

THE BETTER WAY

AN ADVOCATE OF SPIRITUALISM AS A SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

VOLUME 10.

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NUMBER 7.

THE BETTER WAY.

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A. F. MELCHERS EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

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DESPITE starvation staring them in the face, many of the Russian peasantry decline Count Tolstoi's bounty, because they believe him to be an autocrat. Is it a wonder that the Czar is an autocrat?

RUMOR has it that the Czar of Russia is planning the re-establishment of serfdom. Such an attempt would indicate that the obliteration of the Romanoff dynasty, which has so long cursed Russia and its millions of people, was approaching its end, and an end by violence also. The twentieth century promises to be an unmerciful age for tyrants, both civil and ecclesiastical.

REVEREND COOK, the noisy, explodes a Cakistia dynamite free-cracker against the position of the quiet, logical, convincing Dr. Lyman Abbott and his "Christianity and Evolution." But noise and fuss and bluster of the Cook variety would not disturb a hair upon Dr. Abbott's head or irritate its bell spots. The whole pack of heresy-hunters will soon give voice and then Dr. Abbott will find himself in excellent company among the large number awaiting trial before ecclesiastical tribunals.

TO ELECT United States Senators by popular vote is a sentiment that has been gaining favor for some years past, and is now to be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution. It seems to us a better way of representing the heart of the people, though it is also believed that the Legislature chosen by the people of a State are better judges in this matter, as it becomes a question of ability and not sentiment when choosing men to represent the highest legislative body in the land. But as the majority seem to favor it, it will probably be carried.

SPEAKING of genius as an enigma, J. F. Nesbit of the "London Times," in his work "The Inanity of Genius," wonders by what fatality a small number of individuals find themselves born to pre-eminence in every successive generation—manifesting in the peasant as in the peer, among savage tribes as among men of letters, and quite independently of the much-vanished advantages of education. Others besides Mr. Nesbit have asked that question, but it never has been answered satisfactorily until Spiritualism revealed the true cause of genius, and which is mediumship.

A CASE of dementia in New York recently, caused by undue mental indulgence, again gives us reason to say, that because a weak-minded or susceptible person may become "cranky" on Spiritualism, it is no more to be accepted as a criterion of the Spiritual Science than is religious mania to be accepted as a criterion of Christianity, or love sickness made a standard of judgment for astronomy. People who are ever ready to judge a cause by the first shadow that comes into their path, should remember that beyond every shadow is sunlight, but which can not be seen while in the shadow—of prejudice.

A BOSTON "Herald" man called on a slate-writing medium in the bean-baking metropolis, and by his own admission in the report asked questions of "spirits" that had no existence. Bent upon finding fraud or upon deceiving the spirits with such questions, he obtained points enough from fraudulent spirits—like attracting like—to write up a two-column expose of the medium. Now he smiles in the belief that Spiritualism has been "killed," but he will feel like kicking himself some day when he finds that the laugh has been very much against him.

RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER, a member of the American Psychical Society, at their last meeting said he had been long familiar with the traditions of the

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THE exaltation from earth to the spirit existence of Spurgeon, the English preacher, removes a noted and acknowledged force, not alone from the English but from the whole civilized world. In spite of his creed—for he was a narrow Calvinist in theology—he was a practical human helper, full of sympathy, and his whole life a blossoming of love. In our civil struggles, while the English masses were against the Union and for its foes, Spurgeon was loyal to our cause, for his heart beat in sympathy with liberty for man, as man, and against human slavery. He was to the pulpit the Henry Ward Beecher of England, though not as broad in his faith. He resembled more John Bright and each was a great force in his distinctive field of action. His work will continue, as we believe, still impregnated with his spirit.

SPIRITUALISM did not hail its approach with any noise or ostentation. It came with the quiet approach of evening tide, and so it continues to move silently through the world. It adds recruits to its ranks constantly and never loses any except by death. All are welcome to its fold, but none are urged to remain, or even solicited to investigate. Every soul that is desirous to know whether there is a future life—and what soul is not—will seek the fountain of this information through its own impulse. And honest seekers need not despair of finding it if consistent. "Seek and thou shalt find; knock and it shall be opened unto thee" is as applicable to-day as it was centuries ago, and perhaps more so, because there are more avenues opened, and may have been intended as an admonition for this age.

As the multitude of churches in Boston, Mass., with their able pulpits, advocates of an old faith, can not keep "The Hub" in a decent civil condition through their moral teachings, their clergy are turning the pulpit guns upon civil affairs and their legal representatives, the officials. They have seemed to drop the theological as not practical enough for a mixed society, and are giving voice to some stirring accusations and appeals. Our Cincinnati brethren of the Churches are, with some outside Evangelist help, spreading honey on their orthodox bread and butter and publicly praising those whose good works as sinners will, according to Churchly creeds and teachings, add to their future torments. We congratulate the Churches and their orthodox teachers on this practical modification of their creeds. We always rejoice when a fellow-being discards a wrong life for a true and virtuous one.

M. LE ROUX writer in "Fortnightly Review" that during the last ten years the criminal type has entered on a new phase. Before that date the assassin was generally a man in the vigor of his strength and manhood; he had tasted life in all its forms. Such were Tropmann, Prado, Eyraud, Pranzini. Nowdays it is the youth of barely twenty who murders. The jury-men hesitate to condemn him on account of his youth, although they are horrified at his cold-blooded ferocity, and at the absence of moral sense which he displays. Since frequenting the haunts of misery and vice in Paris, he says, he has observed gutter-children by the hundred who are only waiting their opportunity to become assassins.—The same has been noticed in this country, and from which would seem that whatever murderous tendency is in the human family, manifests itself at an earlier age than formerly, and too, dies out earlier. If consistent it may finally be outgrown at so early an age that murders will cease altogether, and the tendency be regarded as an evil that

has to be conquered in childhood as willfulness now is curbed in what may still be called infancy.

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MORE HERESY.

THE Rev. Mr. Aked, a Baptist clergyman of Liverpool, Eng., has been delivering a sermon upon the doctrine of the everlasting conscious punishment of a human soul. The "Christian World" thus reports him:

"Some of the wisest men every century have shouted it with indignation, and the reason and conscience of humanity revolts from it." The most impressive part of the address was the final appeal to the reason and conscience of mankind. The strain of listening had become painful and the preacher relieved it by relating a story of Clay and Calhoun, two rival orators of the American Senate of years ago. Calhoun, on the course of his speech, had said that at one time he was Clay's master. Clay, in reply, drew himself up to his full height, pointed with quivering finger at his great antagonist, said, "Be my master" in tones of intense scorn, and then thundered forth, "Sir, I would not own him for my slave!" Amid breathless silence Mr. Aked said, "And believe me, if there were such an infernal, implacable monster as these preachers here said, so far from endorsing him above my heart and worshipping him as good, may the consequences be what they will in this world or in the world to come, that I say distinctly of such a God, that I would not own him for my slave!"

Come, come! This is getting monotonous. The Presbyterians have their "Dr. Briggs; the Congregationalists Dr. Abbott; the Methodists a pretty free-spoken evangelical council, and now the Baptist brethren must needs try Brother Aked for heresy, or the orthodoxy of that popular Church will be called in question. Our Episcopalian friends have also a pretty large contract on hand, but they do not seem to be in haste about it. We are resigned, with just enough of sympathy to keep us alert to every movement.

THE BIBLE AND SPIRITUALISM.

Each police station in New York City is said to contain from fifty to sixty bibles—being the accumulations of gifts at various periods—but only taken down from the shelves once a year to be dusted. If police gazettes provoked no more desire to be read than the bible, it would be a winter of discontent for publishers. But it seems some minds can not be awakened to active or continuous reasoning except through sensational reading matter and thus prove to an extent that "what is, is right." Of course, individually, we all have an innate impulse to elevate our brother man to a higher standard of thinking, but it must not be done by condemning him or robbing him of the only matter that can evoke his intellectual powers into action. Forbidden fruit generally proves the sweetest. Sensational reading matter is often a substitute for drink in sensual natures, and of two evils, the former is the least. While intemperance deadens the mental faculties to all intellectual effort or spiritual activity, sensational reading matter keeps them alive

with promise of growth and development for higher aims and desires. Nearly every mind seems to need a sort of primitive awakening. Children need the ideal and youth the romantic or sentimental. Many minds never feel the first impulse to action until quite matured. Such are the big children of society, and juvenile stories or love-tales have no attraction for them. They need something compatible with their mortal experience, and the sensational news of the day becomes food for them.

While the bible contains food for babes if accepted literally, it will puzzle the mature thinker when he begins to study it as a book of metaphors; and we are inclined to think that that is its mission. A little knowledge make men discard it, for they have outgrown their taste for its primary mission, but have not yet developed their mental faculties for philosophic reasoning. Spiritualism has enhanced the value of the bible in many respects, for it has explained the phenomena therein recorded and made many other passages relating to it, that were shrouded in darkness, clear to our conception. Should not we, then, who have passed this primitive period of thinking, be thankful that we do not need sensational reading matter to nurse our mental or soul cravings? Spiritualism certainly has proved a better way to many, and it therefore becomes us to analyze everything with due consideration and not condemn until we have found the true causes of that which exists. When the causes or motives for an effect prove selfish or unspiritual, it is time enough to undertake a reform; and these are often sensed without effort if we permit our intuitions to remain freed from prepossession or assumption.

