

WORLDS WITHIN WORLDS;

OR,

NEW AND WONDERFUL

DISCOVERIES IN ASTRONOMY.

THE SUN AND STARS

PROVED TO BE

REFINERS OF LIGHT.

AND

INHABITED.

COMPILED, ARRANGED AND DRAWN

BY

WM. BAKER FAHNESTOCK, M. D.

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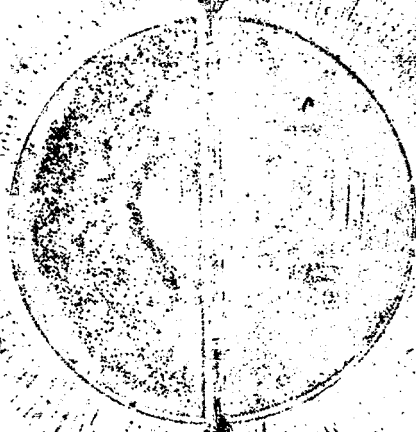
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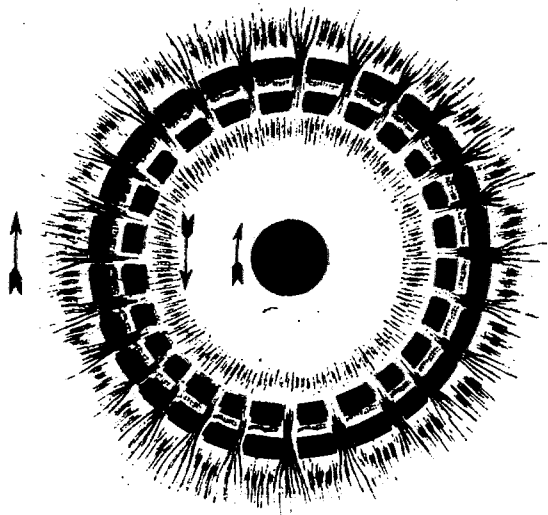
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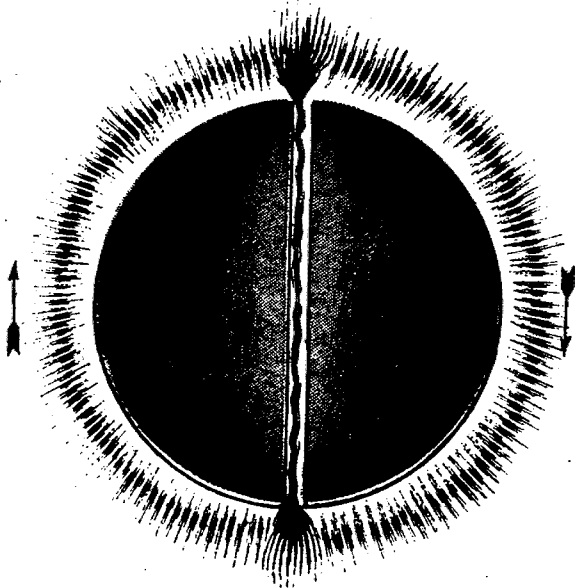
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THE SUN.



BETELGESE.

INTRODUCTION.



S the doctrines in regard to the motions and composition of the heavenly bodies now held and promulgated by the scientists of the age, do not bear the test of reason, analogy, nor the facts which are being developed by the clear-minded powers of those who are in a statuvolic condition—a few hints in a new direction may not be out of place; and although they may not accord with the views generally entertained, they may at least awaken thought which eventually will lead us to solve the mysteries which superstition, prejudice and bigotry have so long shrouded in darkness.

Our object will not be to discuss the merits or demerits of the old doctrines at length, but simply to give the new, so that the two may be compared, and the most reasonable accepted by those who are interested.

If demonstrable truths clash with preconceived opinions, it is not the fault of the truths, but of the ignorance of those who promulgated doctrines contrary to them.

As most of the illustrations given in this work, however, are the result of clairvoyance, it may be argued that such evidence is not reliable—as clairvoyants may be visionary and their looking the result of an excited imagination.

These objections are answered by the fact that many clairvoyants see and describe things alike, and have recognized peculiar objects in various planets that have been represented by drawings upon paper, as well as the recognition of peculiar pieces of music heard upon the same planet by one person and obtained there and played upon earth by another. The recognition was perfect, although both were strangers to each other. These, and many other incontestable proofs of their powers to see correctly, have been obtained at various distances. It, therefore, follows, that if they can see correctly at a distance of eighty or one hundred miles, we cannot limit their powers, and, therefore, may safely depend upon their clairvoyance, especially if what is seen is sustained by reason as well as by analogy.

As the general reader may not understand the import of some words which it will be necessary to use in this work, it is incumbent upon us to state here, that the powers of the clairvoyant are not confined to his seeing, but that all his senses are capable of being exercised at a distance as well as that of seeing.

To express these powers conjointly, we have been obliged to invent a word, which will convey a general idea of these powers in all the faculties combined, and have selected as the most appropriate that of clear-mindedness, or the power of perceiving without the aid of the external senses.

Clairvoyance means simply clear-seeing, and clear-audience that of hearing—when, therefore, we desire to signify the power of all the senses and faculties combined we use clear-mindedness.

The nature of clairvoyance and the powers of the clair-

voyant are not generally understood, and cannot well be so, unless it is known that the senses cannot be used in this way, unless they are in a statuvolic or somnambolic condition.

This condition of statuvolence is simply a partial separation or an abstraction of the mind or spirit of the individual from the material body, which is sometimes natural, but is more commonly effected by instructions, which render it subject to the will of the individual and can be entered at pleasure.

In other words, there can be no doubt, that in clairvoyance, as well as in the powers of all the other senses and faculties, it is the mind or spirit of the individual that perceives, hears, tastes, smells, or feels, and that as the spirit is combined with matter, or is in a perfectly normal condition, so will the power of seeing, hearing; tasting, smelling, or feeling be less clear-minded, simply because it requires that the senses and faculties of the individual should be in a state of statuvolence to do so at all, and as that condition is perfect or not, so will the power of seeing, etc., be perfect or not; and the more completely the soul is enabled to separate or abstract itself from the physical body, the more perfect will its clear-minded powers be.



WORLDS WITHIN WORLDS;

OR,

NEW DISCOVERIES IN ASTRONOMY.



It will be necessary, before I speak of the motions or the composition of the sun, stars or planets, to determine the true import of certain terms now in use which do not seem to convey the idea they were intended to impart.

The term centrifugal means or is designed to express a tendency to move from the centre, whilst that of centripetal signifies a disposition to move towards the centre; but as there is no effect without a cause, the question naturally arises, what created or is the cause that makes any body, or, if you please, the earth, move from or towards the sun, at regular periods?

The unsatisfactory term of force is given to explain both these tendencies; but as force is simply an effect of some cause, it cannot be the cause of any motion. If there were such a tendency as the term centripetal implies, the earth, the moon, and all the planets in our system would long since have been landed in the sun; and if there were only such a force as is understood by

the term centrifugal, the same planets with all their moons would have ages ago been far beyond any influence the sun would have to bring them back again.

It is, therefore, evident that force or a tendency to move from or towards the sun is not the power that keeps all the planets in their orbits, nor is it a positive or negative condition—but a positive attraction and a positive repulsion—and the one always being equal in power with the other, there can be no positive or negative condition where the powers are equal. Force, therefore, is simply the effect of these powers, which retain by their equality all the systems in the universe in their proper orbits, and it is impossible as long as these powers remain equal for any sun, planet or satellite to swerve from its sphere.

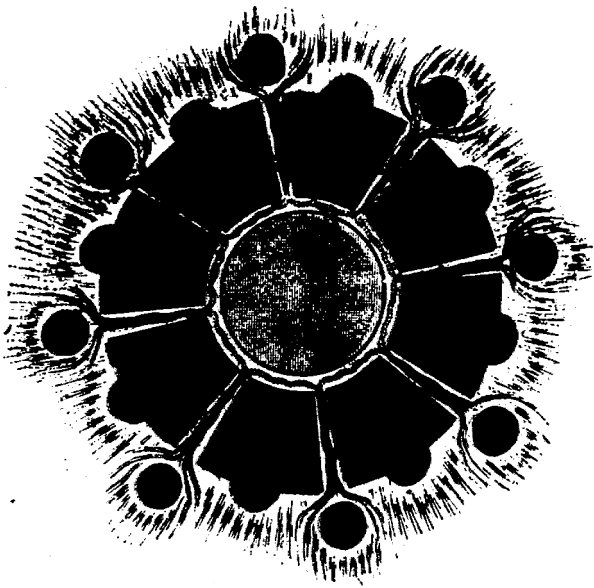
The idea advanced by certain lecturers and reported in the public papers, that the moon is dead and will eventually fall upon the earth, is the result of the centripetal theory, and is as false as it is unreasonable and can only deceive and frighten the ignorant. Such an event is utterly impossible, for when the earth's attraction brings the moon into a like magnetic condition with herself, it (the moon) will be repelled until it has lost that similarity, when it will again be attracted. This is the nature of magnetism, and as long as the qualities of attraction and repulsion exist, it will be as impossible for the moon to approach or fall upon the earth as it would be for the sun to leave its sphere and run around us.

The qualities in magnetism to attract and repel their like can be beautifully demonstrated, by suspending two oppositely magnetized sewing needles by silk threads. Now if either of these needles be approached by like poles of a magnet they will be repelled, but will be

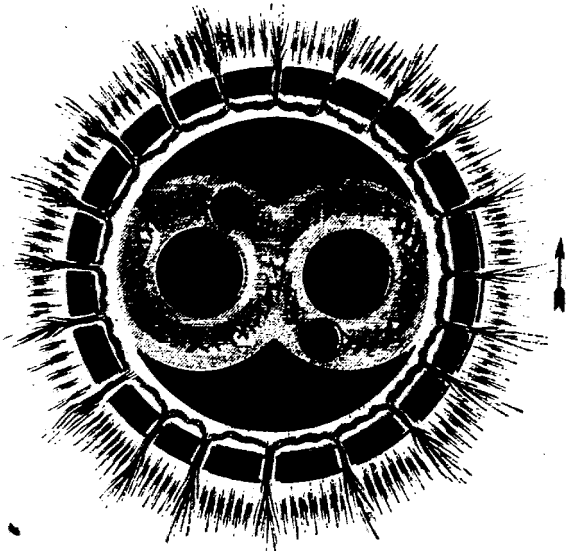
attracted if unlike poles be presented. The same is the case with electricity—and if you suspend a large downy feather by a silk thread, and a glass tube be then rubbed with a piece of dry silk, and brought near the feather, it will be attracted until it has acquired the same quality, then it will be repelled. Upon re-exciting the glass tube, and again bringing it near the feather, it will not be attracted, but retain its state of repulsion—but upon approaching it with a stick of excited sealing-wax (provided it has been rubbed with flannel) it will be immediately attracted, and remain in contact with the sealing-wax until it has acquired its electrical condition, when it will be expelled, and in that state of repulsion it will again be attracted by the silk-excited glass tube.

