



A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL REFORM, DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION OF HUMANITY IN THIS LIFE, AND A SEARCH FOR THE EVIDENCES OF LIFE BEYOND.

VOL. IX.

{ J. J. OWEN, EDITOR AND MANAGER.
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GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Friendship is the bud of the flower of love.

Laziness is the uniform of the devil's cadets.

Modesty gives an added charm to beauty.

The fire of vanity is fed by the fuel of flattery.

In the empire of thought there are many rulers.

It is difficult to extinguish the fire that folly kindles.

Happy is the man who has the love of a true woman.

A dog shows one virtue that many men lack—gratitude.

He is below himself who is not above an injury.—*Quarles.*

No one can lay himself under obligation to do a wrong thing.

Life is too short to be spent in minding other people's business.

The life of a fop is a farce, played for the amusement of the many.

Gold is either the fortune or the ruin of mankind according to its use.

True love is like a jack-o'-lantern; it is hard to catch and rarely seen.

When honesty is sleeping, let the alarm clock of conscience wake it up.

Men, like linen, are frequently improved by the hot flat iron of adversity.

The prompt performance of duty in the past is the best pledge for future faithfulness.

Opportunity is a beacon light, by which many were piloted to the harbor of success.

A cheerful heart is more to be valued than all the riches of the world without cheerfulness.

Black sorrow and white joy, woven together in the loom of time, make the gray experience of life.

A man's life is, to an observer, a bird's-eye view of the institutions at which he has been educated.

Truth is a pearl that will always be found, although it may be hidden in the closest mussel shells.

The innocent are photographed by the angels, and their negatives preserved in the gallery of heaven.

Love, courtship and marriage, are the three links that most prominently keep the chain of life together.

Temptation is a necessity, and not only a necessity but a benefaction. If you were to construct a man you would have to put into him a certain percentage of temptation that he might become fully developed.

We have too low an estimate of human nature when we imagine that it will respond only to self-interest. It is rather that we have not faith enough in the truth, and have not learned the secret so inspiring noble motives and pure desires.

HON. JOHN B. WOLFE.

A Wonderfully Beautiful Test.

EDITOR OF GOLDEN GATE:

A few evenings ago a miner interested in this camp (Ore Grande) was spending the evening with us in our shanty, and among other topics of discourse and colloquy we discussed the comparative merits and abilities of quite a number of eastern Spiritualists—among them John B. Wolfe, late of Washington, D. C. When the gentleman asked me if I knew John B. Wolfe, "Yes," I said, "I know him well and have for many years. He and I were Methodist preachers in West Virginia—I was a mere boy and he a grown man and a strong preacher. He was converted to Spiritualism through phenomena and I trusted along with much more zeal for Methodism than knowledge of philosophy. When I was in Washington, D. C., filling an engagement in 1876-7 he resided there and was often in the meeting, and at the close of the lecture would grasp my hand cordially and slap me on the shoulder familiarly and say: 'Well, Timothy, my son, these meetings are better than our old-time camp-meetings; and we used to think they were pretty good.' He is now President of the society of Spiritualists in Washington, I believe.

Then my guest said, "I knew him well in New York city. He was an eccentric man but very smart." "Yes," I said, "he is one of our ablest writers on spiritual philosophy." The gentleman to whom I refer is not a Spiritualist, and sometimes engages in some hard sayings about Spiritualism, and calls himself "An Irish Pagan." But in spite of all this he is a natural sensitive; a clairvoyant, clairaudient, etc., and can't help it.

On the evening referred to, while we were talking about John B. Wolfe, it seems that the risen spirit-man called in at my humble home, and made himself known to my visitor and would have given me a message through my friend, the miner, if he had not been such an "Irish Pagan" as he is. He said nothing, then and there, but the next day when talking to my wife on these matters and opposing her in her Spiritual faith he poked at the whole thing, and said, in substance: "Now, Mrs. Taylor, to show you that there is not a word of truth in these spiritual phenomena that you all talk about so much and rave over so, let me tell you something. Last night while the doctor was talking about John B. Wolfe, I imagined I felt a gentle tap on my shoulder and looking towards the doctor I saw John B. Wolfe as plainly as I ever saw him, and heard him say, 'I am not the President of the Washington society of spiritualists now, Brother Taylor; I am here,' etc. 'Now you see,' he continued, 'I saw, felt and heard that man, as I thought, and he is probably at home, alive and well, the President of the society at Washington.' 'Well, maybe not now,' said my wife in her brisk way. 'You wait awhile and see; maybe he has passed over! You don't know, and you are such an Irish Pagan—don't be so hasty!' etc. 'Well, there is nothing to it. It's all nonsense and can be accounted for without any spirits,' replied my mining companion. The next day he took the train for Los Angeles. The same train that bore him away, brought the *National View*. As usual, I looked it over, and nearly the first thing I saw was 'John B. Wolfe, one of the noted men of this country has passed over.' 'There,' I said, 'what will my 'Irish Pagan' say to that?' I wrote it all to him by the next mail and by return of mail I have a beautiful letter from him full of sweet sayings and a message to me from John B. Wolfe.

Without permission I make some extracts from my friend's letter, hoping it will bless some hungry or thoughtful soul:

THE LETTER.

"Dear Doctor—I have come from the post office to open your letter, and read of the death of John B. Wolfe, who when living in the happy days of long ago, was very near to me in friendship. I was much attached to him and I know he loved me. I am shocked to know that I may never more hear his kind voice or see his kind good face. I have been hoping that the tide of my adverse fortune, would ere long turn, so that I might go to see those

who were my good friends in other days. But here comes the news of Brother Wolfe's demise; and I have just heard to-day of the sudden death of another good, true and loyal friend in San Francisco. He was well and strong and happy one week ago; walking down Kearney street, he saw some nice grapes and purchased some, and as he sauntered along ate them. In a few days God took him to his better keeping, and left me again to sorrow, for I truly love my friends and grieve to lose them. I verily feel desolate at times—fortune lost—gone, friends, good friends, that I had in every part of the world, leaving me one by one, while I am struggling with adverse fate in the desert hills, in the endeavor to attain win fortune. Poor good Mr. Tom Brassy, who shared with me the delights of a cruise in the 'Sunbeam,' died just a few months ago—and from away yonder in Del-Sur, in the dream land of myth and mystery, comes the sad, sad news, that Senior Don Hosea Weiss, my companion of a four-thousand mile horse-back ride, has been carried away on the 'White Horse,' to solve the greatest of all mysteries. I am fearful that by the time I get a fortune again my friends will nearly all have left me alone, to totter along to the banks of the same river they have crossed. Well, I suppose I must be a philosopher, and not weep for them since Heaven's joys shame Earth's delights. Indeed I hope heaven is all that good people believe it to be.

"Now as to the presence that evening; may it not have been my imagination? may it not have been a coincidence only? I am quite disturbed about it. Brother Wolfe, (as I always called him,) was so palpably before me! I can not understand or account for it; I guess you understand these strange things better than I. It may be that he was in reality with us, he seemed to be. He had that same old wise look that said to you: 'John B. Wolfe knows what he is talking about.' He seemed glad to see me—very glad, and you too, but he could not make you, know it. He wanted me to be passive that he might, through me, tell you some things. Well, I could not believe it was he, I could not realize that he was a spirit, since we had not heard of his death. Well, he was an honest and good man, and deserves the reward of happiness.

"My San Francisco friend died from the Paris green that was on the grapes. No fruit should be eaten that is not thoroughly washed.

"Now as to yourself, don't worry, or fear; worry dulls the appetite, and fear is the twin of death. I hope you may soon be able to go into a quiet retreat and complete your literary work."

On another sheet he added a post script, as follows: "What a strange message I had to write just now, 12 o'clock, at night, I could not help it." There followed the message:

"Hearken ye unto me, Oh! Timothy! Get thou thy house in order! Do thou thy work well and wisely! The gates are ajar to give thee entrance. Thou hast scarce two years before thee. Subdue discontent that the sunlight of angel love may reach thee. Thy brother in Christ,

JOHN B. WOLFE."