That there is much in the current literature that is to be condemned on account of the unspiritual motives that brought it into existence, is not to be denied. But we too know that there are purient fanatics who swing to the other extreme in reforms, which should be avoided by Spiritualists, both in principle and practice. Our reforms must be rationally based and not radically urged, whatever the issue. Truth lies in the central current of all movements, and he who is in most harmony with himself is in best accord with the kernel of all reforms and truths extant. Let us be true to this, for it is our mission to unearth spiritual causes as it is that of the scientists to find material causes. But if we stop to combat effects only, we may, like ancient library-burners, destroy something valuable that will give cause for future regret. Let Spiritualism be constructive and not destructive, and among other things, prove the bible to be but a link in the chain of evidences that Spiritualism is not new or modern, but always has existed and is the religion and science of man—that it is God's revival once more manifest in the world.

A MENACE AND A DANGER.

One of the greatest curses of this progressive age is the inheritance or the education of individuals, in their youth, to think and believe that which is taught them upon any subject, must needs be all the truth touching that subject. This education becomes a compress upon the brain and heart, manacles upon free-thought and unprejudiced investigation, and a great ruling negative upon the nature.

If evolutionary progress discloses some new law, force, or method, and asks investigation in order to its acceptance that it may take its proper place in natural, mental, or moral philosophy; its proper place in physics or psychology, all the old "grannies" and bucolic defenders of the old, the conservative, the humdrum, immediately give voice in unison against it. "We were not so taught!" "It must be false, because it is new, and contrary to the generally received verdict of the world!"—meaning thereby an old, dead world of thought, science, philosophy, and religion.

Spiritualism as a truth, both philosophically and phenomenally, has had to encounter this, its greatest obstacle to rapid progress. And it progresses in spite of it. It must push its way until it has supplanted ignorance and superstition, and all superstitious reverence for the old. Scientists and religionists of

brains and culture are finding the necessary courage to investigate and to publicly speak the truth touching their findings. Our free system of civil education in the public schools has been laying broad and deep the foundation for freer thought, observation, and opinion in our youth of both sexes.

As an active agency for the emancipation of intellect and heart from old creedal absurdities and mythological teachings, the public school system of the United States takes the lead. The Romish Church would destroy the system tomorrow if it had the power. It is compassing every possible method to destroy its efficiency, and has been so doing for years. But it will fail, even though it has the quasi support of many leading religionists of other sects. Protestantism, in New England, founded the public school system for the perpetuity of republican institutions. It was a move, a check-mate to Romanism, which is nothing if not absolute, supreme, in all matters over the individual conscience and life. In religious matters the Papacy is best represented by Russian imperialism in civil matters, only the Czar is an infant in power compared with the Papal system, which fetters the mind with prohibitory chains in order, through the ignorance of the masses, to keep their consciences and lives subject to a more that imperial will.

Papacy attacks the school system by denying the right of the State to put a "King James" translation of the Bible into the schools; by demanding its quota of Romish teachers; and by the further demand that the public money, devoted to civil education, shall be so divided that parochial schools, supervised by priests and taught by nuns, shall receive their full quota according to a census of sects. The demand is backed by the threat of a solid Romish vote, which shall elect law-makers, and frame laws in conformity with the wishes of that star-chamber of religious tyranny, the Romish Propaganda. When our Protestant friends awake to the full design of this raid upon the school system, they may be led to take a broader and more patriotic view of the situation, and concede that the world does move in all its departments, and that absolute safety to the republic, and freedom of conscience and religion for themselves, does not lie in the line of worshipping the old, or of demanding special rights and privileges for their own sects.

CLOSING LECTURE OF DR. ABBOTT.

With the closing lecture of Dr. Lyman Abbott in Boston, reported, in synopsis, in the "Daily Globe" of the 28th ult., a series of presentations of theological propositions have been given which have been unknown to the Church in all its history. Judged by its past history, its present creeds and teachings, and the manifest animus of the Church as disclosed in its attacks upon the outspoken thinkers and reformers among its various sects, the lectures of Dr. Abbott will precipitate the contest which every intelligent and observing mind has declared to be unavoidable. If evolution be true, as a law and procedure of the universe of matter and mind, then oppositions, antagonisms, the sharp clashings of mental forces representing the old and the new are inevitable, and should be welcomed. Only the human heart should be kept free from bitterness and unbrotherliness.

Among the leading points presented by Dr. Abbott, in his last lecture, are the following:

"Religion is more than theology. God is in this world. My aim has been not to make Christians evolutionists, but to show evolutionists that they can be Christians. The Christian faith must be stated in the language of the nineteenth century. We often wonder that the Catholic Church still expresses its faith in a dead language, and in the ideas and forms of the sixteenth century. The Christian religion was either given in completed and perfect form to man, or else it was planted as a seed that was to grow in the race. If it was planted a seed, then it could not have been intended that it should grow four centuries and then stop—finding its perfect expression in the Nicene creed. God, manifest in the unity of the material universe, is also manifest in the unity of

the spiritual world. Events lead to other events in the spiritual as in the material world. He has been disclosing Himself in both realms through the ages. He is self-revealing. He is more manifest in some persons than in others. He has been expressing His righteousness in the righteousness of men. He could not thus have expressed Himself if man had not been a free, moral agent. I can not tell you why some are more susceptible to divine influence than others, any more than I can tell you why one soil is more fruitful than another. In fullness of time God, who had hitherto spoken to man through men, expressed Himself more fully in a human life.

"I do not know all the mysteries of Christ's relations to the Infinite. What Christ is to man or to the race depends upon the answers to the two greatest questions of all time, viz.: What is man? Who is God? If the Christian Church had spent one-half the time in discussing the problem, how man could get on, that it has spent in debating whether man was descended from Adam or not, it would be a greater power for good in the world than it is now. What I become depends as much upon me as upon God."

"To the question, What is man in his future possibilities? Christ furnishes the answer, but not in details. If we ask Christ how to conduct our family relations, or how to vote, or how to conduct mercantile business, he gives no answer because he was never married; never cast a vote; never engaged in commerce or trade. And yet he was the model of such men as Peter Cooper, Amos Lawrence, and Gladstone. He is a unique figure in all history, the one perfect type of manhood. He answers the question, 'Who is God?' The Roman conception of God as a great, imperial Czar, made of Christ an ambassador. But man can neither love nor worship God by proxy. I believe that God in *propheta persona* entered human life in Christ Jesus. Of the three great historical religions of the world ethical culture gave us China; mysticism gave us India; and Christianity has given us Europe. Sometimes I have heard orthodox folks say, 'Christ is God,' but in the New Testament that expression is never used without being qualified as 'God manifest in the flesh,' or some similar modification.

"Christ is not the culmination of Christianity. He calls himself the door, and what is a door for, if not to let you through to something on the other side? There is not a single epithet applied to Christ in the New Testament that is not also applied to his followers. Christianity is an evolution, a growing life that began in Bethlehem, and will be consummated we know not where or when. Permit me to sum up by giving you a few definitions:

"*Inspiration*: The touch of God on the soul of man, as universal as the race, but reaching its highest mark in the prophets.

"*Revelation*: An unveiling, but the veil is on man's face, not on God's.

"*Incarnation*: The indwelling of God in one man, that all men may come to him.

"*Atonement*: The re-uniting of man with God.

"*Sacrifice*: The shame which love feels for the sin of the loved one.

"*Repentance*: Sorrow and shame for wrong-doing.

"*Redemption*: Not the recovery of a previous state of innocence, but a great process of education and development."

Of the foreign nations and colonies Mexico has appropriated the largest sum for the World's Fair, the same being \$750,000. Next comes Japan with \$640,000, and followed by Brazil with \$400,000; France, \$400,000; Germany, \$214,000; Austria, \$150,000; Great Britain, Ecuador, and Peru with \$125,000 each, and Guatemala \$120,000. The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, respectively \$100,000. There are fourteen others with sums ranging from \$50,000 down to \$5,000, and thirty-one others to hear from who have assigned their intention to participate. Among the latter are Russia, China, Persia, Spain, Turkey, Siam, Egypt, various British and Dutch provinces and several South American States.

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THE BIBLE AND SPIRITUALISM.

Each police station in New York City is said to contain from fifty to sixty bibles—being the accumulations of gifts at various periods—but only taken down from the shelves once a year to be dusted. If police gazettes provoked no more desire to be read than the bible, it would be a winter of discontent for publishers. But it seems some minds can not be awakened to active or continuous reasoning except through sensational reading matter and thus prove to an extent that "what is, is right." Of course, individually, we all have an innate impulse to elevate our brother man to a higher standard of thinking, but it must not be done by condemning him or robbing him of the only matter that can evoke his intellectual powers into action. Forbidden fruit generally proves the sweetest. Sensational reading matter is often a substitute for drink in sensual natures, and of two evils, the former is the least. While intemperance deadens the mental faculties to all intellectual effort or spiritual activity, sensational reading matter keeps them alive

with promise of growth and development for higher aims and desires. Nearly every mind seems to need a sort of primitive awakening. Children need the ideal and youth the romantic or sentimental. Many minds never feel the first impulse to action until quite matured. Such are the big children of society, and juvenile stories or love-tales have no attraction for them. They need something compatible with their mortal experience, and the sensational news of the day becomes food for them.