The needles in the first experiment, and the feather in the second, like the planets and their satellites, are attracted and repelled upon the same principle and by the same powers that exist in electricity as well as in magnetism, and whose respective powers are best expressed by the brief sentence that "Like repels like," and until the nature of these imponderables are changed there is no chance for a collision, and the frightened children may rest assured, that it is impossible even for a comet at its utmost velocity to leave its orbit for an instant—and if any of them should ever approach near the earth, they would be repelled before any injury could be sustained.

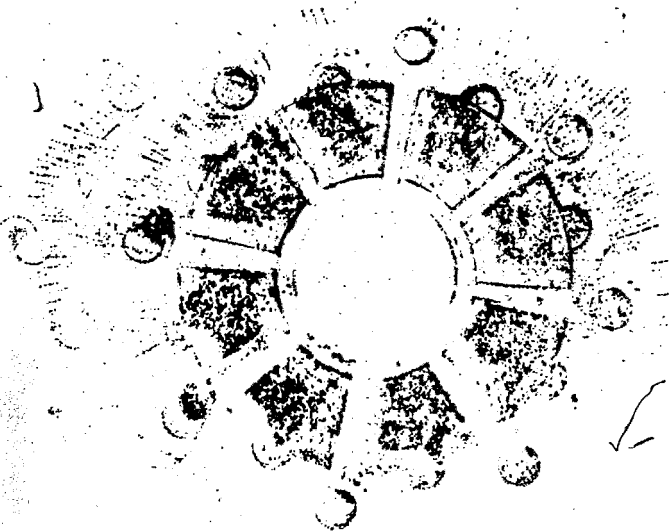
~ The idea that they eventually will destroy the earth by coming in contact with it, is answered by what has been said about the moon's falling upon the earth—the belief also being the result of the same erroneous theory which has already been disposed of.

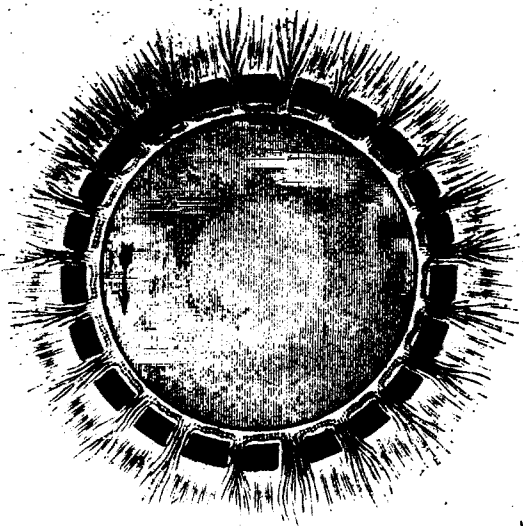


THE POLAR STAR.

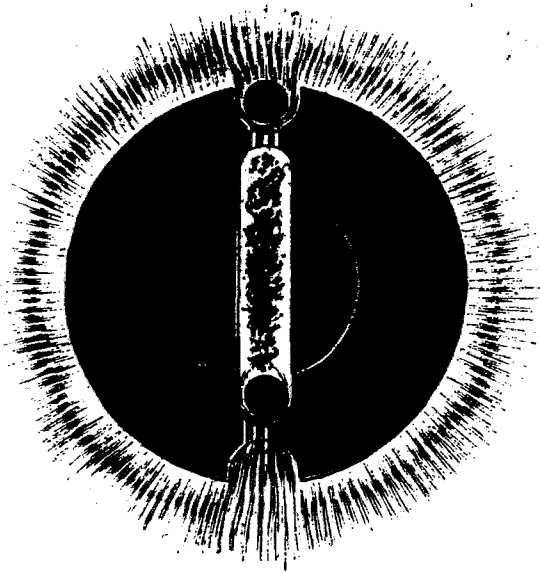


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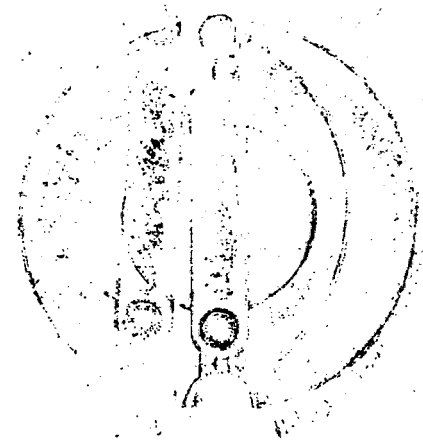




BELLATRIX



SAIPH.



Before entering upon a description of the nature and uses of comets it will be necessary, that a short introductory explanation shall be given, without which the whole subject must remain unintelligible.

Let it then be observed that what persons are in the habit of calling animal and vegetable life, is an influx from the great central sun of the universe, communicated first to the primary of each system (by comets) and from thence emanating to each and every satellite throughout creation.

It is scarcely necessary to say, that this influx is in itself electrical, or that it contains in combination all the principles of vital and physical electricity.

The primary of each system being always positive or attractive, when compared with its satellites (in aphelion) naturally exerts over them, while in that position; an attractive affinity, drawing them towards itself—but as they approach their perihelion they also become positive or of the same nature, and are, as a consequence, repelled, but are again attracted when they reach their aphelion. Thus twice in a year, they are attracted and repelled. To make this understood, it will be necessary to state, that contrary to the received theory, the sun is in the *centre* of the earth's orbit, which is an ellipsis, about four millions of miles less in its shortest diameter. The sun being in the centre, we have, consequently, two points at which the planet is near the sun and two at which it is farthest off, or the planet is twice in one year in perihelion and twice in aphelion—the former corresponding to the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, and the latter to the summer and winter solstices. In this great fact will be found a substitute for the doctrines of cen-

tripetal and centrifugal forces—the motion of each planet around its primary, resulting from and producing its own electrical equalization, as well as its motion around its own axis.

There probably is no point in astronomical science less understood or more ridiculously misrepresented, than the nature and uses of comets.

The irregularity in the return of most comets would go to prove that they are not confined to one solar system, as is supposed by some, and favors the idea, that they traverse the various systems in the universe as messengers of electrical equalization. The theory, therefore, of the periodic return of any given comet must be fallacious; the near agreement of any two comets not establishing their identity, but only proves that they both have entered our system from some system beyond.

The old theory of the motion of planetary bodies is too mechanical. and the laws of centripetal and centrifugal forces when applied to comets, would land them in the sun, especially if their centrifugal force was destroyed for five or six hundred days, as in the case of the celebrated comet of Halley.

There can be no doubt that the planetary orbs revolve around their parent suns for the purpose of electrical equalization, and around their own axis for its accumulation upon their own surfaces.

The cylinder of an electrical machine gathers the fluid on its surface, abstracting it from the earth through the rubber—so the earth by its revolutions on its own axis, with the extreme atmosphere for its rubber, gathers electricity from surrounding space, that it may be applied for all the purposes of animal and vegetable life.

Other ends are also accomplished by these motions, viz., the motion of the earth around the sun produces the vicissitudes of temperature, while that around its own axis gives every portion day and night, the duration of either being to some extent regulated by the semi-annual change in the plane of those axes themselves.

The change of temperature on the earth's surface is produced by its varying electrical condition of attraction and repulsion. For example: suppose we take the 21st of June as a starting point. The earth is now, so far as regards the northern hemisphere, in the summer solstice. Its electricity is now in a great measure found to have been exhausted by a luxuriant vegetation, etc., and when the whole is compared with the sun it is in a condition to attract and be attracted—a mutual attraction between it and the sun, therefore, is the result. It now traverses that portion of its orbit between the summer solstice and the autumnal equinox, and receives from the parent source a further supply; in consequence of which it again becomes attractive. The condition of both hemispheres being now equal, the earth is repelled from its northern perihelion towards the winter solstice, while the southern is rapidly becoming attractive, which state is fully reached when it gets to the winter solstice. Its condition now produces attraction until the vernal equinox; when the perihelion of the southern hemisphere is reached, and a state of equalization between these hemispheres produced—the northern giving out until the summer solstice, when the same result is again renewed.

The electricity once given off by the earth or consumed for the purpose of vegetable or animal life and nutrition, cannot, of course, be available for further use. It, there-

fore, would be natural to suppose that the supply which is given off annually by the primary suns must be replaced from some source beyond their own immediate system.

It is true, we have no positive way of determining where this supply is to come from, but are inclined to believe that it is restored by comets, given off whenever required, by the great central sun of the universe, which is so distant that the most powerful telescope only reveals it as a milky cloud far off in the realms of space, and which for want of a better name is called a planetary nebule. This is supposed to be the great central sun of our pigmy universe to which our system belongs, and around which we, with our neighbors, the visible fixed stars, are moving.

The diameter of this central sun it is supposed would fill the entire orbit of Saturn, and yet this central sun with thousands of others like itself are secondaries around the great omnipotent representation of Deity, from whence they receive their influx of progressive life and germinating vitality, and impart again this divine energy through cometary messengers to all the suns, planets and satellites in the various systems dependent upon it.

Comets are no doubt electrical globes, and after having equalized any given system are necessarily repelled from that system with a velocity equal to their diminished electrical condition, and as the tail of comets when going from the sun always precedes their bodies, it not only proves that they are electrical but more repellent than their bodies.

There can be no doubt that light in its various modifications of electricity, magnetism, heat, etc., is the great source of all vitality, and that the greater the amount of

friction a ray of light undergoes in passing to any given planet or earth, the greater will be the eliminated vitality upon that earth's surface, and which will be in exact proportion to the density of that earth's atmosphere. Clairvoyants see and declare that the farther the planet is from the centre of its system, the greater is the light, and the intelligence of their inhabitants. They also insist that the specific gravity of planets and all upon their surface is greater as their distance from their centre increases. It, therefore, follows that the greater the specific gravity on any earth in the universe, the greater will be its lucidity and temperature. Because, as both light and heat are the result of friction on the electrical ray in passing through the atmosphere, they will necessarily be in exact ratio to the atmospheric medium through which they pass.