These references will be more fully explained hereafter. John B. Wolfe, in the early part of his life was a Methodist minister of considerable note. He distinguished himself in a joint discussion with Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Va., was a prominent figure in the Kansas border troubles, and a leading Spiritualist for many years. I think he was President of the first society in Washington at the time of his death. Very respectfully,

T. B. TAYLOR, M. D.
ORE GRANDE, CAL., Oct. 27.

They say to me, "God will punish you forever, if you do these things." Very well. I will settle with him. I had rather settle with him than any one of his agents. I do not like them very well. In theology I am a granger—I do not believe in middle-men. What little business I have with Heaven I will attend to myself.—*R. G. Ingersoll.*

The most ignorant are the most conceited. Unless a man knows that there is something more to be known his inference is, of course, that he knows everything. But let a man know that there are things to be known of which he is ignorant, and it is so much carved out of his domain of universal knowledge.—*Mann.*

"My Darling."

BY ELLA L. MERRIAM.

You don't know who that is, dear friends, do you? Well, if Mr. Owen will permit, I so gladly will tell you, but he may think it of insufficient interest to his readers to give it space. The above caption is none other than my mother! My blue-eyed, fair-haired, gentle-mannered, smiling mother! Why I should speak of her to you I do not know, unless that at this moment I am so surrounded and suffused by her delightful influence, and also because I feel the "mother" theme one of universal interest, one whose soulful melodies waken tender and most sacred response within the breast of every mortal.

Years ago, such long, lonely years, thirty-six of them, despite "my darling's" mental anguish and resistance to the approaching change, the skill of physicians, and the efforts of loving, anxious kindred and friends, her gentle spirit took its flight. I will not tarry at this heart-breaking scene, nor attempt to depict the desolation of the surviving parent and orphaned children, myself the youngest and only girl, at the tender age of twenty-one months. Ah, my dear friends, had that been your mother, and a rarely affectionate one, just what your peculiar, clinging nature required; if through childhood, into womanhood, you had languished for her love, for a resting place for tired head and sorrowing heart, for an ever ready ear to your overflowing confidences; if over your earthly pathway there had never gleamed one ray of that maternal brightness and comfort your soul ever craved, and then, after years of painful illness and almost despair, through the much abused phenomena of Spiritual Truths, had broken suddenly and clearly upon your soul, your life, your all, this one desired light, her eclipsing all its fancied brilliancy, oh, would you not desire to tell it? Particularly to those whose hearts are enkindled by the same blessed philosophy, and possibly, under similar circumstances. How, when a wee, small child, I used to steal apart from the family, and holding her dear counterpart in my tiny hands, gaze into those azure orbs, drink in her loving smile, and kiss her silent lips, and then, with throbbing heart, go to the window, and scan the clear blue heavens to see if I might not somewhere discover her pure spirit hovering near her child!

It had never occurred to me then, as in later years, when under the ban of cruel orthodoxy, that she could possibly have gone to a less elevated or beautiful place. Oh, had I then known what now is an unceasing reality, how my poor, little, starved soul would have thrilled and rejoiced. How, as now, when I retired to my bed at night, I would have listened for that "still, small voice," instead of shuddering with fear at the ugly knot in the unfinished "chamber roof" that looked like an ogre who had horrible designs upon me. Now when in steep and dangerous places, she holds the charmed wand that guides me safely through and restores me to pleasant paths. I have her earth-face in a frame over my couch, where, under its tranquilizing influence, do I often experience a baptism of strength and courage, and receive a benediction upon my hands. I find the happiness my soul craves, and gain also the loftiest heights my mortal being ever hoped to reach. My thoughts, under her tender gaze, are purified, my passions assuaged, and my emotions refined. And so does she sweeten my earthly cup, so does she daily enlarge its capacity, so does she often cause me to wish my arms were suddenly large and strong to cradle this suffering world. All this is she to me, and so much more that human expression is inadequate to convey. So am I not forgiven for thus speaking of her whose influence is always to draw me nearer to your spirits, and to the welfare of every human being—to cause me to wish and work that you may have the best in this life and in the life to come? Her spirit name is Thursdine, from "the limpid eye." You will recognize us when we meet on that beautiful shore, (as I am sure many of the participants in the Golden Gate will do, and perpetuate the friendship so pleasantly begun) for very near her side will be found her once orphaned, but now restored child.

LOS ANGELES, November, 1889.

THE FUTURE OF OUR STATE.

BY IRELAND STANFORD.

[S. F. Examiner.]

The future of the State of California will equal in its greatness the capacity of the human intelligence for expansion. Nowhere are the conditions of life happier and better; no place on the globe contains so fully the resources necessary for the physical and intellectual improvement of mankind.

The faculty for advantageously using the resources of nature, which is only bounded by the almost illimitable range of human conception, is all that is needed to place this State in the position it is possible for her to occupy—the land of the highest development of human comfort and intellectuality.

To advance that time was my object in founding the institution at Palo Alto which bears the name of my son. I was satisfied when I provided for this institution, that all education tends to the physical as well as the intellectual advancement, and what man does for education he does for civilization. Any education does this, but I hope to have more from my institution. I want to improve the methods of education.

I was struck by a remark that Professor Agassiz made to me when he was here and examined the great glacier. I asked him if he thought that it would ever be accounted for. He answered that it would. He said that when the system of education was so much improved that the knowledge of the mineralogist, the geologist, the paleontologist and the astronomer were combined in one person the theory would be understood.

We had quite a lengthy discussion about education that impressed me very much, and when I recall that the sources of supply of the wants, both physical and intellectual, are inexhaustible, it seems to me it should be the aim of education to teach man to utilize the forces that are around him.

If every person in the world had luxurious surroundings; if everyone had an elegant home with all its accompaniments, still the sources of supply from which it all came would not be materially affected; that is, the mines and fields and cultivation of the soils that give us these things would not be appreciably lessened. I have great faith in man's power to perfect his control of the forces that surround him.

Already the discovery of the power of steam and the way to convert it has added immensely to the power of production, though nearly all of the labor-saving inventions have been brought into use during the present century. How immeasurably this power of production has been increased in the last fifty years is beyond conception.

It was centuries before Watts noticed the throbbing of the boiling water in the tea-kettle and gave us one of the natural forces that we have controlled to a limited extent. So with the element of electricity—to what extent we can control it cannot be told, but we have reason to hope for great things from this great power. With this increase of the power of production the time will come when every provident and industrious man may have all the comforts and luxuries that are now only within the reach of the rich. Labor properly distributed and aided will do even more for the intellectual requirements of man than for his physical needs. Physical needs are small in relation to the intellectual requirements, for while the former are limited, the latter are capable of indefinite expansion. Our capacity for intellectual pleasures increases with our enjoyment of them. It is not so with the physical. A man's mind can never be filled to repletion, or his appetite for beauty and art satiated.

In view of these things I wish my school more especially directed to the investigation and teaching of how to control the forces of nature—how to make the elements the servants of man—from the kindergarten pupils to the post-graduate who may have a desire for deeper investigations.

My aim is to make the education very general in character, and particularly, I want the students to understand that labor is respectable and that idleness is disreputable. We propose to fit the student, so

Continued on Sixth Page.

(Buchanan's Journal of Man.)

"I had always regarded that class of phenomena relating to ghosts and spirits as a matter too occult for the present state of our knowledge. I had not facts enough for any hypothesis but that which engaged for them a place among optical phantoms connected in some way with the optical creations of our organs of ideality and wonder, and my hope and expectations always pointed to the direction of chronology for the solution of all the difficulties connected with the subject.

My father and most of the members of the family had been on terms of the greatest intimacy with several branches of the Hurry family, and I had in youth and childhood known Ann and her cousins as companions and playfellows. By the aid of the telegraphic signals I have endeavored to describe, I conversed for some time with the charming companion of my early years. I learned very interesting particulars relating to her happy abode in the spirit-world.