While the bible contains food for babes if accepted literally, it will puzzle the mature thinker when he begins to study it as a book of metaphors; and we are inclined to think that that is its mission. A little knowledge make men discard it, for they have outgrown their taste for its primary mission, but have not yet developed their mental faculties for philosophic reasoning. Spiritualism has enhanced the value of the bible in many respects, for it has explained the phenomena therein recorded and made many other passages relating to it, that were shrouded in darkness, clear to our conception. Should not we, then, who have passed this primitive period of thinking, be thankful that we do not need sensational reading matter to nurse our mental or soul cravings? Spiritualism certainly has proved a better way to many, and it therefore becomes us to analyze everything with due consideration and not condemn until we have found the true causes of that which exists. When the causes or motives for an effect prove selfish or unspiritual, it is time enough to undertake a reform—and these are often sensed without effort if we permit our intuitions to remain freed from prepossession or assumption.

That there is much in the current literature that is to be condemned on account of the unspiritual motives that brought it into existence, is not to be denied. But we too know that there are prurient fancies who swing to the other extreme in reforms, which should be avoided by Spiritualists, both in principle and practice. Our reforms must be rationally based and not radically urged, whatever the issue. Truth lies in the central current of all movements, and he who is in most harmony with himself is in best accord with the kernel of all reforms and truths extant. Let us be true to this, for it is our mission to unearth spiritual causes as it is that of the scientists to find material causes. But if we stop to combat effects only, we may, like ancient library-burners, destroy something valuable that will give cause for future regret. Let Spiritualism be constructive and not destructive, and among other things, prove the bible to be but a link in the chain of evidences that Spiritualism is not new or modern, but always has existed and is the religion and science of man—that it is God's revival once more manifest in the world.

A MENACE AND A DANGER.

One of the greatest curses of this progressive age is the inheritance or the education of individuals, in their youth, to think and believe that which is taught them upon any subject, must needs be all the truth touching that subject. This education becomes a compress upon the brain and heart, manacles upon free thought and unprejudiced investigation, and a great ruling negative upon the nature.

If evolutionary progress discloses some new law, force, or method, and asks investigation in order to its acceptance that it may take its proper place in natural, mental, or moral philosophy; its proper place in physics or psychology, all the old "grannies" and bucolic defenders of the old, the conservative, the humdrum, immediately give voice in unison against it. "We were not so taught!" "It must be false, because it is new, and contrary to the generally received verdict of the world!"—meaning thereby an old, dead world of thought, science, philosophy, and religion.

Spiritualism as a truth, both philosophically and phenomenally, has had to encounter this, its greatest obstacle to rapid progress. And it progresses in spite of it. It must push its way until it has supplanted ignorance and superstition, and all superstitious reverence for the old. Scientists and religionists of

brains and culture are finding the necessary courage to investigate and to publicly speak the truth touching their findings. Our free system of civil education in the public schools has been laying broad and deep the foundation for freer thought, observation, and opinion in our youth of both sexes.

As an active agency for the emancipation of intellect and heart from old creedal absurdities and mythological teachings, the public school system of the United States takes the lead. The Romish Church would destroy the system tomorrow if it had the power. It is compassing every possible method to destroy its efficiency, and has been so doing for years. But it will fail, even though it has the quasi support of many leading religionists of other sects. Protestantism, in New England, founded the public school system for the perpetuity of republican institutions. It was a move, a check-mate to Romanism, which is nothing if not absolute, supreme, in all matters over the individual conscience and life. In religious matters the Papacy is best represented by Russian imperialism in civil matters, only the Czar is an infant in power compared with the Papal system, which fetters the mind with prohibitory chains in order, through the ignorance of the masses, to keep their consciences and lives subject to a more that imperial will.

Papacy attacks the school system by denying the right of the State to put a "King James" translation of the Bible into the schools; by demanding its quota of Romish teachers; and by the further demand that the public money, devoted to civil education, shall be so divided that parochial schools, supervised by priests and taught by nuns, shall receive their full quota according to a census of sects. The demand is backed by the threat of a solid Romish vote, which shall elect law-makers, and frame laws in conformity with the wishes of that star-chamber of religious tyranny, the Romish Propaganda. When our Protestant friends awake to the full design of this raid upon the school system, they may be led to take a broader and more patriotic view of the situation, and concede that the world does move in all its departments, and that absolute safety to the republic, and freedom of conscience and religion for themselves, does not lie in the line of worshipping the old, or of demanding special rights and privileges for their own sects.

CLOSING LECTURE OF DR. ABBOTT.

With the closing lecture of Dr. Lyman Abbott in Boston, reported, in synopsis, in the "Daily Globe" of the 28th ult., a series of presentations of theological propositions have been given which have been unknown to the Church in all its history. Judged by its past history, its present creeds and teachings, and the manifest animus of the Church as disclosed in its attacks upon the outspoken thinkers and reformers among its various sects, the lectures of Dr. Abbott will precipitate the contest which every intelligent and observing mind has declared to be unavoidable. If evolution be true, as a law and procedure of the universe of matter and mind, then oppositions, antagonisms, the sharp clashing of mental forces representing the old and the new are inevitable, and should be welcomed. Only the human heart should be kept free from bitterness and unbrotherliness.

Among the leading points presented by Dr. Abbott, in his last lecture, are the following:

"Religion is more than theology. God is in His world. My aim has been not to make Christians evolutionists, but to show evolutionists that they can be Christians. The Christian faith must be stated in the language of the nineteenth century. We often wonder that the Catholic Church still expresses its faith in a dead language, and in the ideas and forms of the sixteenth century. The Christian religion was either given in completed and perfect form to man, or else it was planted as a seed that was to grow in the race. If it was planted a seed, then it could not have been intended that it should grow four centuries and then stop—finding its perfect expression in the Nicene creed. God, manifest in the unity of the material universe, is also manifest in the unity of

the spiritual world. Events and to other events in the spiritual as in the material world. He has been disclosing Himself in both realms through the ages. He is self-revealing. He is more manifest in some persons than in others. He has been expressing His righteousness in the righteousness of men. He could not thus have expressed Himself if man had not been a free, moral agent. I can not tell you why some are more susceptible to divine influence than others, any more than I can tell you why one soil is more fruitful than another. In fullness of time God, who had hitherto spoken to man through men, expressed Himself more fully in a human life.

"I do not know all the mysteries of Christ's relations to the Infinite. What Christ is to man or to the race depends upon the answers to the two greatest questions of all time, viz.: What is man? Who is God? If the Christian Church had spent one-half the time in discussing the problem, how man could get on, that it has spent in debating whether man was descended from Adam or not, it would be a greater power for good in the world than it is now. What I become depends as much upon me as upon God."

"To the question, What is man in his future possibilities? Christ furnishes the answer, but not in details. If we ask Christ how to conduct our family relations, or how to vote, or how to conduct mercantile business, he gives no answer because he was never married; never cast a vote; never engaged in commerce or trade. And yet he was the model of such men as Peter Cooper, Amos Lawrence, and Gladstone. He is a unique figure in all history, the one perfect type of manhood. He answers the question, 'Who is God?' The Roman conception of God as a great, imperial Czar, made of Christ an ambassador. But man can neither love nor worship God by proxy. I believe that God in propria persona entered human life in Christ Jesus. Of the three great historical religions of the world ethical culture gave us China; mysticism gave us India, and Christianity has given us Europe. Sometimes I have heard orthodox folks say, 'Christ is God,' but in the New Testament that expression is never used without being qualified as 'God manifest in the flesh,' or some similar modification.

"Christ is not the culmination of Christianity. He calls himself the door, and what is a door for, if not to let you through to something on the other side? There is not a single epithet applied to Christ in the New Testament that is not also applied to his followers. Christianity is an evolution, a growing life that began in Bethlehem, and will be consummated we know not where or when. Permit me to sum up by giving you a few definitions:

"*Inspiration*: The touch of God on the soul of man, as universal as the race, but reaching its highest mark in the prophets.

"*Revelation*: An unveiling, but the veil is on man's face, not on God's.

"*Incarnation*: The indwelling of God in one man, that all men may come to him.

"*Monism*: The re-uniting of man with God.

"*Sacrifice*: The shame which love feels for the sin of the loved one.

"*Repentance*: Sorrow and shame for wrong-doing.

"*Redemption*: Not the recovery of a previous state of innocence, but a great process of education and development."

Of the foreign nations and colonies Mexico has appropriated the largest sum for the World's Fair, the same being \$750,000. Next comes Japan with \$640,000, and followed by Brazil with \$600,000; France, \$400,000; Germany, \$214,000; Austria, \$150,000; Great Britain, Ecuador, and Peru with \$125,000 each, and Guatemala \$120,000. The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Columbia, Costa Rica, respectively \$100,000. There are fourteen others with sums ranging from \$30,000 down to \$5,000, and thirty-one others to hear from who have assigned their intention to participate. Among the latter are Russia, China, Persia, Spain, Turkey, Siam, Egypt, various British and Dutch provinces and several South American States.

SPIRITUALISM AND SPIRITUAL GIFTS.