The idea, therefore, generally entertained that the farther a planet is from its sun the lighter is that planet and the rarer its atmosphere, is contrary to the facts seen by clairvoyants, and the fact that Jupiter is as bright, if not brighter than Mercury or Venus, would go far to corroborate the truth of the proposition, that the greater the specific gravity and size of any earth, the greater the light upon that planet's surface, and the more intelligent and progressed are its inhabitants. As a further proof of this fact they also say that the planets and their atmospheres, nearest all suns, are too rare for man to exist upon them.

Light, as we before suggested, is no doubt the source of all vitality, but what we recognize as light is not truly light, it is light decomposed or rendered lucid. Clairvoyants declare that light, before it strikes our atmosphere,

) is devoid of lucidity, and only becomes lucid by decomposition, and when a ray of light or pencil of rays leaves the sun, it no doubt contains all the elements necessary for the formation, the sustenance, the reproduction of all animate and inanimate matter in the entire system governed by the centre from whence it proceeds.

Light, therefore, impinging upon a given planet, to effect anything, must be decomposed, the portion necessary for the nutrition and reproduction of materiality must be absorbed to be thus appropriated, while the finer elements are eliminated for a higher series of purposes. Thus, each planet in the system receives its quota, the finest portions being eliminated for the most distant.

This conclusion is drawn from the fact that the finer the organization of beings are, the finer must be the vitality furnished for their sustenance.

The idea "that gravity varies directly as the mass, and inversely as the square of the distance," may answer well enough while we suppose the existence of a common centre of gravitation to be in the sun, but like all other suppositions will pass away when the truth is known. Gravitation or attraction of cohesion is one thing, planetary attraction and repulsion is another, and although astronomers may for a time confound them, human progress must eventually effect a proper separation.

Before we proceed with a description of our solar system, it may be interesting to the reader to have the experience of a clairvoyant while making his ascent from the earth to worlds beyond its limits.

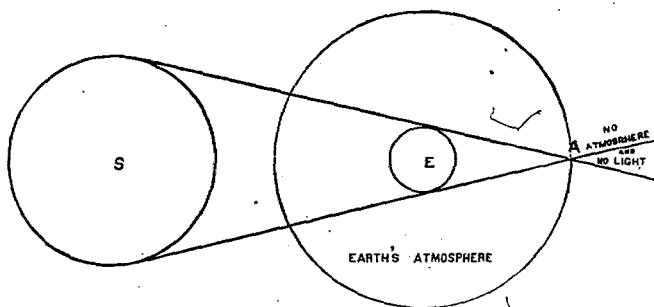
Ascent of a Clairvoyant.

As you ascend from the earth, the light becomes less and less until after you leave the earth's attraction; you are then surrounded by total darkness; indeed, so intense is the darkness that those who have never experienced it, can have no comprehension of it. In looking around, you perceive the various suns and planets as simple silver disks of various sizes, from a few inches in diameter to that of many feet, apparently set on an intensely black back ground. The edges of those disks are perfectly defined, without throwing out a single ray of light, whether they are suns or planets. As you approach any one of them, it seems to increase in size until you come within its attraction, and then are directly over it, in whatever direction you may have approached it. Not only is the clairvoyant surrounded by total darkness when out of planetary attraction, but silence deeper and more intense than that of the grave, attended by a feeling of loneliness (as complete as though he were the only being in existence) takes complete possession of the entire man.

This proves conclusively that the ray proceeding from any one of the suns in the universe is dependent on friction for its power of producing light—that is to say, an electric ray thrown off from the sun passes invisibly through space, unless that space is occupied by a planetary atmosphere, and when so occupied it meets resistance, which resistance through friction on the ray results in both light and heat, and these will be in exact ratio to the density of the atmosphere through which the ray

passes—that is to say, the nearer you approach the planet the greater the light and heat in our system. Others differ materially.

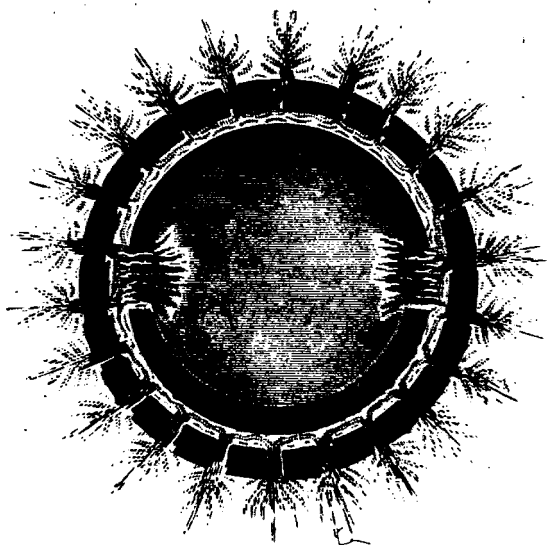
The following diagram will prove the position that where there is no atmosphere there can be no light. Let S represent the sun, and E the earth. Now it is clear that the rays from the sun strike beyond the earth and unite at A.



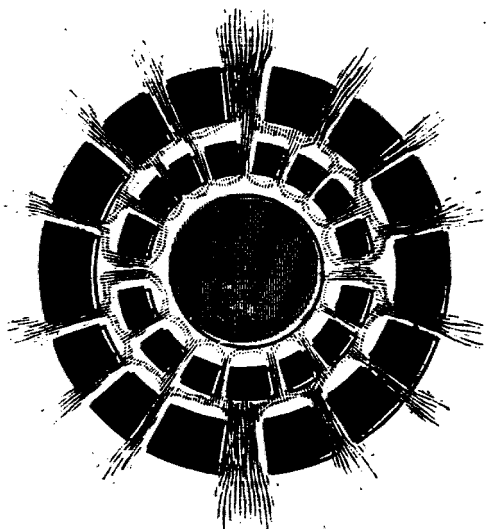
But as the earth's atmosphere does not extend beyond that point, there is no resistance to the ray, and, consequently, no light. If this be not so, why is it that we do not see the light from the earth's surface where those rays meet every night?

That the moon, contrary to the opinion of some astronomers, has an atmosphere, is clearly demonstrated by the fact, that we see it at all. For, if it had no atmosphere, the ray passing to it from the sun would continue invisible, and no moon could be seen. The clairvoyant alone has, by actual experiment, clearly established the foregoing propositions.

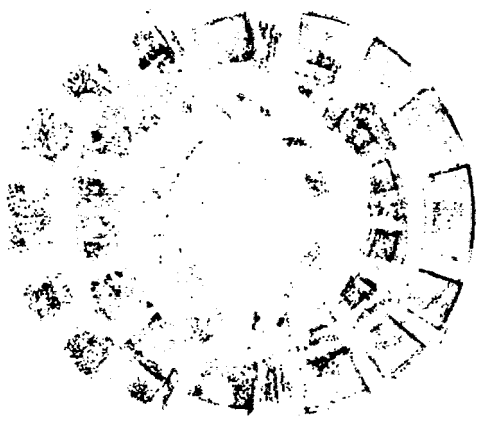
In every world in the universe there exists various forms and qualities of intelligence, each quality requiring



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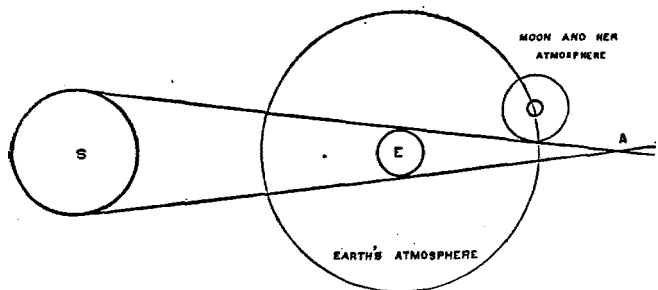


PROCYON.



its own characteristic atmospheric medium. The lower the grade of intelligence the grosser the medium provided. The greater the intelligence the more refined the medium required for their support. Hence the various modes of refining the electric material provided for the purpose.

Comets, as has been stated in this work, convey the crude electricity to the different suns or centres of systems, where it is refined or separated into what is necessary for animal life and for material organization. These portions thus separated are thrown off by the sun and



supply their surrounding planets as well as those earths which may be within themselves. We of earth have a certain condition of intelligence, but the atmosphere produced by our sun would not do for any world but such as occupy the same plane.

When a greater degree of intelligence is required in the inhabitants of a world a different mode of refining is necessary, so in every sun a different mechanical arrangement (so to speak) is adopted, by which a more or less refined atmospheric media is produced, according to the wants or conditions of the inhabitants whose existence is dependent

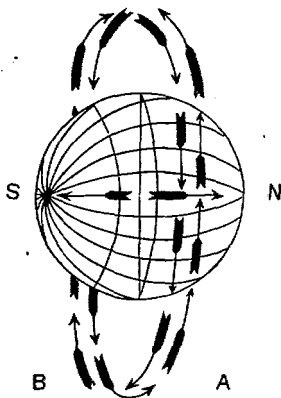
upon that system, so that while each sun produces light, each differ from each, in every intellectual particular, and indeed, mostly in chemical qualities. Hence it follows that were it possible for the inhabitants of one system to be translated to another without change, they could not continue to exist.

Clairvoyant Theory of Polarity.

ACCORDING to the clairvoyant theory of magnetic polarity there are two identical currents running round the earth in the plane of its equator, the one north, the other south.

The northern current runs from east to west, while the

southern runs from west to east. From these currents others descend to either pole, producing the polarity of the magnetic needle, as well as its dip. The sketch opposite will give a general idea of this arrangement. S N may represent the south and north poles of the earth, B and A the southern and northern currents, the darts showing the course of these currents.



The truth of this theory may be easily demonstrated. Let two coils of insulated copper wire be placed around an ordinary globe in the plane of its equator, now run two currents of galvanic electricity round these coils in opposite directions. Through the coil north of the equator run the current from east to west, and through the

coil south of the equator run it from west to east, and a small magnetic needle will assume every variation on your globe that is assumed by the magnetic needle on earth. It is an incontrovertible truth that the pointing of a magnetic needle will depend upon the course of the current running over it. If you run the current from east to west, the needle points north; if from west to east, it points nearly south; if from north to south, your needle points northeast. If from south to north, it points northwest. Of course, the needle experimented with will be to some extent affected by earthly magnetism.