That's So.

He who is false to the present duty breaks a thread in the loom and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause. — Henry Ward Beecher.

H. L. WILLIAMS, Prop'r
SUMMERLAND,

[illegible]

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cause — *Henry Ward Beecher*

GOLDEN GATE.

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TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

For the purpose of introducing the GOLDEN GATE to new readers (and believing that they will like it well enough to continue their subscriptions when the time expires), we will send the paper to new subscribers, for four months at the reduced price of 50 cents, postage free. Remittance can be made by postal notes or postage stamps.

J. J. OWEN, Manager.

EDITORIAL FRAGMENTS.

The drift of civilization is in the direction of the enlargement of the field of human reason. The time was when to think outside of a certain prescribed formula was heresy, punishable with all manner of pious cruelty. That time has past. There is nothing now too venerable with age, or too sacred with tradition, that man does not claim the right to investigate and subject to the scales and crucible of human reason. If you confront him with a "Thus saith the Lord," he is determined to know when the Lord said it, who said He said it, and how, when and where to whom it was said. If you bring forward written authority to prove that the sun stood still to enable a certain ancient general to prolong the slaughter of his enemies, or that another prominent personage survived the digestion of a big fish for three days, human reason will naturally question your authority. The fables with which the religious world has so long given credence, are brought under the scrutiny of science and enlightened judgment, and if found unreasonable are cast aside, as moral and intellectual rubbish.

And why should not man reason upon the improbabilities of an ancient book just the same as he would upon any other subject? There can be no better guide than reason, quickened by intuition,—notwithstanding we once heard a good Presbyterian clergyman thank God that he had "a religion that was not based on human reason!" What would be thought of the sailor who should cast his compass and quadrant into the deep, and trust to the winds and waves to bear his vessel safely into port? When man sets aside his reason he simply throws his compass overboard. The time is at hand when he will have no religion that does not square with his reason. Why is it that our church pews are mainly empty of brainy men and women, unless it be because thoughtful people are not content longer to listen to doctrines repugnant, not only to reason, but to every sense of human justice. Habitual church-goers are mainly good and respectable people, who haven't the time or inclination to do much religious thinking for themselves, but are passively content to take their religious opinions second-hand.

What can there be in the quality of goodness possessed by the Christian, that is in any manner different from that possessed by the Atheist, the Spiritualist or the Jew? Even take the church standards of goodness requisite to salvation, a churchman will pretend to say that they are in any respect different from the goodness practised outside of the church; neither will he presume to say that there is any saving virtue in belief, or ordinances, separate from goodness. So, we are brought down to the simple proposition that if a man is saved for his good qualities within the church, he must also be saved for the same qualities out of the church. The conclusion is unavoidable. And then, what is salvation? Is it, or can it be, anything more or less than the happiness which is the natural outcome of a well ordered life? If the infidel lives to bless the world with loving thoughts and kind acts, surely the Christian could do no more. Hence, in the Court of Eternal Justice both would be entitled to the same reward.

It is no particular discredit to a man to be born with a title, even though he may be a gambler, a fool, and a general good-for-nothing. But what a sensible American girl should want of such a man for a husband, especially, when she has to furnish the coin to pay off his gambling debts, and also to provide for their future joint support, is something nobody can find out. A man with nothing but a title to commend him, is, in our judgment, really of less account in the world of work and use than the untitled hind that digs clams for a livelihood. And yet we do not indorse the heartless remark of our friend Spiggles, who says, that if he "had a daughter who should prefer a titled rake and gambler to an honest American citizen, for a husband, he would trade her off for a yaller dog and then poison the dog!" We regard such extremes of opinion and expression as outside the pale of good taste.

And now comes "John Ward, Preacher," on the heels of "Robert Elsmere," to stagger the faith of thousands in the cruel and unnatural dogmas of ecclesiasticism. And so the heaven is working, and the churches will ere long swing into line, and join hands with all who have the love of humanity at heart. These intellectual sledge-hammer blows must tell, for man is a reasoning being, and cannot always consent to accept the foolish fables that have been palmed off upon him by designing men as the truth, and which he has been taught that it is sinful to question. If God is love, as we are taught from the pulpit, how is it possible that he can create souls for eternal punishment, knowing that when he created them that that would be their inevitable doom? "The John Wards," and "Robert Elsmere's" of the churches, who have stumbled upon these questions, are bothering the preachers considerably about these days.

The kinship of humanity! By what indissoluble ties are we not linked to each other and to the entire race,—rich and poor, prince and peasant, black and white! The same in physical structure, and the same, in degree, in all the passions, impulses and emotions of the soul,—hope, love, memory, anger, joy, hate, envy, jealousy, benevolence, kindness,—all in one and one in all, more or less developed in each, but enough in each individual to make each one an epitome of all humanity. If we know ourselves thoroughly we shall thereby understand mankind generally—what is best for their advancement, and how best to touch the secret springs that uplift the lowly. We should never drift away from this thought of universal kinship; we cannot if we would; for Nature steps in with its constant reminders of sickness and sorrow, pain and misfortune, and finally with that all-potent and universal leveler, Death, to teach us the oneness of humanity. Think not, ye proud and haughty ones of earth, that wealth or station are yours of right; for there comes a time when you must descend from all worldly fortune or eminence, and take your place with the lowliest of earth—in the grave. The King will furnish no dainties morsel for the worm than the beggar. Know, then, that true and lasting preferment can be attained only in proportion as we love our fellows, and kindly help the weak and erring over the rough places of life.

Six dollars a week! That is the uniform wages paid to thousands of shop girls—clerks, cashiers, saleswomen—employed in this city! (Many girls are obliged to work for much less.) And out of this munificent (?) income, these women are expected to board and clothe themselves, and often to support an invalid mother or sister, or perhaps take care of a family of their own? "Expected," did we say? No; they are not "expected" to do anything of the kind. Their employers know that it cannot be done. At the lowest estimate, board of the very plainest kind, and room rent would absorb the entire amount, leaving nothing for clothing, (and they must dress tidily,) or car fare (as they cannot always live near their work,) and nothing to make good lost time from sickness. This last is an important item, when it is borne in mind that many of these women are required to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and often most of the time standing on their feet. What right has society, that tolerates a system of competition in trade that makes such wrongs possible, to condemn these girls when they go astray? It will not do to blame their employers; for if they paid higher wages they would be undersold and driven to the wall by their neighbors across the way. The fault is with the system that places every man's hand at the throat of his neighbor; and, as always, the wrong falls heaviest upon the weakest, women, in this case, is necessarily the greater sufferer. In the light of these facts, should we not hail the day when Bellamy's dream of the future, or something like it, shall become a reality? The life we are living is the struggle of hungry dogs for a bone, when there is an abundance for all, if we only go to work right to obtain it.

Memory! How like an avenging demon it will follow one through life, and out and on into the infinite realm of spirit—the memory of unholly deeds! True, the conscience may be seared by many and oft repeated wrongs, until the memory thereof may make but little, if any, impression upon the conscience. But there comes a time, as God is just, when the spirit will reach its lowest depth of indifference, and feel the first gentle promptings to a higher life. Then memory will do its work, if never before. What ages of agony may not the darkened soul experience in its long, sad journey towards the light! And so, also, the pleasures of memory to a life well spent—what can be more delightful! The pleasing incidents of childhood—a mother's tender love and care; a father's thoughtful guidance to a manly career,—the joys and pleasures, the fond associations, the happy dreams of love,—how they will be borne to us on memory's silver wings, sweetening the years of time, and adding rich argosies of gems to the treasures of eternity! There is no accusing angel so relentless as that of one's own soul—no all-seeing eye so penetrating as that whereby man shall see himself. And this is the true way of life from darkness to light—from the night of ignorance, to the glorious day of man's spiritual unfoldment—when he shall be a law unto himself forevermore.

