAF.

From Plymouth, Mass., Mrs. Abigail Burbank, aged 77 years.

...Banner of Light has been like a true friend, and as such
has she greeted it in her lonely hours; and as it stood by her
bedside a few hours previous to her passing away, she ex-
claimed, "Oh, the beautiful flowers I see!" and as her
spiritual sight gazed upon the beauties of her spirit-home
she exclaimed, "What a Beautiful Gate Air!" and with

From the village of Bouckville, N. Y., May 19th, Oliver Curtis, aged 63 years and 4 months.

Bro. Curtis was one of our pioneer workers, ever faithful and earnest in the upbuilding of Spiritualism, both by precept and example. He had a large acquaintance, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. The funeral services—to a large concourse of friends in the Methodist Church of that place—were conducted by

From Amesbury, Mass., June 16th, Josephine W., youngest child of George W. and Elizabeth Bartlett, aged 5 years 8 months and 5 days.

She will be missed by us, but we know she is not dead. "I am he that liveth, and was dead: and behold, am alive forevermore."—Rev. 1: 18.

G. W. B.

[Notices sent us for insertion in this department will be charged at the rate of twenty cents per line for every line.]

Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 28, 1891.
 Dear Banner of Light—The following is from the minutes of a meeting held this day:
Resolved, That notice be published in the Banner of Light and Religious-Philosophical Journal that the Central Association of Spiritualists of Louisiana has not endorsed any Spiritual medium.

C. H. SILLIMAN, *Secretary*.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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