North of the equator, the pole of the needle recognized as the north pole dips north. South of the equator, the south pole dips south, while on or near the equator it is level. In this location the needle acted on by both currents is kept north and south, and at the same time, each end being equally repelled by these two currents stands level. As you proceed towards the north, the descending north current repels the north pole of the needle so as to give the dip its repellent power, increasing as you increase the distance from the equatorial current.

The same is true of the descending southern current, with this difference, that it acts on the south pole of the needle.

Our Sun.

CLAIRVOYANTS declare that our sun, instead of being a "great fiery ball," consists of an outside and inside crust or shell and a central earth.

These crusts (or earth-like) bodies are a sufficient distance apart to revolve without touching, and do so in opposite directions around the central earth, which is larger than our own.

They are miles in thickness, and thousands of miles distant from the central orb, which revolves in an opposite direction to the inner shell. There are large orifices in both shells, through which the electric light (generated by the friction) passes, as well to the earth within, as to its planets outside, viz. :

Mercury, Venus, Earth (and one moon), Mars, Jupiter (with four moons), Saturn (with seven), Herschel (with six), Neptune (with nine moons), and Omega (not yet discovered by the telescope, with twelve moons). Descriptions of all these, together with their inhabitants, will be given in other pages of this work.

In describing the sun clairvoyants assert, that as you approach it you perceive, apparently, a vast luminous level plane, although in reality a segment of a mighty sphere, from whose surface, or rather from orifices in whose surface, issue streams of electrical light, distinct and separate where they issue, but coalescing and uniting together at some distance from these orifices.

This is the same uniform appearance around the entire orb. Passing through this surface you meet another within exactly like it, except that it appears less dense.

These two surfaces or spheres revolve on a single axis in opposite directions. To get a correct idea of this suppose two hollow spheres, the one within the other, an axle passing through their centre and revolving on that axis in opposite directions. It is a *mighty* electrical cylinder moving one way, the cushion another.

Inside of this last sphere you have a glorious world, where intelligences of a high order pass their earth-life surrounded by all that you call happiness—their world's a paradise. Their pursuits, guided by wisdom, favor a rapid

progression; resulting in discoveries and inventions unknown to those less happily circumstanced, and although insulated to some extent (by the spheres surrounding their earth) from others, yet grasping with ease by Herculean intellect astronomical truths unknown to worlds in this respect less favorably situated.

They are nearly white and average about five feet in height of our measure, and although they are not as white as the white men of our earth, they are well proportioned, active, graceful and very beautiful. The women as with us, are more delicately and exquisitely formed than the men, and the most imperfect of them would far surpass the finest models of earth. The yellowish tint of their skin makes them, if anything, more interesting. Their dress as well as that of the men is peculiar, both in their cut and arrangement.

One of our clairvoyants, upon his first visit to this earth, saw a scene, and described it as follows:

"I see a party of ladies and gentlemen whose intelligence and beauty are of a high order. They seem to be a wedding party, who are about to enter a boat of peculiar construction. They are upon a lake now and seem to glide along without an effort. How they do so I cannot tell. The water of the lake is as clear as crystal, and fish of various kinds can be seen at a considerable depth. The trees upon the lake shore are beautiful and have dark green shining leaves. The scenery is lovely, and upon an elevation at some distance stands a kind of temple; it is very large, and seems to be built of some material of a light color resembling marble. Inside I see the figure of a man placed upon a movable structure. The figure has two heads or faces. The expression of the

one is benevolent, benign, and beautiful. The other is as horrible as it is deceitful, treacherous and evil disposed.

"This seems to be a school, or a place where children are taught by representation and demonstration, and this figure seems to represent Good and Evil. The figure is exquisitely carved, and the expression given to the countenances are life-like.

"The building is immense. There are no side windows, and the light is all admitted from above."

Before entering upon the description of the planets surrounding the various suns, it will be necessary to premise that clairvoyants, in their visits to them, have observed that in all the planets surrounding the sun of a given system, there is a continued similarity, that is to say, there is in each of these planets the same kind of animal and vegetable life. In those nearest the centre development is the most imperfect. The same forms are there in embryo, that become more and more perfect as they recede from the centre. In the planets nearer our sun than the earth, nearly all vegetable products are endimose. The fruits are coarse and imperfect, having little taste and less flavor, yet they are the same varieties.

The same is the case with animal life, and the only vertibrated creature found there is a species representing the embryotic man, and he, both mentally and physically, is but little above an orang-outang; but as you go beyond, everything becomes more perfect, so that the earth may be considered as the middle condition of development in our system, and although there is a vast difference between the development on Venus and that of Neptune, they are really only types of the same forms in various stages of perfection.

In other systems other types of vegetables and animals are found, but every world or planet in that system will contain the same types, only in different stages of development.

The only exception is man, who, in every system, stands above all else, developing *almost* from the animal to a condition very little below the angels. In some systems below our own, in the *milky way*, man's highest development, both as regards his physical as well as his mental condition, is simply an animal governed alone by his appetites, covered by hair, without the mental ability even to clothe himself, burrowing in the ground, and being in no respect above an animal. *Yet he is still a man.*

In systems outside of our earth his body is transparent, every thought is seen as in a glass, while his mental abilities can only be surpassed by angels.

Mercury and Venus.

CLAIRVOYANTS describe the planets whose orbits lie between the earth and sun as being in all respects much below the earth. It is, therefore, only necessary to observe in relation to them that they are characterized by a soft, spongy surface. The attraction of cohesion being feeble, all things upon their surfaces are soft and flabby; vegetation is enormous in point of size, but soft, spongy and easily torn. Reptiles are abundant and large, but like everything else their flesh is scarcely solid. No species of the genus homo, or man, exists there, unless, indeed, you regard a creature in some degree resembling a monkey, which stands at the head of their productions.

Reptiles *resembling* large lizards frequent the marshy districts, which constitute the greater portion of their

surfaces. On the uplands enormous endimose trees are abundant, the size of their leaves are described as being immense, and which to state correctly would appear fabulous.

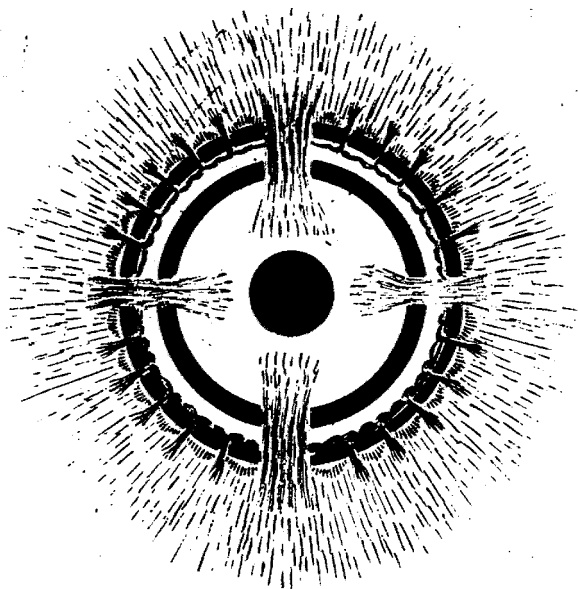
In a word, nature here exhausts her powers upon matter, not mind; yet this display seems to be as necessary to the harmony of the entire system, as are the mental worlds we propose to describe in the future pages of this work, and as all our readers are acquainted with the earth and its inhabitants, the next thing nearest to us is our moon, and which we will describe.

Of our Moon.

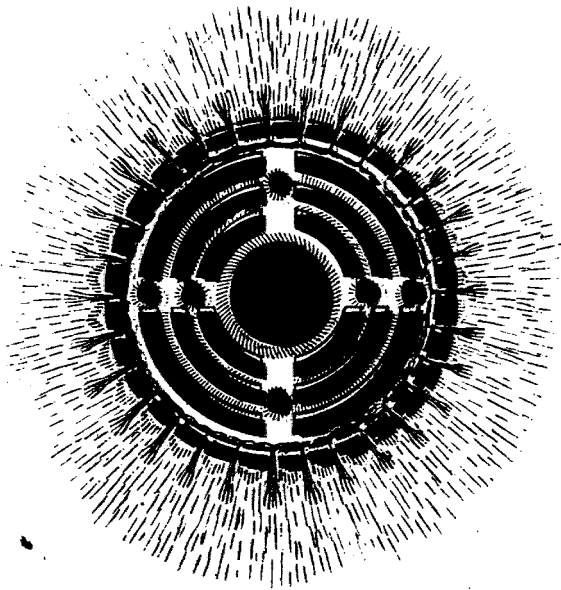
NOTWITHSTANDING the assertion that our moon has no atmosphere, clairvoyants declare it to be inhabited by a dark colored race of beings who are small in stature, have projecting foreheads, and live in low huts without windows, having only a single hole below, through which they creep.

Mars.

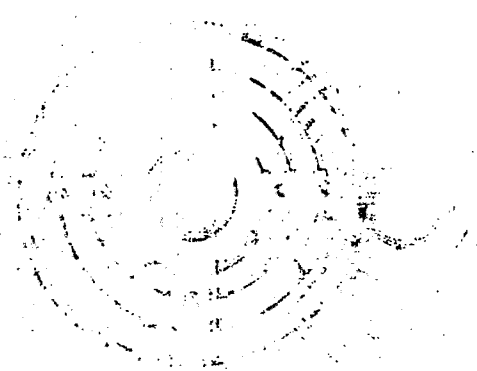
THE next planet beyond the earth in our system is known as Mars. This planet as seen from the earth has a red, dusky appearance, but clairvoyants say that, as you approach it, they observe this appearance to be caused by a peculiarly organized atmosphere, resembling to some extent a reddish vapor, and one in which our organs of respiration would serve us about as well as those of a fish in our air. This was once demonstrated to me by its effects upon the respiration of two gentlemen who, together with a young lady, visited the planet in company at the same time. When they approached the

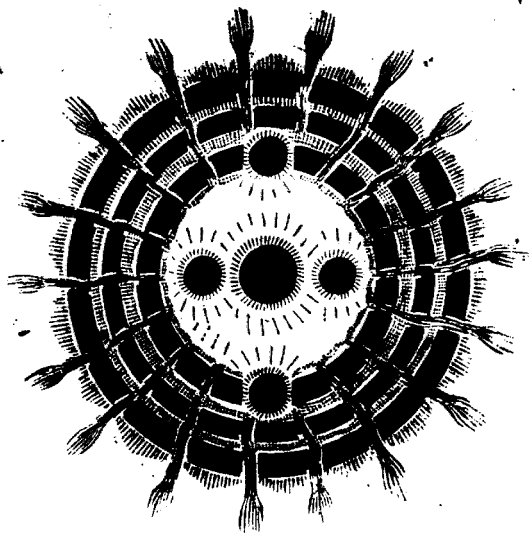


CENTRAL STAR IN GREAT LION.