It cannot be other than a coarse nature that would needlessly wound another in his cherished religious opinions. That, to ridicule what religion has been taught to believe as sacred things—the Bible, the Church or the Christian religion—indicates a great lack of refinement, as well as that thoughtful consideration of another's feelings which always ought to belong to the true gentleman. Such manifestations of coarseness, whether from the public platform, through the public paper, or in private conversation, always arouse a feeling of disgust in the reader or listener. If such offences against good taste, and ordinary common sense, are offered for the mere purpose of insulting or humiliating another, we can only pity the perpetrator as to a shameful blackguard, but if done with a view to compel or induce one to change his opinions, we would suggest that it is the very worst possible way to accomplish the desired result. No man was ever converted by ridicule or abuse.

SUGGESTIONS.

There is no doubt that Dumas had a regular system of collaboration, which he never concealed. But whereas Dumas could turn out books that *live*, whoever his assistants were, could any of his assistants write books that live without Dumas?—*E. C.*

In the above paragraph we saw an unconscious recognition of the value of all minds as giving hints and suggestions to other minds that have the faculty of grasping and developing thoughts from an idea, the same as one person improves another's inventions, with the difference, however, that the original inventor of a machine receives and holds the first credit, which no degree of subsequent perfection has power to rob him of. But the elaboration of an idea into thought bears no stamp of the mind that unwittingly gave it forth, and he or she who gives it fullest expression, is given the honor and fame of all that results to the enlightenment and improvement of the race. This was never better illustrated than by the book "Robert Elsmere."

The doctrinal points it deals with are the same for which men and women have been ostracised from Church society and religiously persecuted until life has become a burden, and this, too, during the last quarter of a century—the period of our greatest growth in every sense. Mr. Ward caught up these floating heretical ideas, and with a mixture of romance made the reading of them by all classes a matter of desire or curiosity. *Star* is famous, but not those who suggested her book.

HEAVEN.

Heaven, which is but a name for the highest degree of happiness, is something talked of and hoped for by all, and striven for in as many ways as there are minds to conceive and devise. It would seem that a state so easy of attainment would be the natural condition of all, that Heaven would be the divine birthright fully realized upon Earth.

It depends upon one simple condition—right. Right is goodness, and goodness admits of no wrong, either to self or others. But, alas! that simple condition is so little understood that the world is full of misery, and longing for that mythical, far-off Heaven, that must ever remain so, until Heaven is found within the human breast. Right thinking, right speech, right dealing and right every-day living, will bring Heaven to the soul in spite of pain, loss, or mental anguish—these come from outward circumstances that change and pass away and leave no impressions upon the poor dissolving clay of our transient abiding place.

Right implies an understanding of all physical and moral laws, for which Common Sense is the only necessary instructor. This tutor directs one to a study of self, and when we have solved that problem, in a temporal sense, we are qualified to deal wisely and justly by our fellows, thus gaining Heaven for ourselves and helping others to the same acquisition. The beauties and bounties of Earth are evidence enough that it was designed for man's happiness. Everything in Nature teaches of the soul, "a knowledge of which," says James Freeman Clark, "is more important than anything else in life below;" if we come to know this, we shall cease to do evil and pass out and beyond all sorrow and woe, because we shall no longer commit wrongs against self, and therefore none others.

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

A correspondent, a gifted writer, and really a sweet soul, but intensely Atheistic, sends us a communication, in which he selects the above line from a popular hymn as a theme for his displease. We quote his opening and closing paragraphs, which contain the pith of the communication, for the purpose of a few words of comment:

Great Heavens! Oh, Reason! Where is it? Will it ever rise to the ascendant? "Nearer, My God, to Thee," is so repulsive that I feel not only like opposing it with loud words, but to only like, and scream, my utterance. What do you yell, and scream, my God? What do I know about your God? What do I know about your God?—what does anybody—know about any God? They know this, That God is the terminology of man's ignorance. They ought to know this: that the empty figure is a "despotic despotism," and you can get away from your shadow? Can you get away from it? What product, if you break down and worship it? . . . You have seen children suck their thumbs. You have seen children, three and four years old, suck their thumbs. Why not all the older Spiritualists over the sixty, with gray hair or bald head, form a society, and suck their thumbs for "reverential awe," and when stand in line with "reverential awe," we do "Nearer, My God, to Thee," is sung, we do, with a kodak to take our photos on the spot and portray the Divine?

Our friend evidently feels intensely his independence of any intelligent principle in the universe superior to himself.

What do we know about that Infinite Mystery we call God? Of course, we can know nothing, positively. And yet we know that there is an Almighty Something that finds varied and wonderful expression through matter,—Something that is superior to matter, just as the spirit of man is superior to the senseless clod in which it dwells,—Something that made our own existence possible,—Something that is eternally expiring and re-creating through and with matter, in the creation of countless suns and systems of suns, in the varied beauties of Nature, and in the unfolding and uplifting of human souls.

When we sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," suppose we thereby simply express an aspiration to draw nearer to the higher life of the soul, to the All and Eternal Good, towards which man is slowly approaching,—suppose we spell God with a double "o," will our friend then persist in "yelling" and "screaming" his objection?

Spiritualists do not believe in any orthodox or Mosaic idea of God. And yet, as a rule, they recognize a Something in the Universe superior to themselves. Most of them possess, what our friend evidently does not, or at least only in a rudimentary degree, an organ of veneration in the brain. Who placed it there, and why should our friend "yell" about what others have? If it is worth having, (and we hold that no faculty is without its use,) why not seek to develop it in his own nature?

We are of opinion that Spiritualists are not suffering from too much veneration or reverence. We would much rather they had more of it, for then we think they would be more charitable towards the errors and shortcomings of their neighbors.

MR. COLVILLE'S WORK.

Owing to an unlooked for delay in the arrival of the steamer from Portland, due last Sunday morning, W. J. Colville did not arrive until Monday. As public announcement had been given, and only partially withdrawn, that he would lecture in College Hall twice last Sunday, a large concourse of people gathered there at 10:45 A. M. Mr. Anderson, F. T. S., gave a brilliant address, and Mrs. Shipley and Mrs. McCarty rendered some charming music. In the evening, Dr. Griffiths lectured most ably and acceptably. Thanks are hereby publicly tendered to these kind and efficient friends for their valuable services so promptly and generously given.

On Monday evening last, November 3d, Mr. Colville resumed his regular series of work in this city at College Hall, 106 McAllister street. Through the kindly and generous exertions of Mrs. V. R. Shipley, a handsome new organ is now in place, which pealed forth triumphantly during the impressive exercises. During the evening W. J. Colville delivered a very effective discourse on "The living basis of the new religion." It was a clear statement of the essentials of Theosophical teaching, minus the disturbing traditional dogmas over which some persons unfortunately make trouble. There was a large attendance and a liberal collection.

All lovers of good music and fine elocution, should remember the entertainment to be given in College Hall this evening, Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. Miss Lucille Currie, Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. Shipley, Mr. R. H. Whiting, Mrs. W. J. Colville, W. J. Colville and many other favorite artists will appear; the program will be elastic and unconventional; a general good time is expected. Admission 25 cents.

To-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 17, W. J. Colville will lecture at 10:45 A. M. on "The True Spiritual Gospel; what it is and who reveals it;" also at 7:30 P. M., subject, "Facing the Sphinx, or Egypt's Message to America."

W. J. Colville will open a public class for instruction in Spiritual Science, in the same place on Monday next, Nov. 18, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. All the above meetings will be free to all comers; voluntary collections to defray expenses.

W. J. Colville's address is 1119 Sutter St., where his private classes are in session on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA.—W. J. Colville's able management of Miss H. M. Young in both those cities. Classes in Spiritual Science work has spread most auspiciously under the Theosophy meet at the Synagogue, 17th and Clay streets, Oakland, Tuesdays at 2:45 P. M. and Thursdays at 7:45 P. M., and in Webb

Avenue Chapel (close to Park street) Alameda, Tuesdays at 7:45 P. M., and Thursdays at 7:45 P. M. Sunday lecture in Oakland Synagogue at 3 P. M. Subject to-morrow, "Looking Backward and Forward."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—If "J. M." will tell us the rest of his or her name, and where he or she resides, we will gladly send him or her the copy of the GOLDEN GATE he or she failed to receive.