As open letters in answer to a sermon against Spiritualism at East Aurora, N. Y.

The subject announced by one of our Church pastors for the evening of December 15th was "The superiority of Christianity over systems of darkness seeking no darkened rooms or slate writing messages."

One might be led to suppose by reading this notice that some new departure in theology was about to be announced to the world. That the ten commandments written for Moses on tablets of stone or slates, and which have been handed down from generation to generation along the ages with so much care and precision, were to be superseded, and that the spiritual manifestations, which occurred on the mount of transfiguration, under a cloud, and at the tomb of Jesus at early dawn, were to be wiped out from Bible history. In fact in these days of Higher Bible Criticism and of the New Theology one would hardly know what to expect from such an announcement. Therefore, persons who came out with fixed views as to what was to be really treated upon might be way wide the mark.

Other engagements prevented me from gratifying curiosity and being present, but from those who were I learn that Spiritualism was the theme at which a blow was to be dealt and that the subject was handled without gloves. The good pastor read from the writings of some eminent personage, a dear friend of his, who had investigated the subject and found that the manifestations were all frauds and deceptions. That spiritual mediums were dishonestly assuming to possess powers which they did not have, thus deceiving and misleading the people. That Spiritualism was working a great injury in the land. That there is not a particle of truth in its doctrines or the powers claimed for spiritual mediumship. I am informed that the question was put, "What shall be done to stay this tide of Spiritualism which is sweeping over our land? Will it be necessary for us to club them on the head and knock it out of them?"

I understand that the good pastor claimed he had personally made no investigations of the subject, and from his remarks he had evidently read little regarding its philosophy. Now, my good brother, if the charges made are true something should be done at once. Regarding the administration of physical punishment, there is no doubt ample precedent for severe measures, even more severe than you suggest, for in the early centuries of the Christian era the rack, thumb-screw, and the gibbet were applied freely to all dissenters to established Church doctrines, and thousands upon thousands of men and women were burned at the stake as heretics for no greater crimes than you charge against Spiritualists. And thus in those early days harmony and Church unity was preserved. Later on one Bruno announced that the world was round instead of flat, contrary to the established Church belief as then held, and this otherwise good man paid the usual penalty for heresy with his life at the stake. Martin Luther was another heretic, but by some means he escaped the usual punishment, which occurrence resulted in a death-blow to Church unity, and thenceforth Catholics and Protestants contended for supremacy. Michael Servetus ventured to follow the example of Luther and expressed unorthodox ideas, but he was executed therefor at Calvin's command and thus another danger of Church rupture was dispelled for a time.

Later on certain persons appeared to be acted upon by some spirit powers and the cry of witchcraft was heralded from the hilltops. Now it is claimed by some that witchcraft and Spiritualism are near relatives, and if this be true, and if there is no truth in the claims of Spiritualism, then witchcraft must have been founded wholly upon imagination. But he that as it may, it was supposed to interfere with the Church doctrines, and many were punished with death therefor, even in our free America, at the command of Church authorities. Later on honest fishermen, arriving home on the Sabbath after long absence, did meet and kiss their wives on the street of a New England village, and were castigated with a cat-o'-nine-tails, thus vindicating Church ordinances. So you will see that there is ample precedent for even severer punishment than that suggested for Spiritualists. But may I not in the words of St. Paul show you a more excellent way? You perhaps may recall the words of the Great Teacher, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," "love thy neighbor as thyself," "love your enemies," etc. But after investigating we may ascertain that Spiritualists are not our enemies at all, but simply trying to do good to humanity in their own way. Now with a view to ascertaining the bottom facts and of assisting in establishing truth and eradicating error, thus being enabled to assist you in your good work, I have been reading up the case, I have studied their claims and familiarized myself with the leading points of their doctrines. Therefore please allow me to give you the results of my investigations in order that we may work in harmony and be the better enabled to cope with the evil, if so it proves.

These following is said to be large, numbering into the millions in this country alone and are found in every denomination and among the members of every Church. In fact many Churches are overcrowded with such numbers who quietly enjoy their belief visiting mediums secretly or by sittings in their own homes. They believe they are receiving messages of love and encouragement in earth's trials from the dear ones gone before. Of course little is said by such, except to those known to be in sympathy with this belief for fear of censure or ridicule.

Spiritualists have no creed or articles in faith, claiming that such are injurious, inasmuch as creeds are simply the expressions of the beliefs of some predecessor, and when closely followed, tend to cramp and enslave the mind, thus preventing the natural and healthful growth of intellect, necessary for distinguishing between truth and error. Some things there are, however, upon which they are generally agreed. They agree that there is a natural body and a spiritual body and that this earthly life is only a prelude or preparatory school for the eternity which is to follow. That man enters the spirit world in the same mental and moral condition in which he leaves this, retaining all his accumulations of knowledge and experiences, loves, as well as many prejudices. That death so-called, is simply a change of environment, the laying aside of the physical body, thus allowing the soul, clothed in the spiritual body, to take its proper position in the spirit world. That the spirit world includes this world and may include the whole universe, wherein is located the Father's house with many mansions and where each individual spirit gravitates to such sphere and into such society as he or she is fitted to associate with.

That instead of only two conditions in the hereafter, a heaven and a hell, there are as many gradations of character and happiness there as in earth life. That eternal progress is the law there as well as here, and that progress applies to both intellectual and moral growth. That family ties are never permanently broken, and that at some time in the great future, in accordance with God's wise and beneficent laws, our less fortunate brother and sister will be made to see the error of their ways and be drawn toward the spheres of light, where penitent prodigals are ever welcomed by loving angelic spirits who had been permitted to enjoy the spheres above them. It is claimed that their doctrines are in perfect harmony with the teachings and examples of Jesus of Nazareth. That is studying the Bible wherever the teachings of Jesus and the writings of St. Paul do not harmonize; they follow the former rather than the latter, while our orthodox friends lean toward Paul. St. Paul, being a Jew by birth, and a former persecutor of Christians, was well versed in Jewish lore, has so permeated his writings with his former education, and so tinted them with his former materialistic tendencies, that Spiritualists prefer the pure unadulterated doctrines of love and good will to all humanity as taught by the humble Nazarene rather than accept orthodox Pauline theology. When questioned as to what evidences they have to substantiate the truth of their doctrines, I am referred to revelations or communications which the Infinite in His wisdom has provided means to have handed down through the higher intelligences in spirit life, and through mortals on earth whose spiritual and physical natures are properly attained to receive these heavenly messages. Such mortals have been called seers, prophets, and mediums in the various stages of the world's history.

And the claim is put forth that inspiration is governed by the same laws today as during the period of Bible history. That in both sacred and profane history are recorded many communications between mortal man and disembodied spirits. Their leading writers argue that if spirit-communication was common 6,000 years ago and down to the time of Jesus and his disciples, there is no legitimate reason why such communications are not possible to-day. They believe that God's laws governing this universe are unchangeable, the same yesterday, today, and forever, and never have been and never will be superseded.

(To be Continued.)

Written for The Better Way.

RICHMOND REVIEWED.

JAMES O. CLARK.

THE BETTER WAY for January 16th contained an essay by the Hon. A. B. Richmond on "Labor and Capital." Like everything written by Mr. Richmond it is well and thoughtfully expressed, and contains so much that is true and to the point that I hesitate before criticising the following passage, which, from my point of view, conveys a false impression, as regards the basic relations of labor and capital:

"In this country the relationship which exists between capital and labor is so intimate, the obligations so mutual, that neither can live and prosper without the other. Without labor capital would lie dormant, and without capital labor would be idle. Capital wishes to increase and multiply; labor desires employment that it may live. Why, then, should there not be perfect harmony between them?" The foregoing would seem to indicate

that Mr. Richmond is not in touch, or at least in close sympathy with the present reform movement, as crystallized in the People's Party. But thinking and working along the old economic lines which are surely destined to become obsolete. The industrial reformers do not admit that there can be any conflict or imbalance between labor and capital per se, no matter how fierce the strife may be between labor and the oppressive policy of the few who control capital. Our war is not with capital—which is labor's legitimate offspring—but with those who claim the right to own and rule the child that is begotten and born of labor—an ownership and rulership that is based not in equality and justice, but in superior skill and cunning, and therefore one that must be surrendered as labor becomes more intelligent.

Capital, as such, is simply an inanimate quantity, an unthinking, unintelligent result of toil on the part of reasoning beings who morally own it, and who ought and will, in the future, control and utilize it for the common good, instead of permitting political parties and corporations to appropriate and manipulate it for selfish ends.

We hold that this can be done as fast as labor intelligently perceives and wills it, and that labor which is simply human energy engaged in effort to live and to better itself, hence, not dependent on some sharp middleman or "purser" for existence, as Mr. Richmond implies, will thereby be greatly uplifted, honored, stimulated and made more productive, instead of being paralyzed as certain Church and party leaders blindly claim.

Under our present system the few reap the profits, and within certain legally-defined limits control and dictate to the great body of laborers as arbitrarily and absolutely as the old slave lords used to control and dictate to the black chattels they were obliged to care for when old—a degrading feature in marked contrast to the inhumanity of our present industrial despotism, which may, any time, under the influence of caprice or spite, discharge, blacklist and persecute a faithful workman till he becomes an outcast and tramp for the want of a "job."