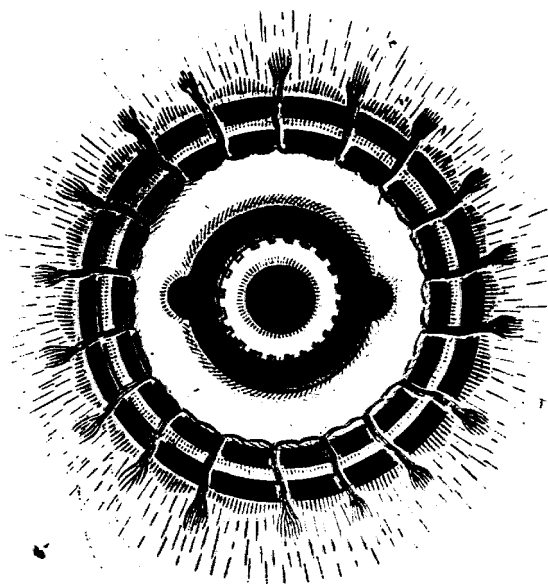


PHAD.

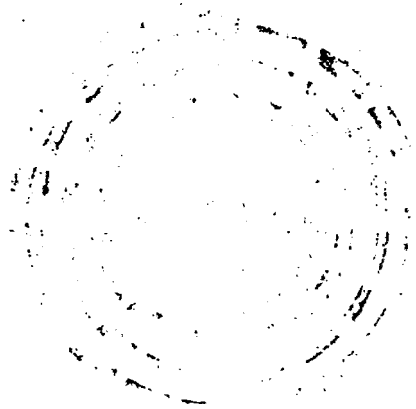




LOWEST STAR LEFT OF PLEIADES.



GOMELZA.



planet the two gentlemen took what appeared to them the shortest way, passed into this red stratum and at the *same instant* were both seized with violent coughing, which continued even after they had returned and threw themselves out of the condition. Not so with the young lady, who, not liking the appearance of the red stratum, passed over it, and was consequently not affected in the least, and was much amused at the mishap of the gentlemen. The quality of this red stratum being thus accidentally ascertained, it was examined, and is said to exist some miles above and around the planet; inside of this is clear, beautiful and transparent stratum next to the planet, and when there they saw the use of the electrical vapor through which they had passed. It gives the inhabitants light in the absence of the sun and serves the purpose of a moon, supplying the deficiency as our aurora borealis. The surface of Mars is described as being beautifully undulating, finely organized: crystal brooks, flowing fountains, and flowery uplands, with luscious fruits, many of them unknown to earth, make up a landscape which is said to be far beyond anything that men of earth can form an idea. Animals of all the higher orders are found here, although less in size than those of earth of the same kind, yet more finely organized and more intelligent. The lower grades of reptiles are wanting entirely. The inhabitants are finely formed. Mind predominates over matter. They are small in stature, their average height being not more than three feet of our measure. In point of intellect they hold about the position compared with earth's wisest that these do with the African or Hottentot. In all respects the inhabitants of Mars are far in advance of earth. All objects

are declared to be heavier than on earth, so that the average weight of both races are about equal. The "golden rule" seems to be the only rule of action. Their duration in life is about the same as upon earth.

As clairvoyants do not seem to relish anything found upon the asteroids, the next planet in order is

Jupiter.

JUPITER, regarded merely as an earth, is said to be the most beautiful of any in the system as yet known to astronomers except Uranus, both as respects his appearance as well as the intense light he enjoys, and the clear, transparent atmosphere by which he is at all times surrounded. If, as astronomers assert, Jupiter only receives one-twenty-seventh part of the light that the earth does, how is it that according to their own statements they admit that Jupiter "*exceeds all the other planets in brightness?*" How can he reflect light if he does not possess it? Clairvoyants state that Jupiter enjoys a degree of light far beyond that of earth, not only as regards quantity but also quality. His light is very seldom obscured by clouds, and varies but little between day and night; is clear, bright, distinct, yet mellow and soft. Water never freezes, and the temperature is always pleasant. There, it is said, that "everlasting spring abides, and never without flowers."

There are two distinct races of men on Jupiter, one of them in size and general appearance resembling men on earth, though more finely organized; the other gigantic in size, black, savage, and in point of intellect far below the men of earth. They hold no communication with the first, occupying that portion of the planet seen from the

earth. Their lives are spent alone in mere physical enjoyment, bounded in their excursions by the mighty oceans which divide their hemisphere from the first race. They scarcely know that any beside themselves have existence.

The first or white race are finely organized, highly intelligent, familiar with all the sciences taught on earth, and with many others that those of earth who go there know nothing about.

Their pursuits are pastoral, like the men of earth in the world's early history. Their government is patriarchal, and they devote their time to the instruction of their children. Nature having provided all things essential for their earthly comfort, they have failed to exercise their inventive faculties to the extent of some others in the system.

The dark-looking stripes seen from earth on the planet's face are oceans running parallel to his equator. Jupiter's moons are not inhabited.

Saturn.

SATURN is the next planet in order. The two rings which surround Saturn revolve in opposite directions. The character of the substance composing them cannot be compared to anything on earth. It is opaque, and resembles ground glass more than anything else. They appear to be electrical plates, whose revolving is supposed to refine the electrical influences coming from the sun.

The body of the planet is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, streams and lakes, fruits and flowers, more refined and ethereal than those of earth. The climate is more uniform. Darkness is unknown.

The inhabitants are different from those of any other planet, not more than three feet high.

They wear no clothes, but are covered by a thick skin that keeps them warm.

They do not live in societies, but are confined to their own families, living apart from others.

They eat the fruits that grow plentifully around them, and pay no attention to agriculture. They are intelligent, but have very little spoken language. They converse by means of facial corrugations which they teach their children.

Their houses are low, and of the commonest kind of architecture.

Saturn is blessed with eight moons; the outside or largest one is the only one of any importance, as its inhabitants are very much superior to any of the rest, and, indeed, so far as physical intellectuality is concerned, are described as even superior to those of Saturn himself.

This moon and its inhabitants has been visited by hundreds of clairvoyants, who all agree that its scenery is lovely, with running streams, silver lakes, flowery meadows, fruits luscious and tempting, very many of them entirely unknown to men of earth, supplying the inhabitants with the means of a constant feast without the labor of tillage, and give them ample time for study, the practice and enjoyment of pursuits purely intellectual. As a consequence of this, they have arrived at a very high degree of perfection for beings in a rudimental condition.

In accordance with the universal law "that where man's mental nature predominates the physical is less developed," the inhabitants of this satellite to men of

earth would appear ethereal; while in height the probable average would be almost like the inhabitants of earth. They are delicately formed, beautiful in appearance, with skins which some have compared to white wax, and almost transparent. They dress in long gray robes made of the long hair of an animal resembling a sheep or a goat. The women dress something like the men, but have peculiar and indescribable head-dresses or bonnets. They are said to be very beautiful, with flowing ringlets, many of them of a golden color. They are all clairvoyant, and seem to read the mind of those who visit them, and take delight in showing them round and giving them fruits, etc.

Their architecture is of a high character, their buildings beautiful in the extreme, the effect heightened by the just proportion of each part, as well as the chaste style employed.

Among their studies mathematics and music stand in the first rank. They are very proficient in both; a very large portion of their time is spent in their public halls in music festivals.

They have one instrument, something like a piano; the hammers strike, not on strings, but on cylinders which look like glass, and at the same time open a pipe of the same sound similar to the pipes of an organ. It might be called a piano and organ combined. The effect of the double note, or that produced by the vibration of the cylinders and the pipe, it is said, "can only be realized by being heard." The music is of a high quality, combining in a single piece force, softness and enchanting harmony.

In connection with this music, which is heard by all who visit this moon, I will here give in detail a circum-

stance to prove that what is heard there is not imaginary, but really and truly music of a very superior caste. To prove this, I succeeded in getting a young lady to learn a piece and play it upon her piano, and while doing so I had a professor to take down the notes as she played it, and after he had done so, I made several copies of it, which were given to ladies in the city who desired a copy.

Another lady, living two miles from the city, who was blind and lame at the time, entered the statuvolic or somnambolic condition for the cure of her diseases, and becoming a good clairvoyant, often visited the same moon of Saturn, and would amuse herself there for hours, listening to the music which she heard there upon all occasions. Some three months after she became well, she visited the city to purchase some tin-ware, and upon entering the store of Mr. K—— heard some person playing the piano in the side-room, and upon asking who was doing so, was told that it was the proprietor's daughter, who then interrogated her as to why she asked, at the same time intimating that she had never heard that piece of music before; but, contrary to his expectations, she replied that she had. To this he made answer, that she could not possibly have done so, as the music was obtained from a satellite of Saturn. "Oh," she replied, "I have been there, heard it often, and recognized it as soon as I entered the store."

This lady is a woman of exemplary character, and her word is never doubted by any who know her.

Dancing is also an amusement in which the inhabitants of this satellite often indulge, and their manner of doing so is in the open air, around a small mound or elevation in the centre of a circle about thirty-five or forty

feet in diameter. Around the circumference of this circle is a green bank upon which the spectators sit, men and women, who take their turns when those dancing have completed their dance.

Their dancing consists of taking hands and dancing around in a circle, performing various graceful movements. Their language is peculiar, and, of course, is not understood by those who visit there.

Herschel.

THE planet Herschel is one of the most beautiful in our solar system. There are very few mountains to be seen, and the clairvoyant in visiting it, finds himself everywhere surrounded by meadows through which pass crystal streams along whose banks grow flowers of every hue. The air is delightful, and wafted on every breeze come a thousand exhilarating odors, while the songs of birds soothe every sense into a soft repose. A large portion of the planet is covered by lakes as clear as crystal, so that depth scarcely obstructs the vision. Thousands of fish and amphibious creatures sport in them, and furnish a rich food for the inhabitants.