—The Progressive Religionists of Fresno have organized themselves into a society known as the Fresno Unity Society, with Judge J. W. North, as President, T. J. Kirk, Treasurer, and Mrs. Kellogg, Secretary.

—A subscriber, writing from Florence, Italy, on business, says: "I enjoy the GOLDEN GATE more than any American paper which reaches me here. It is a great source of joy and spiritual instruction to me."

—We print to-day Gov. Stanford's excellent article on "The Future of California," which appears in a recent issue of the Examiner. It should be read by all, as it embodies a most comprehensive idea of what education should be.

—Fred Evans is now settled for work at his handsome residence, 424 1/2 Haight street—that is, he will be on Monday morning next, so he does not intend to give any excuses until then. There are lots of hungry souls waiting for him.

—We are pleased to call attention to the card of that grand worker and medium, Mrs. M. J. Hendee, in another column. This lady is ever first among the tried and true, of our faithful sentinels upon the watch tower of Spiritualism—a fine speaker and a grand medium.

—The Spiritual Alliance of St. Paul, Minnesota, is attracting no little attention from the local press. Bishop Beals recently presided at the christening of a little girl before said society. He spoke under the control of Selden J. Finney, formerly of California, and one of the grandest of our early workers.

—On Thursday, November 7th, W. Harlow Davis and Matilda D. Fenn were united in marriage. Mr. Davis is a young medium possessed of phenomenal powers, and Mrs. Davis is a writer well-known on this coast. The ceremony, which was performed by Mrs. Mayo-Steen, was very simple and impressive.

—Mrs. J. J. Whitney, on Monday next, will remove her rooms to No. 30, Kearney street, where she has purchased the furnishings of a fine lodging house of twenty-six rooms. Here she will have nicely appointed parlors for her own mediumistic work, and can also accommodate visitors to the city with nice rooms.

—Dr. T. B. Taylor, writing from Hallock, San Bernardino Co., says: "I am glad to tell you, 'in mining parlance, that I have struck it rich,' and in a few months shall have all the money 'I want. Never was there a chance for men to 'make a mint of money as here. But I must 'close, for it is 'chill time' as well as train 'time.'"

—Owing to W. J. Colville's engagements in Oakland and Alameda, the concert announced at College Hall, 106 McAllister street, San Francisco, to be given Tuesday, November 12th, is postponed till Saturday, November 16th, at 8 o'clock P. M., when a very fine program will be carried out. W. J. Colville's engagement in Portland during the past week has proved very successful.

—In our last week's issue, in speaking of the wonderful success and skill of Mrs. Dr. Cook in curing cancer, we referred to her somewhat proudly as an "unlicensed practitioner," believing, as a rule, that such physicians are more successful in curing disease than the regular doctors. We regret to learn that we were mistaken; that Mrs. Cook is a regular licensed physician. She is, happily, of a kind that a license doesn't spoil.

—The Holmes sisters, at 1053 Golden Gate Avenue, give notice of their ability to procure pictures of your departed spirit friends or guides. The younger sister, who does the painting, works with a single brush, in all colors and without changing the brush. She claims that her guides arrange the colors to suit themselves. She submits, as we are informed, wholly on fruits and a little milk, eating no cooked food of any kind.

—The Daily Colusa Sun has discovered a colony of Spiritualists on Grand Island. A young man named Willie Powell, it seems, has suddenly developed into a powerful medium, and the nightly seances which he holds at the houses of neighbors have produced a great sensation among the islanders. The Sun reports that on these occasions the spirits of the departed appear to their friends, and violent physical manifestations, rapping and moving of articles of furniture, are of daily occurrence.

—"Facing the Sphinx" is the title of a remarkable book just out, by Mrs. Marie L. Farrington of this city. Its suggestive title indicates the scope and character of the work. It "faces," and seeks to find a rational solution for, some of the most profound problems of the religious world. The style is graceful and easy, and the matter of momentous interest to thoughtful minds. It will be a matter of pleasurable surprise to our literary circles to know that we have in our midst so profound and cultured a writer.

—Dr. James V. Mansfield, the venerable "Spirit Postmaster," returned from his trip to the Eastern Camp Meetings, last week, and has secured his former quarters at No. 1 Fifth street. Dr. Mansfield says he has come to stay, with the aid of his earthly life on this coast, with San Francisco for his home. We gladly welcome this grand instrument of the spirit world to our shores, where we hope he may live for many years to gladden the hearts of those seeking for some knowledge of their loved ones on the other shore.

Seance With Mrs. Jennie Moore.

EDITOR OF GOLDEN GATE:

I had only been introduced to Mrs. Moore and made an appointment for a seance; she had no way of knowing aught of my loved ones that I hoped to see and hear talk. I went an unbeliever, and in one hour I knew that I had seen and conversed with twelve who had gone to a part of life a step beyond pain. The cabinet is made by stretching black cloth around a frame made of narrow strips of board, and encloses a space three and one-half feet square, the top is black cloth, the door is one end, and in this is a sort of curtained window at which the spirits appear; they seem really tangible and life-like in most cases. A cane-seated chair is all the furniture; there are casters under the corners so that anyone can move it about and examine the cabinet on all sides as well as the carpet on the floor. The medium is dressed in a close-fitting black wrapper with no white about her. Her controller, Mr. Charles Murphy, comes dressed in a handsome black suit and a white shirt-front and talks as loud as anyone would in common conversation. He gives good, logical advice to all, and seems very anxious to assist, that all may gain a knowledge of this wonderful truth. Mr. J. A. Brown, who had been in spirit-life only three days and a half, was the first to greet me; he looked exactly as when laid out; he whispered, "I am so glad to see you and speak to you with my own organs. I am made happy in doing so." He then told me how I asked the young man who assisted me in this last night's watch to help me straighten his body, then, how I placed the pillows that his head might lay as it ought to, then, "you smoothed my whiskers down so," doing it with his own materialized hand; "then you took the handkerchief from my shirt pocket and tied up my chin so," again showing how I did it, "then you tore a piece of cloth into bits, and folded them and laid them on my eyelids to hold them shut; then you tore a strip and tied over to keep them in place." He kept speaking for a few moments as though reading the doubt in my mind. He bent his head over on his breast that I might see the slightly bald spot on the top of his head; he placed his hand on the spot and said, "See here." I had told him some days before, that the hair was growing thicker and would cover it; he picked up a lock of hair from those spirit organs and said, "There you cut off a cud this morning but one before I passed away."

Still he seemed to read the uncertainty, and he said, "The sixteen days and nights you took care of me were the happiest of my whole life, in spite of the awful pain that took my physical life." He had told me this the night but one before his death; then he talked to me about getting a good organ and said he wished he had been so situated that he could have given me more money to get it with. "There are some things that this money cannot pay for; I must go, but this gift of a good organ and truth makes me happy. I am sorry I am in this life; if I had heeded your advice six months ago I would be a strong, well man now, ready to do good to my fellow-man; good-bye for this time; do come here again, so that I can talk to you of your home in Santa Barbara. Be sure and get a good organ. I will go home with you and help you enjoy it."

Mr. Brown's daughter now came dressed in a colored dress. She said, "I am Nona." She turned her head so that I could see the contour of her face was like her mother's; then she said, "My hair and eyes are like Papa's." For a few moments she was gone.

The light in the room is like early twilight. I could see everything in the room; here, at the window, was the same face, but the body was clothed in crystal white. "See my beautiful dress." She pulled the sparkling white material up as though there were yards of it stored away about her. "I am Nona Brown; when you go home, please give my love to Mamma and tell her how we came. Grandmother will come. I am ever so happy to come and thank you for taking such good care of Papa and making him so happy."