The proscriptive policy adopted over a year ago by the New York Central Railroad against the Knights of Labor, and through which hundreds if not thousands of the best and most intelligent employees were discharged, is the policy pursued by all other great corporations as far as they can do so with safety to self-interest. That this form of slavery is inevitable under the present system Mr. Richmond unconsciously admits when, investing capital with mind and will, he says: "Without capital labor would be idle. Capital wishes to increase and multiply; labor desires employment that it may live."

The entire spirit and form of human slavery in all ages are tersely stated in that one proposition. It is the old story of the cart before the horse. Civilizations will flourish and decay, and nations rise and fall until the position is reversed—until statesmen, law-makers, and builders shall learn and acknowledge that labor is not dependent on capital, but that capital depends entirely upon labor, not only "that it may live," but even have existence.

The social superstition that the world's workers are to act as rear guards in humanity's march down the ages is the basis of all other superstitions, including priestcraft and the "divine right of kings."

This industrial "gospel" according to saints Sage, Gould, Carnegie, and Rockefeller, and so briefly outlined by our good brother Richmond, plainly implies that the struggle between monopoly and labor is, on the part of the toiler, a matter of life or death, while on the part of the capitalist it is simply one that involves the "wish" of that autocratic individual, to not only preserve his principal, but to "increase and multiply" his interest. And this establishes the best and only possible basis for slavery, one that only needs a carefully and adroitly formulated "slave code," such as corporations are through bribed legislation constantly weaving around us to make our bondage complete.

The fact is we have reached that phase of the industrial agitation where there can be no retreat, and no truce or "harmony between" the two elements until the co-operative or partnership idea prevails, and all parties can say, "our business," instead of one party saying, "please give me a job," while the other coolly and arrogantly answers: "Do you belong to any labor unions? and adds: 'I propose to run my business to suit myself.'"

"Harmony" is utterly out of the question, except where there is genuine reciprocity and mutual recognition of equal rights. Anything short of this is the harmony of hopeless subjection or of death. So long as capital is represented by monopolists and usurers, and labor by wage-workers there can be nothing like equality between them. Labor is necessarily active and can not be idle or passive without ceasing to be labor.

On the other hand capital, under our existing order can, even if idle, live and thrive on usury, and thus enjoy a double advantage over labor, which it must in the end enslave. Of course, there are repeated attempts at lasting treaties between those who do the work and those who

plan and lay out the work and appropriate and distribute the proceeds. Nevertheless it is inevitable that those who own and control the purse which labor alone can feed and fill will through the craving instinct and appetite of "individualism" retain the lion's share of the community fund and this involves a corresponding surplus of power and social position at the command of a few who must by an irresistible law of economic gravity become masters of the situation and in the end control both supply and demand. Some of them may be kind masters, "just and even generous to their dependents," for every man is dependent who barely lives on wages paid him by an individual or corporation, that can discharge him at will, but, nevertheless, they are masters, and must, like all human masters, as a rule, abuse their power.

Our industrial disease has nearly had its "run," and there is no radical, lasting cure, except co-operation, or profit sharing, such as Gladstone so earnestly emphasized in a recent speech. And this idea, which has already obtained a foothold in portions of Europe and in several of the British colonies, has no logical limit short of the absolute ownership, control and utilization by labor and of all the capital it earns. This will simply be the breathing into labor that "breath of life" by which it is to become a "living soul."

This—and which no amount of economic sophistry and political dilly-dallying, or flattery and flattery, or even physical force, can long postpone—will do away with the present relation of master and slave between the individual members of society, for society, as a whole, will then be master, and capital its obedient and ever industrious and profitable servant.

To show that Mr. Richmond's heart is right, and that he is an unconscious prophet of the coming era, I quote the following from the same essay:

"Labor in this country is a great power. It moves and supports the nation; it is the nerve-vital force of our body politic. It thinks as well as executes. It is the life blood that runs through all the veins and arteries of our political system, and when the laboring men of this country duly appreciate their power and learn to use that power in a proper manner, they will rule this country, not by mob violence; not by the torch of the incendiary; not by a lawless disregard of others' rights, and an appeal to arms; but by a just and proper exercise of their right as free-thinking men at the ballot-box."

We endorse every word of this, and salute the author as one who is with us in spirit already, and sooner or later will be with us in the understanding also.

Mr. Richmond's simile of the "old-fashioned clock," to which he likens our existing industrial system, propelled and regulated by a pendulum, whose motive power inhered in a couple of idle, dead weights, subject, of course, to periodical "strikes" of greater or less duration, is more fitting, perhaps, than he imagined or intended as representative of a system upon which the finger of fate has written "passing away," and I can safely assure him that we propose to supplant the old concern with one in which "dead weights" are uncalled for, and whose machinery will be kept in motion by the "mainspring" of just and equitable distribution—a mainspring that will outlive time-pieces, and even time itself.

Grant's Pass, Ore.

VICARIOUS ATONEMENT AND INTemperance.

E. W. GOULD.

Among the many causes of crime, immorality, and degradation in this country it is not difficult to trace them indirectly, if not directly, to one or both of the above named causes. At first thought this may be considered a presumptuous declaration, but before denying the truth of it let us examine the facts for a moment. In the first count—vicarious atonement—we may look for a large catalogue of the crimes committed in all orthodox or Trinitarian communities, and why should it not be expected?

Train a child from its infancy to believe all its acts of disobedience, immorality, and crime can be forgiven, blotted out, by a single act of faith at any period of its life, the tendency of human nature to procrastination is such that comparatively few care to exercise that faith while they have a life time of unrestricted pleasure before them. As those coming in at the eleventh hour are equally acceptable if the orthodox teachings are true. Most of the crimes incident to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, intemperance, can be traced directly to the teachings of that cruel, unnatural doctrine of vicarious atonement, the sacrifice of an innocent victim for the crimes of the guilty.

As this faith in no way mitigates the sufferings incident to lives spent in dissipation and crime, it would seem that those engaged in promulgating the doctrine were in a degree morally responsible for the result. Of all the causes of suffering to man and beast that which arises from the use of intoxicating beverages seems the principal and no sacrifice is too great to overcome it.

But such is the weakness of human nature and the exhilarating effects of intoxicants, no argument or law is sufficient to prevent its inordinate use. And while its devotees are aware of the demoralizing effects, resulting in suffering

and crime, a belief in the doctrine of vicarious atonement must necessarily encourage a hope and stimulate an appetite the victim has no longer the power to overcome. By substituting the law of moral responsibility as taught by Spiritualists, might we not expect a great reformation in this growing evil as well as in many others of less damaging effects?

Since the introduction of Modern Spiritualism forty-three years ago great results have been accomplished through the influence of disembodied spirits, and far greater results are promised in the future through the same agency. Coupled with this, science and education are contributing largely to develop the possibilities of the human mind and the better means of promoting human happiness and the advancement of the race.

History records brilliant achievements in the long past in civilization and in the arts. But from the lack of a more spiritual development, a higher conception of the duties and the possibilities of man, which the world did not seem ready for, many centuries were allowed to lapse before the present propitious era dawned.

In answer to the question that is often asked, "What has Spiritualism done or what does it propose to do to advance the cause of humanity and correct the errors of the past that the Trinitarian Churches of to-day are not doing?" Spiritualists occupy a proud and a suggestive position. They can refer with humble pride to what has been accomplished in less than fifty years through spirit influence in answer to that question, as compared with what has been done in the last 1,500 years, under the Christian dispensation as to what they propose to do in the near future.

I trust that among the many needed reforms that the one involving the obnoxious doctrine of vicarious atonement will receive the first consideration, as it undoubtedly is the most prolific cause of all others in encouraging and perpetuating crime and immorality. In this effort there can be no doubt of spirit aid and advice.

Another and a much-needed reform largely attributable to the first is that of temperance, to which I have before referred. In this, too, we shall not only have the influence of our friends on the spirit side of life, but we have the co-operation and sympathy of the Church, the C. W. T. U., numerous auxiliary associations, and thousands of philanthropic citizens to assist in carrying forward this great reform movement.

The phenomenal success of the spiritualistic phenomena in the last forty-three years has been so marked that it is possible some of our best and most enthusiastic Spiritualists have accepted the theory that spirits from the other side of life have assumed the entire management and responsibility of the cause on this side, and hence may be expected to inaugurate and direct in all efforts to reform and advance the spiritual philosophy. If there are such, a moment's reflection would seem sufficient to convince them of their error. To be sure, the simple rap aroused the world as soon as it was known to be intelligent spirit manifestation. But from that time to the present most of the advance can be traced to conditions made by individuals through spirit influences and for the direct benefit of such individuals. Our spirit friends will always meet us half way when suitable conditions are provided, but it devolves upon us to make the conditions.

Perhaps it is not strange that enthusiastic and confiding Spiritualists should attribute the wonderful change, brought about within the last forty-three years, entirely to the direct agency of disembodied spirits. To such persons a continuation of the same influences will be expected in setting in motion and carrying forward any and all great measures of reform in society, and for promoting the spread and the perfection of the doctrines of Spiritualism.