Nearly all the animals found on earth are seen here, but as a general rule much smaller.

The men of this planet resemble ours, but much less in height. Their mental capabilities are much above the men of earth, and while their physical stature is diminutive, their presence conveys the idea of superior power.

They are familiar with all the sciences of earth, and learned in astronomy, being more conversant with our earth and its laws than many of its own inhabitants. All the various grains and fruits of earth are found here in a more perfect condition, and without cultivation.

)} Their form of government is patriarchal, extending to families through a series of generations.

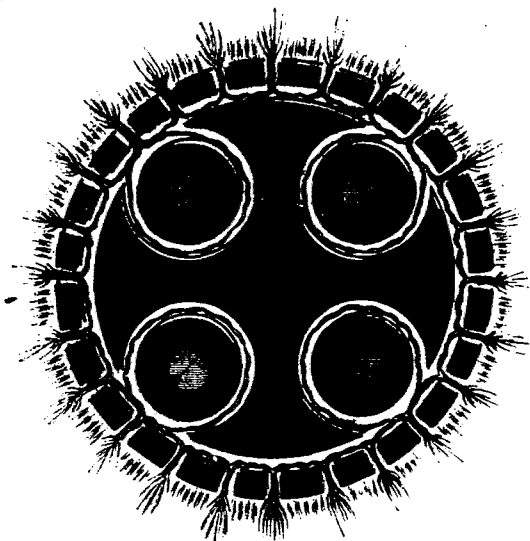
There are no untimely frosts here to blight or mar the handiwork of creation.

Such is the planet Herschel, a heaven, indeed, when compared with earth.

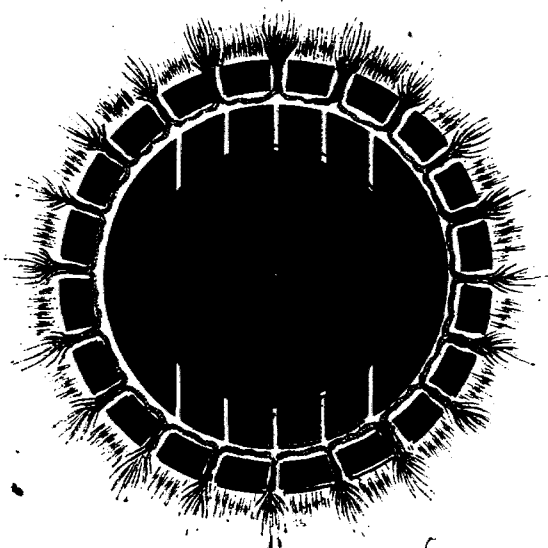
Neptune.

ACCORDING to the theory of astronomers, Neptune would have a temperature so low that animal life could not exist upon it, and a degree of darkness equal to a starless night upon earth. The facts revealed by clairvoyants are, that the temperature will average as much as it does in our Southern States, and the light much greater than that of earth.

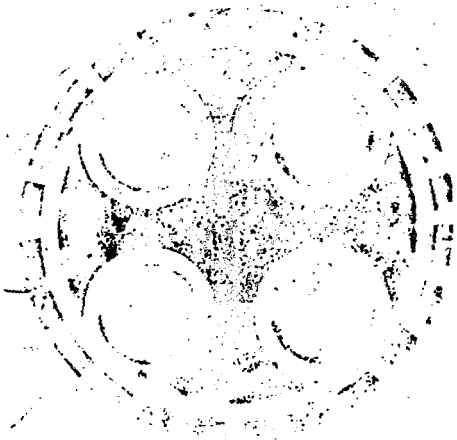
Neptune being still further from its centre than Herschel, is, as a consequence, physically more refined, and its inhabitants generally more intellectually advanced; some, indeed, far excel the greatest savants of earth, while a portion of them are very little above that of the animal. Here we find but few rocks, the hills are gracefully rounded, and the valleys fertile. Wildness and angularity are seen no more, and the garden of Eden stands revealed. Neptune has nine satellites instead of only one; three of these are always above the horizon. About one-third of the whole planet is covered by water; the remaining two-thirds is rich beyond comparison, and cannot be realized by men of earth. The California cedars become mere walking-sticks compared with many trees seen in the valleys of Neptune, where whole villages sometimes consist of these trees (standing in their original position) hollowed out for habitations.

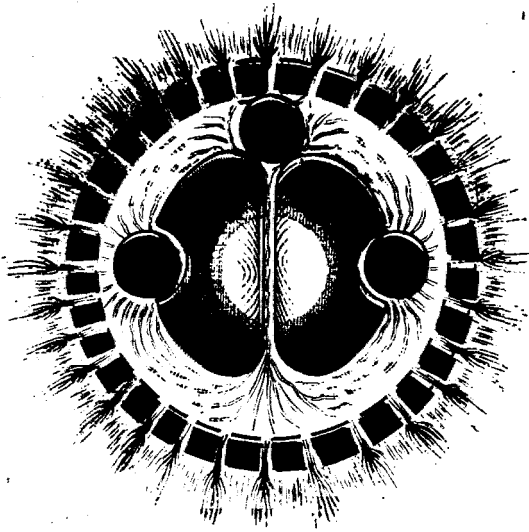


ALNITACK.

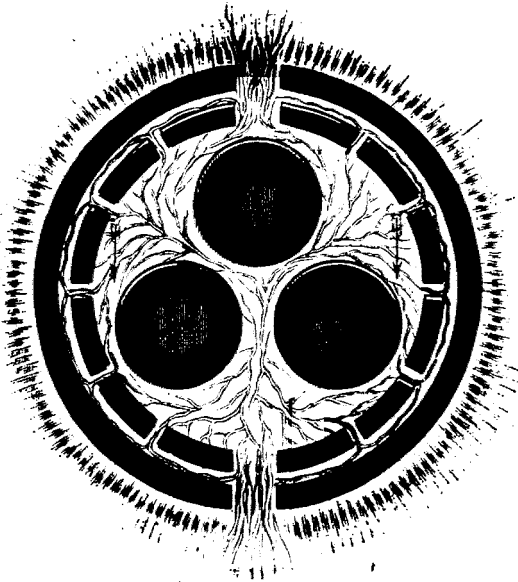


MINTAKA.

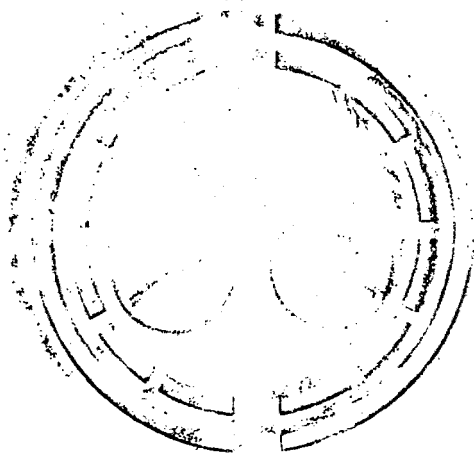




ALDEBERAN



ANILAM



The mechanical arts among the higher order are in a flourishing condition. Iron exists there, but is not much used. Their edge tools are made of a metal that closely resembles copper, and are more durable than steel.

There is a tree there, the wood of which is most beautifully variegated, red, black, and white in curls. It is used for furniture, and the better class of buildings. Their public edifices are all either octagonal or round, and are built of marble as white as snow, and carved to represent every event and circumstance of note in their past history.

Their animals, both wild and domestic, resemble those of earth. The various fruits cultivated upon earth are found here, with many others not known to men of earth, among which is a peculiar cereal, partaking of the nature of both wheat and corn, the stalk growing to the height of three or four feet, with a spreading top similar to broom corn, in which are the seed, about the size of small peas, and when dry are ground into flour that has a yellow color, and tastes nearly like equal portions of flour and corn meal mixed together. This flour mixed with a fatty substance (the product of another tree) is made into cakes and constitutes the principal food of the inhabitants. Fish of almost every variety abound in all the waters, and are taken by a singular device. A small boat has attached to its bottom a wire netting about as long and wide as the boat, and almost two feet deep. This, when the boat is in the water, is like a wire box below its bottom. In the sides of this netting are holes around which are fastened pointed wires, that extend a few inches inside; these pointed wires inside incline somewhat together, but leave a sufficient opening for fish to get in. Bait is placed in

the box, and the boat is either rowed over the lakes or is anchored where the fish abound. The fish once in cannot get out, and great numbers are taken in this way.

Among the most singular creatures on Neptune is a large ape, having a membrane extending from the wrist to the ankle on either side, and attached by one edge to the entire length of the body. When the arms are extended, this membrane spreads out like a wing, and by means of this arrangement are enabled to fly from tree to tree. These apes are larger than any species on earth, and constitute another link in the chain of animated beings.

Other clairvoyants declare that the inhabitants of Neptune convey thoughts by music, as we do by language, and that their musical instruments resemble an organ, but are unlike ours in having reeds upon their pipes. Other clairvoyants who have visited that planet, and who seem to be more pleased with the music heard there than anything else, have declared that our music compared with theirs is discord—theirs perfect harmony.

Another clairvoyant described the following scene there: "I see many people, men, women and children, sitting on a beautiful green elevation; the moons are shining brightly, and the climate seems to be a southern one. The people are happy, and seem to enjoy a pleasant conversation. There is a large body of water before them, at which they are gazing; it is clear and of a beautiful blue color.

"On the water are large boats of peculiar construction, they are full of people. The boats do not seem to be propelled by steam, and as sparks of light are seen to pass off at brief intervals, they may be driven by the power of electricity. The voyage seems to be one of pleasure and discovery.

"In the neighborhood of the green elevation I see a number of animals that resemble horses and dogs. They seem to be more intelligent than ours, and a better understanding exists between men and animals there than with us."

Another clairvoyant, in one of his visits to this planet, saw a peculiar carriage in which a gentleman and lady were seated. They were whirled along by an unseen power, which seemed to be in the vehicle or engine itself. His description of it was as follows:

"The force which drives the engine seems to be eliminated from light, which is much denser than that of earth, and is effected by friction in the engine itself. There seems to be two currents of a fluid like electricity, which are accumulated and detained by proper receptacles on either side of the engine, from which they are conveyed by suitable conduits to the centre where a rapid oscillating movement is produced, and by certain mechanical devices this is converted into rotation. At each vibration a vivid flash of light is produced as the currents unite, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained.