Mrs. Nona Brown then came and gave me a good, long view of her face, so that I could see that there was a strong family resemblance between her and her son. "I cannot express my love and thanks to you for caring for my dear son James. You made him just as comfortable and happy as he could be made, and he is the happier now for it. You prepared him for this life by your kindly talk of forgiveness towards all who we felt had wronged us. I cannot express my thanks. I must say good-bye for this time, but in another way I shall ever try to assist you and cheer your lone life."

I had ceased to doubt, for Mrs. Moore being an entire stranger, could not in any way gather these facts. My sister Jane then gave her name; she stood before me, spoke of her happiness in coming to me in this way, called me by name and said, "Dear Sister, you are the only one of us all who believes in this truth in the earth life." An old gentleman came in front of Sister and said, "I am Daddy Cotton; you know you and I used to talk about this phase of mediumship and neither one believed it, but you see it is a fact."

If I had doubted, this was enough, for twelve years ago he had said to me he would die first, and if there was any truth in materialization and I would give him a chance, he would prove it to me. I had

forgotten this man, therefore the stronger evidence. Sister then came in front of him and talked of her family, speaking of facts as I knew them. Eight more Friends came, and all gave positive proof of who they were. This was on Tuesday afternoon. The following Sunday afternoon I sat again with three others, and we all felt that we knew that we had seen and conversed with our loved ones. Mrs. Moore had pinned a few flowers before the window of the cabinet, and Nona broke a white rosebud off and threw it to me, saying, "Take that home with you; it is more fragrant than the walnuts that grow in your grove."

Mrs. S. E. VANDEGRIFT.
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Why was Bruno Murdered?

(George Jacob Holyoake in The Freethinker's Magazine.)

In the paper published in the September number of this magazine characteristics of the murder of Bruno were described. But why was he murdered is not a less instructive inquiry.

In the old days when theologians had eyes, when science began to make its first mark, and to announce its first systematic discoveries; the priests saw that a new power had arisen and was standing by their side, which they could not move, and which was overshadowing them. Then they said, partly in their ignorance and partly in their fear: "Science will destroy religion." What they might have said (if they had known better) was that science would change religion, and give men mightier views and a firmer standing-ground than tradition and obsolete revelations afforded them. Superior to dogmatic religion is the sense of awe at the infinite universe outside us—reverence inspired by the perception of that silent, unheeding, unresisting force which has ordered all things before us, and which stretches beyond us evermore. When Bruno first announced that there was a plurality of worlds, and instead of this planet being the sole creation of the Mosaic God, there were millions and millions of similar and greater worlds in infinite space, possibly inhabited by nobler beings than man; all equally under the care and guardianship of one stupendous power, theologians were blinded with the flood of new light, and stood for awhile dumb with consternation. They could see how the childish invention of ignorant and ignorant explanations of Hebrew theologians—how its pitiful contrivances and fanciful schemes of atonement; its anthropomorphic ideas of God, wandering amid the woods of Eden in search of Adam; or explaining things to Cain, when his "countenance fell" because the smoke of his sacrifice did not ascend according to his mind; or arranging the crucifixion of a poor, gentle-souled, visionary Jew, as late as two thousand years ago, as a scheme of salvation for those of the human race who might happen to hear of it—priests could see how Bible fictions faded into infinite pettiness.

The God of the old Jews was a mere attorney in large practice, who had undertaken to collect the rents and debts of the little, half-drowned universe Moses knew. We blame them not, but beg leave to follow them not. They had no conception of the magnificent Omnipotence which science has revealed, whose limitless grandeur is as much beyond our finite powers to appraise as the terms in which men speak of this few Deity are poor and beggarly, compared with those required to express the attribute of infiniteness and perspicacity which science reveals in nature.

When astronomers first explained to theologians that this world was not a vast flat surface on which mankind walked to and fro, fixed and firm on some solid base which could never move; but that it was a vast, ponderable, black ball, darting in the darkness on its awful journey through space, lighted only by precarious and distant solar rays, science was regarded as a thing of horror, whose dreadful revelation struck men as though a demon had spoken; and common men, not priests alone, were ready to kill the astronomer as the poor Brahmin at a later date was ready to destroy the satanic microscope which revealed to him life in the water and in vegetable, which he thought pure and unliving. The Brahmin destroyed the microscope because he thought it created the horrors which it revealed; and in the same manner the uninformed priest imagined that science made the awful mysteries it disclosed. Hence he treated discoveries as criminal inventions. Now men have grown calmer and wiser. They understand that science is the purifier of piety, the enlarger of devotion, and imparts a new sublimity of reverence which no Bible, no tradition, no theology, was ever able to give it. There is nothing so religious as science, as men will one day know, if the term religion is to be retained under a wholesome acceptance. If God made nature, Bruno did more to reveal His stupendousness and glory than all the Popes. Making nature great made Jewish theology little, and orthodox churches teachers of small things. Therefore the priests burnt Bruno.

He that has no resources of mind is more to be pitied than he who is in want of necessities for the body; and to be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread.

Discovery by the Spirit-Agency.

The Banner of Light gives the following story which is so far off the lines of any ordinary accounts of spirit-intervention that we are tempted to reproduce it as it is given in our contemporary. What is termed "the phenomenal Watson well," in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, a short distance below Titusville, was recently visited by a "scout" of the Oil City Derrick, who met Mr. Watson, and interviewing him about the discovery and its prospects that gentleman said:—

You know I am a Spiritualist. Well, some time ago I was sitting at my desk writing, when what purported to be spirits said they wanted me to go and look for deep oil. In accordance with the request, the next morning I went where directed by the spirits, but that exact spot I won't designate at present. I was on my way home when just above Boughton station I heard a voice as plain as I hear you talk now. Of course, I could not see anyone, but it was the voice of Daniel Crossley, who long since departed this life and entered the land of spirits. Remember that this took place in the cars, and made the reply to my spirit-brother:—

"Why, Daniel, there's nothing here."

He continued, saying, "Watson, this is no idle talk; want you to attend to this."

The next morning I came down to Boughton, and walked up the railroad until I came to the point where Crossley's spirit told me to go down to the flat where the well is now flowing.

Looking earnestly into the reporter's face, Mr. Watson said: "Do you know that in this walk the spirits of H. R. Rouse, whose body was cremated at the great oil fire at Rousseville, and Jerome Fuller, of Linesville, were with me? They pointed to me the spot where they will find a third sand which is entirely independent of the old Crossley and Hunter developments only sixty rods to the northeast. This deposit, they said, was very rich and prolific, and would last a long time. Spirit Rouse, in particular, urged me to go at once and buy this land, and for a whole month they kept urging me, until I gave Williamson, of New York, \$1,000 for 110 acres.

Brother Crossley wanted me to let his son James, who was operating wells fifty to sixty rods north of this well, take an interest in developing the territory, but said it wasn't of any value, and would have nothing to do with the enterprise. The spirit of H. R. Rouse insisted that I should do it myself, and told me I would make \$100,000 clear money. I was too poor to work it alone, but finally induced John McKay and E. T. Roberts to drill a well, which was a small producer, located 200 feet south. This was my ideal location, and we have struck it rich."

The Derrick reports the well is pumping from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels of salt water, and flows oil about every half hour through the casing for five or six minutes at a time. The output was in the neighborhood of 250 barrels in one day. Mr. Watson further said:—

"Twelve years ago my spirit-mother came to me and said: 'My son, it is my painful duty to inform you that you will lose all your money; you won't have a cent left.' I was then worth \$800,000, and my reply to mother was that I would take steps to put my property in shape so I could not lose it, and for some time I thought I was safe. But finally the tide went against me, and everything I touched was gone. When I had lost everything my mother returned to me and said:—

My son, I am commissioned by the same power that said you must lose all your property to tell you that everything will be restored to you, and more too."

The commencement of the fulfillment of this promise has been manifested to me in the striking of this well; but to remember the spirits sent me to find deep oil. And I tell you we will get the biggest wells on this piece of land that ever were struck in the world. In 1867 I drilled a well in this locality 3,553 feet deep and found the Bradford sand, and in that horizon I will yet find oil in abundance.