While we owe much to spirits on the other side of life, we have no right to ignore our own capabilities or shirk responsibilities that circumstances have made us masters of, in the expectation that our spirit friends would come to our relief by doing for us what we ought to do for ourselves. But it is not alone to spiritual influences we are indebted for the changes, for the advance, for the liberal thought of to-day.

The last half century has developed many potent agencies in science, in education, in theology, in free-thought, and in moral reforms, all of which combine to show the possibilities of the human mind and confirm the theory of Darwin, Huxley, Emerson, and many other prominent scientists, as well as from undoubted testimony from the spirit side of life.

If the spiritual theory of evolution is accepted it must be admitted that the time is rapidly approaching when more pronounced advance in civilization, in moral reforms, in the arts and sciences, in more liberal thought, and a corresponding spirit of nature and responsibility will ensue, and in the absence of the millennium of the Church, philanthropic Spiritualists of the day will be expected in the front rank of progress and reform, assisted by the spirit world instead of remaining incog, waiting to be led into the fields that are already white with the harvest by spirit guides.

MAGNETISM.

Question—Does magnetism go to a distance?

Oh, yes. Magnetism is the physical part of will-power. Magnetism belongs to the body, while the will is in the soul. There are various electric currents which travel through the earth, and whatever emanates from your mind (and mind is the creation of all things) falls in with its like and journeys on doing its work. So that when angry, the angry mind meets its currents, and falling in with the forces at work, not only strikes the object against which it is directed, but like the wind, bends and breaks all the objects it meets. So should you be angry, just as long as your anger lasts you help to supply this anger current, which affects mankind as it goes, and ultimately the consequences return to you more or less as you have been affected for the minds afflicted return in kind or in equally disagreeable sensations, which find you out.

In the matter of personal magnetism, a current can not be conveyed unless the two magnetisms have previously been in contact, and then when a current has been established the positive can send it along, while in the mind-power or will, which is the superior. Mind can be influenced without there having been any previous intercourse between the two persons. It is the power of mind with which an author influences to humor, pathos or passion, or rouses to action a community that has never seen him. Words are living, which in the act of writing—the writing, you must remember, is only the expression of the thought—become living realities, either good or bad, which are launched from mind to mind-world, and never die again. This accounts for the world generally being in a frame of mind to receive a striking book. While the author thought and wrote, the thoughts traveled and influenced the people, so that when they were read in printed form, hundreds confessed to having very similar thoughts, but had not the courage to express them. This applies to truth; whatever is true, or science, which is truth, convinces.

The law of being, the law of life, and all pertaining to life, has been existing since life began; it is only man who is just beginning to find out laws which are older than the hills; and as he discovers he launches his discovery. And if his conclusions are truth or of truth partially, he convinces, because you are but another expression of truth, science, or life, as you choose to designate it.

Whenever you get those feelings of dissatisfaction, be assured a mind or minds are distressing you, sending out at ill-will or suspicion, and shut them off instantly. Most of the sickness among sensitives is the outward visible sign of contact with mind-poison. Mind poisons the blood, and in 100 years hence your world will have mind doctors, who will be enabled through the strength of their mind, gained by purity of life and thought, to cast out the devils of disease and pain without external aids of passes, etc.

Disease is the revenge of mind upon body, and many a one is afflicted with sickness unto death through fear, suspicion, evil-thinking or evil-speaking. Oftentimes the object of public admiration is stricken with sickness through private envy. These envious arrows are the cruel poison darts, and every sickness is the outward effect of the different state of the mind. A man who makes worldly gain his business, political or any such concentrated personal cares his life is subject to Bright's disease of the kidneys. The cure for this is soul-culture or utter self-forgetfulness. Toothache, loss of hair, etc., is the revenge of anxiety preying upon the nerves. A jolly temperament may lose hair, but seldom suffers pain.

Cure the mind, the spirit. When any suffer, inquire into hopes, fears, past losses, troubles, and future plans—apply mind cure to the desires which are not spiritual. Cure a man of his ambition, which is centered in self-love and his kidneys will be cured. The sphere does not limit ambition; a tiny cup is just as full as a tub; and the man who digs in a coal mine may be as anxiously ambitious as a king.—A Medium in "Harbinger of Light."

There is said to be a stone in Texas about twenty feet in diameter with such wonderful magnetic power that it will draw a hammer or an axe to its surface even when placed ten to fifteen feet away on the ground.

St. Thomas, a Danish station in the West Indies, is again inviting annexation by the United States and attracting attention accordingly. In 1867 our government negotiated with Denmark the cession of the island for a stated sum, but the Senate failed to ratify the treaty and thus lost an opportunity which is now regretted, as the increase of our navy, the extension of our trade and the prospect of opening the Nicaragua Canal, make it imperative that we should have a naval station and coaling depot in that region. Germany is also anxious to obtain it, and two bids will undoubtedly make the shrewd old Dane add fifty per cent. to the first bid. But it may be cheap even at that considering the value it will be to us in the future.



any style, to
 miss measure,
 for Ladies,
 Men and Chil-
 dren. Garments
 guaranteed to
 fit perfectly
 without trying
 on. Address
MOODY & CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

Women's Department.

Written for The Better Way.

Speed On the Soul to Heaven.

WILLIAM RICHMOND.

If you were starting on a long long journey

And having friends near

To say farewell and witness your embarking

What would you wish to hear?

Would you desire that, with distracting well

legs

"They cling and pray you stay"

Although they know the going and the passing

Were planned for many a day

Would it appear the pang of separation

If they should all declare

No draught of pleasure would by them be taken

While you were elsewhere?

But that each have the joyful lamentation

Would sound to call you back

They would not sing, nor laugh, nor join in

joyance

But mourn, and mourn, and slack

Your soul would sigh, and every day of absence

For heavy on your heart

The proud and the pleasure of the journey

Would every where depart

What would it count if most exultant land

scapes

Were spread before your eyes?

You could not see their beauty for vision

of home-hurt miseries

The riches of the wondrous far-off country

Would be ungarnered all

Because, farthest, you must be so eschewed

By self-love's hungry call

Oh how much better that the friends in waiting

Bid you God speed, and say

"We will await as of the good things left us

The while you are away.

We will not tamish. Think of us as thriving

Constant in love and true

If illness seize you, or mischance befall you

"Why—we will come to you!"

You could depart. Peace, like a white-robed an-

gel

Keeping you company.

Calm free and heartsome growing enriching

By what you hear and see.

So should it be when through death's gate of

silence

Those dear to us depart—

Vex not their souls! Breathe a pleasant future

With great love in your heart.

Written for The Better Way.

CHURCH OR NON-PROHIBITION

RULE—WHICH?

MYRA F. FAINE, No. 2.

Let it be remembered that woman has

never been considered anything but an

appendage to man—not even the possessor

of a soul of her own till within

the last two hundred years, when a com-

pany of men gathered together for the

purpose of revising that infallible book

of God, and after a long and heated

discussion pro and con, finally concluded

that it was barely possible that woman

might possess a soul and, with a proper

amount of humiliation and degradation

and penance, God might be prevailed

upon to order St. Peter to leave the

door of heaven just a little way open so

that a few of these new-found souls of

women might slip in.

With becoming humility woman ac-

cepted the situation, just as she has al-

ways been doing, on the plan of "thank-

ful for small favors," but there has al-

ways been a Bishop Vincent or a Dr.

Buckley to stand guard and push her

back into the place God had designed

her for, whenever it began to look at all

as if she might gain an upright position

and dare to stand by the side of man.

When it came evident that the souls

of women drank in the spiritual teach-

ings and assimilated their lives more in

accordance with infinite love, which be-

gan to be accepted in the religious world

as the true God element, then they be-

gan to say—it is not in soul that she is

lacking but in brain. Her head is not

as large as man's, so, of course, her

brain is not as large and she never can

know as much as man. God made her

inferior, she always will be inferior, in

the nature of things she must be in-

ferior.

For argument's sake let us admit that

God inspired the Bible. It was written

by men, has been revised by men over

and over again, it has always been in-

terpreted by men. They were the only ones

educated to teach the word whereby all

must be saved.

Women have been allowed to go and

listen to man's interpretation of it, and

have been regaled every little while with

a learned discourse on "Wives submit

yourselves unto your own husbands, 'tis

unto the Lord." "If you would learn

anything, ask your husbands." "Let

your women keep silence in the Church-

es, for it is a shame for a woman to

speak," etc., etc.

If any lone woman, whose soul was

struggling up toward the light, dared

express a doubt or ask a question in re-

gard to the mercy or the justice of such

a God as she heard preached about, she

was told with long-drawn breath and

sanctimonious accent, that "great is the

mystery of godliness"—she could never

expect or hope to know in this world,

but she would understand in the next

all that was necessary for her to know:

she ought to be very thankful for the

privilege of a chance to be saved at all.

The generations which have been born

of mothers held in such mental and spir-

itual slavery, have been educated and

passed on, transmitting to their children

the same narrow thoughts and going to

the same Bible for justification of their

ideas. Whenever a man, like Thomas

Paine, dared come out and give to the

world a different view of God and claim

the whole world as his Church, what a

hue and cry it made. Inside! inside! a

very innocent word, but made by the in-

terpretation and use made of it, to mean

everything that could be conceived of that

was bad. The thinker and questioner

was a skeptic, the doubter and reasoner

was an infidel and just as sure to be

demonstrated eternally as he was to exist.