"The light upon this planet is so great that objects on its surface sparkle like diamonds, and eyes unaccustomed to its intensity in order to see clearly would require the intervention of shades."

NOTE.—In my intercourse with clairvoyants I have generally found that they describe those things most accurately, for which they have a natural predilection. This accounts for their not seeing and describing all that may exist at the location to which they may have directed their mind, and is the reason why one may see and describe some things which are not seen by others. Clairvoyance in this respect is like the natural sight, which can only see those things or persons to which the mind is positively directed.

W. B. F.

Clairvoyants have discovered an earth far outside of Uranus, which has not yet been observed by astronomers. Before I proceed to give what is said of its inhabitants, it will be necessary to state that the orbit of this planet is as far from that of Neptune as that of Herschel is from the sun, and its size probably about six times that of Jupiter (size and distance can only be given by clairvoyants comparatively). They describe a fineness of organization here, utterly unknown and inconceivable to the inhabitants of earth. Everything rough seems to have been smoothed, and all angularity rounded off into circles. The universal law, that "as the physical power in the individual species decreases, the mental predominates," is here demonstrated to its fullest limit as regards our system.

The inhabitants are most beautifully moulded, an alabaster semi-transparency characterizes their appearance, which at first sight would almost class them with angels rather than the inhabitants of an earth; and as their earth brings forth all the necessaries of life almost spontaneously, all anxious cares for the support of physical life are to them unknown, and every energy of superior intellect seems to be brought to bear upon questions relative to mental culture.

Here other explanations become necessary to make those interested fully comprehend why their condition and intellect so far exceed those who are less favorably situated.

It must be remembered that the electrical forces as they issue from the centre (sun) contain, in a crude condition, all the elements required in the system from whose centre they proceed.

The first planet in every system receives the first supply in this crude condition, and can only appropriate that portion which suits their wants, eliminating that which is finer to go to the next in order, and so through the entire series.

It is, therefore, self-evident that in proportion as a planet is placed first, second, third, fourth, or fifth, etc., in the series, will be the physical fineness and mental calibre of its inhabitants, the last in each system being the most progressed.

Clairvoyants have always found this to be the case in all the planets that revolve around the fixed stars or suns which they have examined. This is especially the case with the last planet in our system, which for want of a better name has been called

Omega.

This planet being supplied by the most refined electrical forces which exist in our system, is of course equally refined in all respects when compared with others nearer the sun.

Its coarser stones are said to be equal to our gems of earth; its baser metals equal to our gold and silver, while its gems and precious metals, if description were possible, would appear as visionary as the gems in the grotto, where hung the lamp of Aladdin in the "Arabian Nights."

On this planet the surface is nearly level, and but few mountains strictly so called.

A considerable portion of its surface is occupied by water, which is as "clear as crystal." A never-ceasing vegetation covers the fields, while flowers of the most dazzling hues meet the eye in all directions. This, with the harmonious warbling of richly plumed birds in every

grove, complete the scene, which many of earth would scarcely hesitate to call heaven.

The inhabitants, like their earth, are far in advance of all others in the system, and it is impossible to find words in our language to convey a true idea of the perfection there displayed, nor the depth to which their superior intelligence has enabled them to dive into nature's arcana.

Many things are seen there which it is impossible for clairvoyants to describe, much less to comprehend their nature, their composition, or the uses to which the inhabitants apply them.

Betelguese.

RED STAR IN THE RIGHT SHOULDER OF ORION.

THIS star consists of two solid hemispheres of an earth-like appearance, which revolve in opposite directions at a sufficient distance not to touch each other. They revolve with great rapidity, and create by their velocity the electric light which surrounds the whole body. Its construction does not admit of its being inhabited.

Betelguese has five planets revolving around it at various distances, three of which are only inhabited by the genus homo.

The first, or nearest one to this star, is a treeless planet, generally very level, marshy and swampy. There are many rivers and small creeks which meander through the low grounds.

No living thing can be found upon the whole planet and everything seems to be soft, spongy and flabby, the attraction of cohesion being very feeble, so that even the rocks are scarcely solid.

The second planet is more uneven than the first, is sandy, full of sand-stones, barren and void of vegetation. It is monotonous, cheerless and uninteresting in the extreme.

The third planet is inhabited by three races of men, black, yellow and white. The country is well wooded, but in some places it is very hot.

The blacks live in the woods in square huts, built of logs. They have no windows and are entered through doors in the roof.

Wild animals roam through the woods in great numbers; these afford sport as well as sustenance to the inhabitants, hunting and trapping being their chief employment.

The yellow race generally live near the rivers and small streams, and subsist principally upon fish, with which the streams abound.

The whites live in better tenements and are engaged in agriculture, but in rather a rude and primitive way. Their implements are few and rude, entirely different from those used upon earth.

Upon the fourth planet the surface is generally undulating and picturesque. Large lakes and rivers abound in various places. The water, especially in the lakes, is said to be so clear that fish can be seen at great depths from the surface.

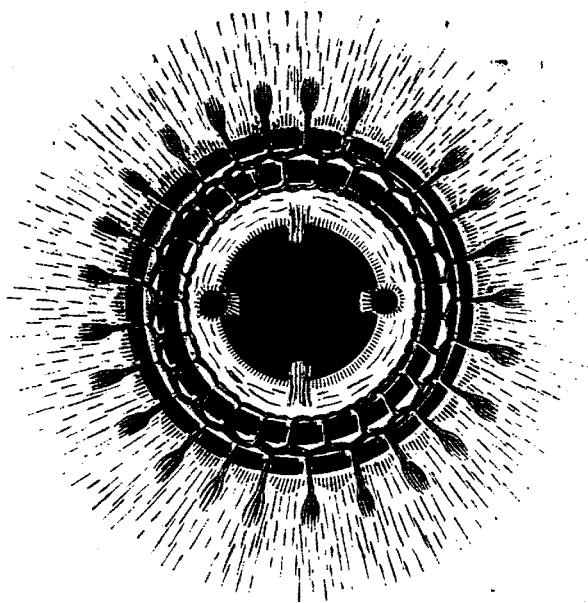
The inhabitants are white, having longish heads and narrow faces. They dress in a kind of dark robe. They are tall and would average something more than six feet. Some live in small stone houses, and others in the hollows of large trees, and often occupy upper rooms in them. They cultivate the soil with very rude hoes made of a peculiar shell.

The fifth planet is more beautiful than the rest belonging to this star. Here clairvoyants see the largest trees, the most beautiful flowers, and the most luscious-looking fruits that mortal could desire. A statement of the size of the trees would appear fabulous to men of earth. One hundred feet across the stump would throw the California monsters in the shade, yet clairvoyants declare that some of them even appear to be larger than that to them. The inhabitants are white, better looking than those in the fourth planet. They wear very large rimmed hats, dress in robes. They are but four feet high, stout, have large feet. There is but little difference between the men and women. They dress much alike. The land is undulating. Rivers and lakes abound. Towns and cities are not seen, but the inhabitants live in settlements. No fences are seen, and the inhabitants live principally upon fruits. There are many birds of beautiful plumage. No animals have as yet been discovered, but a large domestic cat. One of these is found in every house. The houses are small and made of logs nicely put together. The people are great smokers, and use a peculiar leaf which they obtain from trees. The smoke is sweet and more agreeable than tobacco. The leaves are made very fine before they smoke it. A hollow piece of wood and stem constitutes their pipe.

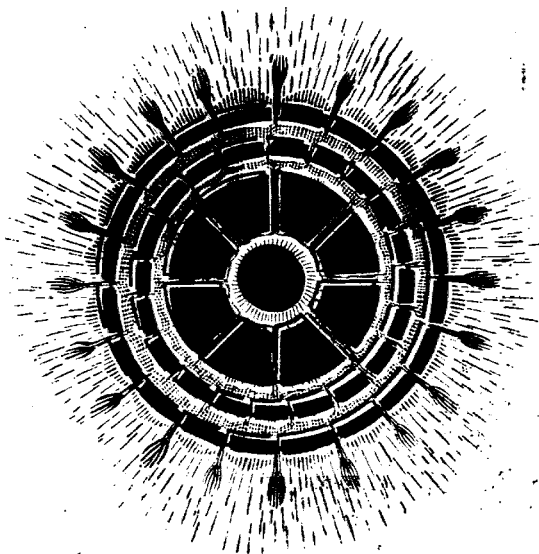
Bellatrix,

OR THE STAR IN THE LEFT SHOULDER OF ORION.

This star has but one outside crust or shell, having many large orifices. Inside of this, at a sufficient distance not to touch the outside shell, is a solid earth-like globe of immense size, which revolves in an opposite



MEGRES.



ALCOR.



direction to that of the outside shell. Their velocity is very great, and the electric light created by their rapid motion escapes through the orifices in the external shell, and surrounds the star.

This star has three planets; the third and most distant is the only one inhabited.

The third planet is more interesting than those nearer the star, but is still very low in the scale of progression.

Here there are fine trees, rivers and lakes. The inhabitants have a yellow or a light brownish cast. They would average about four feet in height, well-proportioned and active. They live in rude tents, which are generally placed near some stream.

They subsist almost entirely upon fish, which are very *abundant*. They take them by making an excavation in the bank of some stream of sufficient depth. They then let the water into it by an opening into the stream. The fish, which are in immense shoals, are then driven through the aperture into the excavation, and caught with their hands. They drive them into the excavation by striking the water with paddles, while in their boats, which are made of hollow trees. This operation is repeated as often as the stock in the pond is exhausted, or the fish become too troublesome to catch in consequence of their diminished numbers.

Saiph.

STAR IN THE CONSTELLATION OF ORION, SITUATED ON THE
RIGHT THIGH ABOVE THE KNEE.

It consists of a very thick outside crust, in which are deep grooves opposite each other, the one outside and the other within the crust. In these grooves balls revolve

in the same direction—the largest around the outside, and the smallest within the crust. Their speed is such that they are always at opposite points, the largest, or outside one, running faster than the inside one. The grooves are full of holes, so that the electric light refined by the friction of the inside ball can escape. It is not inhabited.

Saiph has four planets. The first, or nearest to it, is about the size of our moon, and is dreary-looking and cold.