A Ghostly Murderer.

(Times of India.)

Sahab Den Dhohey was a prison official of proved courage and magnificent physique, who was brought from Jessore to Alipore to take the place of head warder. It was his duty to visit the patrols between the surrounding walls every night, between the hours of twelve and two. On one occasion, after he had been only a few days in the jail, he set out on his rounds as usual, but some time after 2 A. M. it was found that he had not returned. Time wore on, and at last there was wondering why he was so late gave place to anxiety, and a search party was organized. They carried torches, and at last came upon the insensible form of Sahab Den Dhohey. He was lying prostrate on the ground close to the hospital gate, which is situated about one hundred and fifty yards distant from the gallows. The unfortunate man was carried to the officials' quarters, and there, after a time, by the application of water and other restoratives, he was brought around. The following was the tale he told:—

He had been going his rounds and had stooped down to adjust one of his shoes, when he felt some one spring upon him

from behind and commenced belaboring him between his shoulders. The concussion forced him on to his hands and knees, and he first thought that it was a prisoner trying to escape. Not very much alarmed, for he had confidence in his grasp great physical prowess, he tried to grasp his assailant by putting one arm behind his back; but he could feel nothing, yet the blows continued to fall upon him, and he felt himself pressed down to the earth by a great weight. At last a voice addressed him: "You dare come here, do you, to defile by your presence the territories of Govind Brahmin?" And with that the man felt himself lifted bodily up, and then dashed face forward on to the ground. He remembered no more till he awoke to consciousness in the guard-room.

When he had finished this strange story the aged head warder, who was about to retire, came up, and put the question, "What is this that is being said about Govind Brahmin?" This led to explanations, and the warder told how a noted badman of that name, who had committed several cold-blooded murders, had been hanged in Alipore jail six-and-twenty years before. "But," pointed out one of the auditors, "Sahab Den Dhohey was attacked a good distance from the gallows. We found him close to the hospital gate." "Ah!" replied the old man impressively, "the scaffold on those days stood on the very spot where you found the prostrate body of Sahab Den Dhohey."

The latter listened with blanched face; then he threw himself back on the couch on which he lay. "My hour has come," he said. "It must have been the spirit of Govind Brahmin that attacked and beat me. My heart is broken. It is certain that I must die. And die he did in two days' time."

DIDN'T PAY UP.—At a recent Sunday-school service, the clergyman was illustrating the necessity of Christian profession in order properly to enjoy the blessings of Providence in this world; and to make it apparent to the youthful mind, he said: "For instance, I want to introduce water into my house. I turn it on. The pipes and faucets and every convenience are in good order, but I get no water. Can any of you tell me why I do not get any water?" He expected the children to see that it was because he had not made a connection with the main in the street. The boys looked perplexed. They could not see why the water should refuse to run into his premises after such faultless plumbing. "Can no one tell me what I have neglected?" reiterated the good man, looking over the cluster of wondering faces bowed down by the weight of the problem. "I know," squeaked a little five-year-old. "You don't pay up!"

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DR. A. B. DOBSON,
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[Written for the Golden Gate.]
"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

BY ABRIE A. GOULIN.

The days, how they come, the days, how they go,
Slipped by Time, as the sun mounts over her head,
Some rose-tinted with joy, some shadowed with woe,
Yet destined like all on souls to bestow
A just reward for their deeds.

The mother, whose love like the pearls of the sea,
Shines sinless and pure in the heart of each babe,
Will find its reflection more brilliant shall be
As the child, "temporarily," turns itself towards the sea,
And grows love's anchor to save.

The friend who stands firm when whirlwinds of scorn,
Cold looks, unkind words, assail those whom he loves,
Shall have unseen guiding light through the storm,
And unlooked for gifts to his hand shall be borne,
—Even olive branches and doves.

As ye now, shall ye reap through the harvest, he said,
Figs from thistles, never cast your hand may pluck
Then why curse the ground, why condemn this your fate
If you've scattered but seeds, then do not berate
The man whom you deem has "good luck."

But up and to work, leave the hables of earth
To burst, and to leave their emptiness show,
And when that you earn shall bring you true worth,
Come rain, or come shine, there's no'er will be dearth
Of treasure where'er you may go.

[Written for the Golden Gate.]

A Little Now, A Little Then.

[Given through the hand of J. A. H. Young.]

Just a little now, and a little then,
We give to man thro' our medium's pen.
The greater truth they're not prepared to own
Nor understand, should it be to them be shown.
A Spirit is the form it dwells on earth,
But in a higher sphere the soul has birth;
It there did dwell before to Earth it came
To seek experience and find a name.
This truth we see that some will not believe,
Then how can they matter be given receive?
The A B C of life they first must learn,
Read Nature's Book, before they can discern—
Know that the soul is the All Father's child;
Not a creature created, but a child
Like beast and bird, or fish within the sea,
Nor like an insect, or the working bee;
Yet still part of the body as you find,
Is beast and bird, and fish of every kind;
For progress matter fits to clothe the soul
From lowest strata came, includes the whole.
The soul, or life, from matter never was born;
Matter is dead when from the spirit born.
Life that spirit gives bids matter wake,
The various spirit forms it then must take,
Degrees of life are found in Nature's store,
Not one or two, but full many a score;
From lowest up most matter is given,
Before it can be used for spirit's dream.
Where'er a soul seeks on this earth a home,
The only gate is through a woman's womb.
The work of life with matter now begins,
From matter furnished matter clothed in spin.
Would mothers study, not Dame Nature's urn,
A little from the beat and insect learn,
For the soul pre-natal states thus form,
More perfect bodies would be clothed in form.
But here again we see 'tis very true
This greater truth we can give to you.
So little does man know of Nature's laws
He can not comprehend Effect or Cause.

A mortal word! He learned in earthly lore,
A spirit word, again he learned in Nature's store.
The spirit form, he finds, from matter grew,
The soul, the life, he nowhere brings to view.
With matter clothed, a man, he walked on earth,
With substance clothed, he had a spirit's birth;
He waits erect, he does not crawl on earth,
The source of life he seeks in Nature's part.
No form of life would Nature ever give,
No man or beast, or tree or plant, would live,
Unless with soul of life it were clothed in form,
Dame Nature brought not forth the human mind.
One source of life will ev'ry spirit find,
And life gives form to each and every kind.
That dwells on Earth, or on the spirit's mind,
For life's a germ from the All-Father's hand;
A germ that never will decay or death,
While God doth live it will breathe life's breath.
Immortal it was, immortal 'twill be,
It will live and progress through Eternity.

[Written for the Golden Gate.]

Waiting.

BY DELMA DUBARNE.

As I sit alone in the twilight,
Alone in the silent gloom,
Visions of fair-formed angels
Come clustering round in my room;
Some that I knew in my childhood,
Dear ones so precious to me,
And they whisper in tones, oh, so loving,
"Darling, we are ever near thee."

Oh! I love the heart that is waiting
For words that are tender and sweet,
For the low, loving tone of endearment
In words that ever fall from their feet.
Oh! I pray for those beautiful visions,
Of dear ones in angel array,
Who always are ever around us,
To lead us to heaven's pure day.

And thus while we sit in the twilight,
While shadows are turning dark gray,
Our hearts so lonely in sadness
Will turn to the angels away;
To those who, like us, often suffered,
In sorrow, trial and pain,
And pray that come off in visions,
While we journey this valley of tears.

[Written for the Golden Gate.]

Strength in Weakness.

BY ALICE J. STEVENS.

The rugged way seems hard,
And tender feet oft tread in vain,
Yet I know that strength of soul
Is given to them that need it.

Then let the flesh be'er so weak,
If still the soul is strong and true,
We can create blessings along the track,
And make our lives a song.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's silent portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies
And love becomes immortal.

And, sometimes, when across the Western sky
The fiery sunset flares,
The golden gates swing inward solemnly
Unlocked by silent fires.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory
Stream brightly through the more vast air,
And hail reveal the story.