Woman realizing the slight hold she

had anyway and fearing that the same

power that gave her even that might be

moved to withdraw it should she prove

refractory, in silence closed her eyes and

ears and waited. In accordance with the

unjust position she was holding in the

religious world was her position in the

social and political world, and all three

positions are simply those that man has

dolled out to her and taught her with

great bombast that God intended her for.

Is it strange that she is slow in finding

her way out of this darkness into the

light of God's love and mercy and good-

ness? But the wheels of progress once

set in motion by the laws of evolution

keep ever turning, and since the days of

Thomas Paine their revolutions have

brought to the surface a Lucretia Mott,

an Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a Susan B.

Anthony, a Mary A. Livermore, and to-

day scores of other noble women who

have proven beyond a question that if

their heads are not as large, the grey

matter of their brains is of finer texture

and as capable of evolving thought and

solving problems of national as well as

secular importance as are their brothers.

Many of those women to-day are going

to that same Bible, by whose teachings

they were so long held in slavery, to

prove that God made woman as well as

man, and that God recognizes their souls

and has no special regard for sex. As

that is an accommodating book, no one

ever looked there in vain, no matter what

he wished to prove. But nothing so

soon and so thoroughly educates the hu-

man mind out of superstitious fear of

God and his commands, as a thorough

study of his infallible word.

That has been the trouble with women.

They have not studied it for themselves,

they have taken the preachers' word for

it. All they need is a removal of fear of

God and man, and then the spiritual in-

stinct, which has lain dormant, will lead

them into a just sense of the moral obli-

gations of each individual soul, and they

will strike for freedom from the shackles

which have bound them in the past.

This will broaden their views on all sub-

jects, for they are yet narrow, but fast

growing. When, in the continued rev-

olutions of the wheel, woman finds herself

recognized as an individual entity, own-

ing herself body and soul, she will see

that the temperance question, like all

other questions, resolves itself simply

into the one of cause and effect.

She will have it in her power to cease

the propagation of idiots, criminals, and

drunkards. When children cease to be

conceived and born in drunkenness, the

demand for stimulants will cease. When

the demand ceases, the manufacture will

cease, and the temperance question will

be settled for all time. Reformations

never yet came through prohibitory

laws. Education and spiritual unfold-

ment will continue to lift humanity into

greater freedom, and with freedom

comes the necessary light to use it.

The liquor power has obtained its di-

mensions through ignorance and false

education, and I have tried to show you

that the Church power is what has held

the people in ignorance. Its dogmas

and doctrines of atonement and belief

have riveted the chain of fear, and a

shaking off of individual responsibility

onto another who "has paid it all" has,

as a natural effect of a natural cause,

made cowards of the race. Not more

laws or more stringent ones, but greater

liberty is what the world needs, and

more—the responsibility of every in-

dividual soul, whether man or woman, to

"work out its own salvation" and to use

the light that the philosophy of life, with

truth and science is setting upon the

hills of thought and reason, as the

guiding star on the pathway of unfold-

ment.

Written for The Better Way.

A Grand Life-Way Picture.

FOR YOUNG READERS.

Be our life-ways transcendent to goodness in-

cline.

Be our feelings unselfish—our thoughts all di-

vine.

Our resolves high and noble—our motives ne'er

mean.

Our impulses all tender—our tempers serene.

Be our wisdom to love—with no folly to hate.

Thus aggrandize our souls with life's richest

estate!

With such conduct all good—aspirations all

pure.

We'll have virtues for treasures that ever en-

dure.

R. T. LOCKWOOD.

Written for The Better Way.

TO THE CHILDREN.

MRS. R. S. LILLIE.

I want to tell the children who read

THE BETTER WAY (and I think the old-

er ones will be interested as well). Dur-

ing December it was our privilege to

have as a guest in our home Mr. Willard

J. Hull, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Hull is

this season, for the first time, devoting

his entire time to the lecture platform of

Spiritualism, which takes him neces-

sarily away from his family which consists

of a wife and four girls, ranging in age

from eleven to fifteen years. The girls

made up their minds, as their papa was

to be away so much of the time, that they

would do something for self-improvement

which would be pleasing to him. So they

concluded to edit a paper once a

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

The "Review of Reviews" translates a very interesting article on the domestic and social position of women from the "Deutsche Rundschau," by Prof. C. Arendt. His pictures of the domestic and social life of Chinese women are the result of personal observation in the country, supplemented by the study of Chinese literature; but, it must be understood, it is of North China in particular that he writes, and he goes into great detail in describing the marriage customs. Woman's lot in China can not be called an enviable one. As soon as she makes her appearance in the world she is received with less joy than if she had been a son, yet the affection of the Chinese for their children is, on the whole, one of their favorable characteristics, and the little daughter does not come to much harm during the first few years of her life. Till she is about twelve years old she has much the same freedom as her brother, though she must, at the same time, undergo some training in the duties of housekeeping and in fine needle work. Her mental training is, however, greatly neglected. If we follow the Chinese girl further on her way through life we see her in sad and friendless circumstances. At the age of twelve she is banished from society, to become, as the Chinese put it, "the young girl who sits in the house," and to look forward to the day when she will be given to a husband whom she in all probability has never seen before. The marriage customs and ceremonies are very curious. When the married pair first enter their own apartments the bridegroom removes with his own hand the red silk veil in which the bride has been enveloped and he sees his wife's face for the first time. They salute each other ceremoniously before they sit down. The other women present then invite the young people to partake of food, and what is the lot of the wife after she takes up her abode in her new home? She must obey her husband and he the mother-in-law; she may not come into contact with men or the outside world; she may not go to public amusements or to the theater, and she can not read. She has to sit alone in her room while her husband entertains his guests, but she may receive her lady friends and return their visits.

The Unitarian Club of New York lately invited Col. Robert Ingersoll to listen to Judge Wright's address on "The Idea of God" and gave him an opportunity to present the positive and negative aspects of his own belief. In opening his remarks he tendered his thanks to the club for having "generosity and sense enough" to invite him to speak. It showed, he said, that there was no fear of a man simply because he did not happen to agree with them. They knew, he said, that he had no religion; not enough to last a minute; none whatever; that is, in the ordinary sense of the word. And yet this body, he laughingly said, had become so nearly civilized that they were willing to hear what he said, and he had become nearly civilized enough to be willing to say what he thought. Passing over his tribute to the great leaders of the Unitarian and Universalist movement, for want of space, permit me to condense into a few lines his religion. What is religion to him? He thinks it is all here in this world and that all our duties are right here to our fellowmen; "that the man that builds a home, marries the girl that he loves, takes good care of her, like the family, stays home at night as a general thing, pays his debts, tries to find out what he can, get all the ideas and beautiful things that his mind will hold, turns a part of his brain into a gallery of fine arts, has a host of statues there and paintings, here, has another niche devoted to music—a magnificent dome filled with winged notes that rise to glory—now the man who does that gets all he can from the great ones dead, swaps all the thoughts he can with the ones that are alive. True to the ideal that he has got here in his brain, he is what I call a religious man, because he makes the world better happier, better. He puts the dimples of joy in the cheeks of the ones he loves and lets the gods run the heaven to suit themselves." That is all the religion he has. It is to make some one happier if he can. He does not mean to take any great trouble about it; if he can do it easily, that, it seems to him, is all there is of real religion. He divides this world into two classes—the cruel and the kind—and thinks a thousand times more of the kind man than he simply does of an intelligent man. Kindness is higher than genius. He thinks more of real human nature than he does of being theologically right, because he can not understand the latter and does not think it worth talking about. "And everyone of you will die and you won't understand it, either, until after you die, at any rate. I do not know what will happen then." He is not anything. There is another ideal and to him it is a beautiful one. He characterizes it as the greatest dream that ever entered into the heart or brain of man—the dream of immortality. "It was born of human affection. It did not come to us from heaven. It was born of the human heart. And, when he who loved kissed the lips of her who was

dead, there came into his heart the dream, 'We may meet again.' Let me tell you that the hope of immortality never came from any religion. That hope has helped to make religions. It has been the great oak around which have climbed the poisonous vines of superstition. That hope of immortality is the great oak." The "Christian Register," the ablest paper of the Unitarian denomination, has the following editorial on Mr. Ingersoll's address, being as fair and strong an appreciation of the justice of his position and remarks as can be had:

There are people who think that Col. Ingersoll has no religion, but a reference to the abstract of his address at the New York Unitarian Club which we publish this week will show that he has, in his philosophy of life, three elements that are stronger in all highly developed religions—namely, hope, charity, and the consciousness of duty. The grim of today which Col. Ingersoll criticizes lacked two of these elements. It had hope for a few but little for the race; charity for the elect, but little for the non-elect, in which the vast majority of mankind was included. Col. Ingersoll has helped to banish superstitions from the mind of man, yet he has not given his hope full rein. The old orthodox was pessimistic and Col. Ingersoll is pessimistic in his own way. He can not solve the problem of evil, suffering, and pain any more than orthodox could solve it. It weakens his faith in the goodness of the universe. Immortality to him is not only a dream, though a very beautiful one. He finds the main elements of his religion, like Abon Ben Adhem, in loving and living for his fellowmen. Col. Ingersoll has broken away from the pessimism of the old orthodox, but he has not entered into the joy of the new trust in God and man. The elements that are most wanting in his conception of religion are the elements of reverence and faith, that reverence which made Emerson devout when most audacious; that faith which shines so beautifully in Whitman's "Eternal Goodness." He declares his respect for Theodore Parker's memory. One of the elements which made Theodore Parker a tremendous power was a sublime belief in God. Col. Ingersoll believes in man. If he had not only Parker's hatred of wrong and his recoil against superstition, but also his faith in God and the triumph of the good, he would be not only a great power to break down the old, but a power to build up the new religion in the community.