Oh! Land unknown, oh! Land of Love divine!
Faith-ful, eternal,
Guide, guide these wandering steps of mine,
Into those pastures verdant.

The Woman of Endor.

EDITOR OF GOLDEN GATE:

In my last GOLDEN GATE I read with pleasure your brief remarks on the disgustingly dishonest manner in which the orthodox pulp and press treat the case of the ancient medium of Endor, when visited by King Saul for the purpose of consulting the spirit of the prophet Samuel. Some ten years ago, on seeing some allusion made to this case, it occurred to me that I would like to see what the well known Jewish writer Flavius Josephus had to say about it. I obtained a copy, and turning to the part giving the history of King Saul's reign, I was pleased to find that Josephus speaks of the woman of Endor in terms of strong commendation, and I have looked in vain to see if some of our Spiritualistic papers would give me his view of the affair, when defending her from the puerile attacks of the clerical malignants. I would here beg leave to suggest that probably many of the readers of the GOLDEN GATE would like to have you publish Josephus' account of that seance, and as the orthodox clergy are always so ready to quote him when he sustains their view of any case, we will see how they like a dose of their own medicine.

This case, I consider, has some points worth considering. In the first place, neither in Josephus nor the Bible is the case referred to as being anything at all remarkable, which shows that it was probably quite common among them. The fact that Saul in his dire calamity, so readily sought that means of communicating with Samuel, shows that he had full confidence in the feasibility of mortals communicating with the spirits of those who had once been on earth, through the instrumentality of persons of "familiar spirit," now known as mediums. The fact that he could so readily find a medium when wanted, looks as though his edict that all such persons should be put to death, was, as the bard of Avon says, "more honored in the breach than the observance," and that he knew it. His edict was probably issued at the instigation of the priests, as they have always resorted to every means in their power to monopolize religion.

The Adventists, I believe, claim that it was evil spirits or devils that persecuted Samuel and deceived Saul. Now, Josephus nor the Bible nor anyone else but the Adventists ever dreamed of so ridiculous an explanation. If evil spirits or devils could so well personate Samuel, and if those old Jews who witnessed these things and recorded them were so easily deceived, it is extremely probable that it was devils that personated angels when talking to Abraham, Jacob, etc., etc., and it was probably devils who personated God in his interviews with Moses, and his instructions to the Jews in all their wars, and in their treatment of captives, etc., and it was devils that inspired men to write the Scriptures and perform all the various acts that have been attributed to Jehovah. It seems to me that anyone with a grain of common sense must see that if the personating theory will apply to the Endor case, it will apply as well to all other cases of communication with angels or gods. And if those old Jews were such simpletons as to be so easily imposed upon, and their opinions of so little worth in this case, their opinions, theories and writings constitute an exceedingly slim foundation to build a religion on, and the Adventists' doctrines are founded entirely upon those things. The sooner they abandon them, and come down to a study of the facts and phenomena of nature, and seek therein to learn the revelations of the Deity, the better for them, for sooner or later they must learn that

"As round and round we run,
Ever the truth comes uppermost, and ever is justice done."

Yours for the truth,
ROBERT TRIMBLE,
GUERNEVILLE, SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.

Was Jesus a Myth?

EDITOR OF GOLDEN GATE:

I enjoy a joke even at my own expense, and therefore, am pleased when Dr. Hudson, in his article, "The Great Delusion," in the GOLDEN GATE of October 19th and 26th, says, "Madam Ruggles and her associates are like the old lady weeping over the tomb of Washington, when the gardener told her it was only the ice house." But as I was born a Unitarian, and never believed that Jesus of Nazareth was the Savior, only a guide, a light and teacher, and all these years have been waiting to know the truth in relation to Jesus the Christ, the anointed, this joke matter does not fit me. For years my favorite motto has graced my dining room:

"Fair truth, for that alone I seek,
Friend of the wise, supporter of the weak."

So let us have the truth if mortal or spirit can give it. Years ago, when I was corresponding with a dear sister in Omaha, she began to accept the trinitarian doctrine of Jesus, the Son of God and Savior in an especial sense. I had two visions where Jesus and his mother appeared to me. I asked Mary if the conception of Jesus was immaculate—answer—"No, it was a perfectly natural conception like every other child."

Gerald Massey spent twelve years in the study of Christianity, and at the close of one of his lectures on the Virgin and

Christ, where his radical statements concerning Mary made me think he would be peremptorily ejected from the Church of the New Spiritual Dispensation, by Judge Bailey and S. B. Nichols—at the close of this lecture, I asked Gerald Massey, "Have we a Jesus?" He said, "You have heard my lecture." "Yes, but I am not sure if you have left us a Jesus." He replied, "Well, there was a wizard of that name in Judea," so after all the bewildering statements made by Gerald Massey that evening, it was something gratifying to be told we had a wizard of that name.

Dr. Dixon, an earnest and brilliant mind, said to me years ago, "There is no historical record that Jesus of Nazareth ever existed," but a few years afterward, when he had passed to spirit life, he communicated the fact through the mediumship of Mr. J. V. Mansfield, that "he knew there was a Jesus for he had met him," and when we hear from the spirit world that they have met with him, although there may be ten thousand spirits who are not on his plane, who have not met him, it is no utopian. J. M. Roberts decided there was no Jesus, but he published a letter from me, where I say that in a communication with Robert Burns in relation to "Highland Mary," he volunteered the statement that "I didn't never meet Jean." I asked "Did you never meet your wife?" He answered, "No, we are not on the same plane." I was very much confused by the effort of "Mind and Matter" to put Apollonius in Jesus' place, not understanding that he was the St. Paul of the New Testament.

We rejoice that Dr. Hudson of Stockton has given us the fine quotations from spirit communications which give light on this subject. Spiritualists as a body, have been determined to ignore Jesus. Mrs. F. O. Hyser told us from the Brooklyn Spiritual platform "I have been trying for eighteen years to say Jesus before a spiritual audience, but have been repelled. I could say Plato, Socrates, Pythagoras, Zoroaster and Buddha, but now I am determined to preach Jesus and his teaching."

The first reception Mr. W. J. Colville ever gave in Brooklyn, more than ten years ago, I asked his guides, "Has this planet a guardian angel?" "Yes," he answered, "the highest angel who approaches the earth is its guardian angel." Jesus and his co-workers are now about to complete the Messianic period of two thousand years, and other spirits will then have charge of this planet, "or words of like import." Mrs. Richmond's guides say this planet will have twelve Messiahs; that it has had six, and will soon come into a new dispensation of Love and Justice, etc.

I am interested to have these communications through Alfred James and Cora A. Syme brought before the Spiritualists, that they may decide upon its merits. In all the thirty-eight years I have been an active worker and listener, there has been much pro and con on this question. My attention was called to a book named "The History of the Origin of All Things," by Jesus of Nazareth, over thirty years ago. I was so overwhelmed by active work I did not read the book, although a dozen copies were laying round the house. In Western New York, a young man gave a lecture under the control of Jesus, which was printed in pamphlet form—so I could go on to enumerate various proofs of the identity of Jesus, but this must suffice for the present. Fraternally Yours,
EMILY B. RUGGLES,
492 State street, Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1886.

"I would rather go to the forest far away, and build me a little cabin—build it myself and daub it with mud, and live there with my wife and family—and have a little path that led down to the spring, where the water bubbled out day and night, like a little poem from the heart of the earth; a little but with some holyholks at the corner, with their bannered bosoms open to the sun, and with the thrush in the air, like a song of joy in the morning; I would rather live there and have some lattice work across the window, so the sunlight would fall checkered on the baby in the cradle; I would rather live there and have my soul erect and free, than to live in a palace of gold and wear the crown of imperial power and know that my soul was slimy with hypocrisy."—R. G. Ingersoll.

Exemption from mistake is not the privilege of mortals; but when our

takes are involuntary, we owe each other every consideration, and the man who, on discovering his errors, acknowledges and corrects them, is scarcely less entitled to our esteem than if he had not erred.—Dr. Pye Smith.

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