The poet laureate, Tennyson, although enjoying a salary as an employee on the civil list, on condition of writing poems on national occasions, has sold his "tribute" to the memory of the late Duke of Clarence to the "Nineteenth Century." It was cabled from London on Sunday and reads as follows:

The bridal garland falls upon the bier. The shadow of a crown that o'er him hung Has vanished in the shadow cast by Death: So princely, tender, truthful, reverent, pure Mourn! That a world-wide Empire mourns with you. That all the thrones are clouded by your loss, Were slender solace. Yet be comforted: For if this earth be ruled by Perfect Love, Then, after His brief range of blameless days The toll of funeral in an Angel car Sounds happier than the merriest marriage bell. The face of Death is toward the Sun of Life, His shadow darkens earth: his true name is "Onward," no discordance in the roll, And march of that Eternal Harmony Where the worlds beat time, tho' faintly heard— Until the great Hereafter mourn in hope.

With reference to Tennyson's poem on the late Duke of Clarence, says the "New York World," England need not have gone further for lines apposite to the occasion, than to those put into Capulet's mouth in Scene five, Act four, of "Romeo and Juliet," viz.:

All things that we ordained festival Turn from their office to black funeral, Our instruments to melancholy bells; Our wedding cheer to a sad burial feast; Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change, Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse, And all things change them to the contrary.

Obituary. Miss Adeline Stevens, aged eighty-four, passed to spirit life from her home at Springfield, Ill., January 24th, in the physical and loving surroundings of her niece, Mrs. F. G. Schmitt. She was a devoted Spiritualist. The "Banner of Light," THE BETTER WAY, and "Progressive Thinker" have been to her welcome guests from their beginning. In all reformatory work she took a deep and abiding interest. The evidences of higher life to her were given to the world, and in her integrity and earnest teachings lifted the world to higher planes of usefulness. The world would be better and happier if there were more of this kind in it. As a citizen she was a friend to the poor and unfortunate. She was loved by all who knew her. In the home she reigned as a queen without a crown, the center of its light, and the soul of its virtue. The funeral services were conducted by Dr. O. K. Carr (by request). Her mortal part was laid to rest by a large concourse of relatives and friends. A FRIEND.

Passed to spirit life January 22d, David R. Cutler, aged seventy-nine years, at his home in Watertown, Mich. A venerable companion survives him, but is sustained in her great loss by the knowledge that the separation is only for a brief season. "With the light of faith in her eyes she exclaimed, 'I shall soon go to him—he will not leave me, I know, nor would he leave us mourn.' Mr. Cutler had been a firm believer in Spiritualism many years, and felt he knew something of the life awaiting him. He leaves six children, all of whom are of our faith, as also are many of his grandchildren. The writer was called upon to give the consolation of Spiritualism January 24th at the residence where relatives and friends assembled to follow the remains to their last resting place. A. E. SHURTEN.

Departed to a higher life, Mrs. Fanny Marsh Thompson at her home in Florence, O., January 9th, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She became a believer in Spiritualism in almost its beginning and was a healing medium of remarkable powers. For many years she devoted herself to this work it may be said without money or price. With all that makes a gentle, charitable, lovable character, she was richly endowed, and a large circle of friends mourn her loss. Mrs. Emma Rood Tuttle gave a song-service with recitation and Hudson Tuttle a discourse, replete with the assurance of Spiritualism alone can give.

Andrew H. Kennedy passed to spirit life on January 21st, from his home in Joplin, Mo., aged sixty-three years. Mr. Kennedy never

hesitated to express his views on Spiritualism whenever opportunity offered. He had many warm friends who will miss him. His aged wife and three children mourn his loss but his wife has comfort in the perfect knowledge of a meeting in spirit life with her husband. Many years previous to his departure he had expressed a desire to have a well known medium conduct the services at the house to spirit life and his wish was granted. Mrs. B. C. Russell conducted the services which were full of hope, love and kindness, to both the living and the departed. May J. C. GAYSON.

Mrs. Olive K. Gould, wife of Prof. H. Day Gould, departed for the higher life January 24th at her home in Cleveland, O. She was a woman of great firmness and decision of character, increasing in her devotion to duty, charitable and sympathetic although apparently strong she was a great sufferer. She could not accept anything on faith and demanded reason for every statement. After years of suffering her spirit freed itself from the weary body. She was buried in a coffin of flowers, the loving tribute of devoted friends. Hudson Tuttle gave the discourse. He first read the following from Mrs. Stanton one of the most devoted mediums of these elements. It had hope for a few but little for the race; charity for the elect, but little for the non-elect, in which the vast majority of mankind was included. Col. Ingersoll has helped to banish superstitions from the mind of man, yet he has not given his hope full rein. The old orthodox was pessimistic and Col. Ingersoll is pessimistic in his own way. He can not solve the problem of evil, suffering, and pain any more than orthodox could solve it. It weakens his faith in the goodness of the universe. Immortality to him is not only a dream, though a very beautiful one. He finds the main elements of his religion, like Abon Ben Adhem, in loving and living for his fellowmen. Col. Ingersoll has broken away from the pessimism of the old orthodox, but he has not entered into the joy of the new trust in God and man. The elements that are most wanting in his conception of religion are the elements of reverence and faith, that reverence which made Emerson devout when most audacious; that faith which shines so beautifully in Whitman's "Eternal Goodness." He declares his respect for Theodore Parker's memory. One of the elements which made Theodore Parker a tremendous power was a sublime belief in God. Col. Ingersoll believes in man. If he had not only Parker's hatred of wrong and his recoil against superstition, but also his faith in God and the triumph of the good, he would be not only a great power to break down the old, but a power to build up the new religion in the community.

I'll meet thee in a morning's clearer light When friendship's golden links are polished white.

Mrs. Rose, another intimate friend, handed the speaker at the last moment the following, which he read and made the text of his discourse:

The living are the only dead.
The dead live, nevertheless to die.
And often when we mourn them dead
They never were so high.

The joys we lose are but forecast
And we shall find them all once more.
We look behind us for the past,
But lo! 'tis all before.

J. C.

Passed to spirit life from his home near the city of San Bernardino, Cal., on the morning of January 21st, in the seventy-third year, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Heap. He was a native of England, an old pioneer of San Bernardino Valley of nearly forty years' standing, and for years the president of the Spiritualist society of this city. The funeral services were held in the hall owned by the Spiritualists, and was very largely attended. The services were conducted by the writer and J. D. Potter in behalf of the Spiritualists, and a short address was made by John Brown, Jr., in behalf of the Society of Pioneers, of which Brother Heap was a member. On Sunday, January 17th, memorial services were held in our hall of the pioneers, read an interesting biographical sketch of the deceased. Brother Heap was an ardent Spiritualist and a faithful and zealous officer of the society. He leaves a large circle of children, grandchildren and friends.

ELLA WILSON MARCHANT.

Departed to a higher life, from the residence of his son, A. A. Pond, Norwalk, O., January 25th, Mr. R. Pond in the 85th year of his age. He was one of the pioneers of Northern Ohio, and always an active, energetic citizen, constantly holding some public office and doing all he could for the public weal. His honesty of doubt kept him out of the Church, yet that did not seem to react against his popularity. For the last thirty years he has been a Spiritualist, and demonstrated that it was not only enough to live by but to die by. The remains were taken to his old home in Rochester, Ohio, where a large number of his friends and neighbors had assembled, in the Baptist Church, and after the discourse by Hudson Tuttle, the remains were reverently placed by the side of those of the companion of his youth, who was taken from him a score of years ago. The closing services were very impressive. As the sexton threw down on the casket a handful of earth, Mr. Tuttle said: "We have brought home the aged patriarch, and with reverent hands deposit this poor shard of his physical body in the bosom of Mother Earth, by the side of the companion who through so many years walked by his side in the sunshine and in the shadow. It is of this, and this alone, we say ashes to ashes and dust to dust. Our father, our neighbor and friend is not here. He has escaped from the broken bars and like the eagle freed, mounting above the clouds, already has begun a higher life in that splendid country where there is no night. He has borne noble, heroically, unflinching y the burdens and responsibilities of this life; pushed his way upward through all the weary days to the summit, and gone down the western slope, until the low, slant rays and the gathering of the purple mist told of the swift coming of the evening. Then he lay down, feeling that the labors of the heated day, the journey over the dusty road was done and he could rest. The harvest was ripe, and the angel, who with inverted torch stands by the portals of life, touched him with his swift flame and he awoke, to find his dear friends with outstretched hands ready to welcome him to the shores of immortal life. * * * With this prayer: May we all be true to our highest ideals, and the angels overhead and protect us all, father and friend from this side of life, we say good-bye."

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