The second planet seems to be composed of nothing but small rocks about the size of walnuts, which are so closely packed that vegetation and animal life upon it are impossible.

The third planet is about the size of our earth, and seems to be more developed than the two first. The country is more hilly, the soil of a brownish color, in which small trees, shrubs and flowers are seen. There are many lakes and rivers stocked with fish. The inhabitants have a yellow cast, live in huts, which in many places form villages. They do not dress, and are about four feet high, and live principally upon fish. No wild animals are seen.

The fourth. The soil of this planet is black, the country undulating. Many large forests abound, in which wild animals are numerous. The inhabitants are nearly white, and about five feet high. Their houses are all one story high, and very few towns of any size can be seen. Their principal fruit is large grapes. Wild flowers abound, and if admired it is only in their wild state.

Rigel,

A STAR ON THE LEFT FOOT OF ORION.

THIS star consists of two solid earth-like hemispheres, and a central flat piece, having three tube-like orifices proceeding from a hollow centre to its circumference. It revolves with great velocity in an opposite direction to that of the hemispheres, and is about one-third of their bulk.

Rigel has six planets. The first is somewhat smaller than our moon, and its general appearance unprepossessing. The soil is red, flat, soft, and the prospect dreary, no vegetation nor animals of any kind to be seen.

The second and third planets are somewhat larger than our moon, the soil darker and more uneven; a few rivers and lakes exist, but very little vegetation—no animals.

The fourth is still larger than the third, and a gradual improvement in the soil, and the country more hilly. The *fourth* having large trees, flowers and shrubbery. Some wild animals, birds, and large snakes, some of which are estimated to be fifteen feet long. The rivers and lakes abound with fish of various kinds. It is inhabited by a yellow race of men whose principal food is a root which grows wild. They are about four and a half feet high, perfectly naked, and live more like brutes than men.

The fifth planet is about the size of our earth and its general appearance prepossessing; the soil is dark, the country undulating. There are large forests in which many wild animals are seen. Grapes, wild flowers, and fruits abound. The rivers and lakes are large. The inhabitants are black; in height they measure about

four feet. Dress in skins, hunt, live upon fruits, the flesh of wild animals, and for houses dig holes in the hill-sides.

The sixth and last planet belonging to this star is the most beautiful in the series. The country is hilly, the soil black. The trees large. The grapes, fruits and flowers exquisite. The lakes and rivers, etc., are large and are stocked with the finest varieties of fish, many of which are strange to men of earth.

The inhabitants are nearly white, but little progressed, are about five feet high, live in small square huts, and live upon wild grapes, fish and fruits.

Sirius,

OR THE GREATER DOG STAR.

SIRIUS consists of two globular crusts or shells of immense proportions, the one within the other, and revolving in opposite directions. The outside shell has many perforations, while the inside one has but two, at opposite sides of its equator.

Before entering upon a description of this star, it will be necessary to state that there is a great difference existing between the system of Sirius, and that in which our earth is placed in regard to light.

We have stated that a ray of light from our sun only gives lucidity when acted on by the atmosphere producing friction, so that in our system intense darkness fills all space where atmospheres do not exist. While in the system of Sirius, lucidity exists throughout the entire system, increased by density of atmosphere, but nowhere darker than a twilight.

Sirius has a beautiful earth inside of its two external shells, which is inhabited. It has three planets.

The solar system of Sirius is above that of ours, and is in the constellation of Canis Major. This sun is much larger than ours, a difference in the size as great as that existing between Venus and Jupiter.

In approaching Sirius the clairvoyant sees huge waves of light, mountain high, chasing each other in rapid succession, so that a foothold would seem impossible. This light is of a silvery brightness, most intense, and certainly not to be borne by the unprotected eye of a human being.

In examining more carefully, it is seen that these waves proceed from and surround an undulating surface, rising out of it and covering it to an infinite depth, dashing off from it into the surrounding space with inconceivable force and rapidity. Passing through this seething mass, the clairvoyant finds himself on a world of transcendent beauty, so far beyond anything he has ever seen, that he finds description almost impossible from the poverty of language. In looking up an immense concave meets the eye, higher, wider, deeper apparently, than his accustomed vault of heaven when on earth, filled by a soft silver light, while under his feet and around him a thick carpet of the deepest green, mixed with the most enchanting colored flowers, stretch away on every side.

In the vault surrounding this earth on opposite sides, and perpendicular to its equator, are two openings, one on either side, appearing like two flaming suns, and as the earth revolves on an axis within this vault, there is always one of these openings above its horizon, so that there is no night here. There is also a movement or raising and lowering of the axis in every revolution of this earth, so that one sun, apparently, passes south of

the equator, while the other passes north of it every eighteen hours of our time.

This arrangement gives to those on either side of the equator a few hours of twilight daily.

The inhabitants of this earth are most perfect in form, having a skin of exquisite fineness, purity and whiteness.

Human malformations are here unknown, because the laws of nature are observed.

The women are especially beautiful, and are clothed in a tight-fitting tissue transcending human description, while every movement is grace and modesty personified. One beautiful piece of head-dress worn by the ladies of Sirius deserves a particular notice. This consists of a band which fits around the head, about two inches wide, divided lengthwise into three stripes, the lower one royal purple, the middle white, and the upper stripe scarlet. This band is composed of some material having a metallic lustre. Fastened to its upper edge are a series of plumes like those of the ostrich. These plumes have their stems inserted into the upper edge of the band, while the feathery portions bend over the head. The feathers are alternately purple, white, and crimson. On the band in front is a large gem about one and a half inches in diameter, beautifully cut and highly polished. This gem emits constant flashes of a bluish light, which imparts to the wearer a wax-like appearance. The dress of the men is rather ordinary, being in some measure similar to that of the men of earth.

This earth produces its fruits without cultivation, so that the inhabitants pass their time in mental culture and physical recreation. The face of Sirius is level, few if any mountainous tracts, and rocks such as seen on

earth are unknown, while in their stead and used for the same purpose, are gems that to us are the most costly. Their houses are palaces, built of materials that throw off various colored lights. A very singular musical instrument which may be seen on some of the houses, consists of a large funnel-shaped pipe capable of turning its large end to any quarter from which the breeze may come. The air thus caught is converged by means of tubes to a series of pipes similar to those used in an organ, while another portion of the air is made to revolve a cylinder having on its surface a series of tapets, which, in the revolutions of the cylinder, open and close those pipes, thus producing a very superior musical entertainment without labor, whenever the wind is sufficiently strong for the purpose.

It is probable that animals exist upon Sirius, but they have not yet been discovered in the localities visited. Sirius has four primaries revolving round him; the first and second differ but little from Mars in our system; the third and fourth only require further notice.

The third primary of Sirius is an earth about the size of Jupiter, and is nearly the same distance from him that Jupiter is from the sun. That earth is in many respects like other habitable worlds in space, but differs from any other we have described in this particular: that the entire surface consists of mountains and valleys running entirely round it in the direction of its equator, it resembles a vast ball turned in grooves. Many of these valleys are covered by a rich vegetation. As you approach either pole these valleys become less wide, the mountains not so high nor steep.

In the valleys the inhabitants generally reside in villages and cities. They differ very little from those found

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In the valleys the inhabitants generally reside in villages and cities. They differ very little from those found

on earth, though less in stature. They live in families, and never marry out of them. Various kinds of fruits and vegetables exist here, among which is a peculiar species of mushroom having a luscious flavor, and used both cooked and raw, as an article of food. Fruits resembling an olive yield by simple pressure a rich oil, used both as food and for the purpose of giving light.

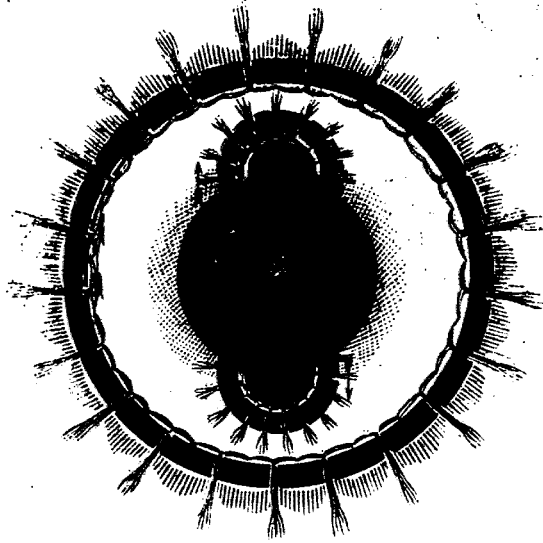
Various animals exist here; some are used as beasts of burden, others are wild and ferocious. Among the domesticated is a beautiful species of antelope, milk-white, striped with black. A very ferocious beast is found in the mountain fastnesses, resembling a bear, but it walks upright. This earth has two moons, but neither of them is inhabited.

The fourth planet in the system of Sirius is extremely beautiful, not so large as the third, but making up in importance what it lacks in size. It has two moons, which move in the same orbit, that is, they occupy opposite sides of the earth and move in a semi-circle. They pass around towards each other until they approach within their half diameter, when they are repelled in an opposite direction to meet again on the opposite side; their orbit corresponds with the plane of the earth's equator.

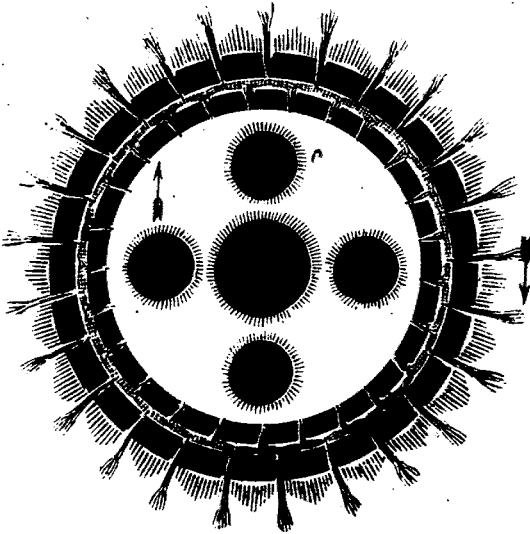
This earth has a deep dark soil, and produces fruits and vegetables of the same kind as the last (only more perfect) in abundance, without cultivation.

The inhabitants are small in stature, but beautifully formed, possessing a deep mechanical and mathematical acumen.

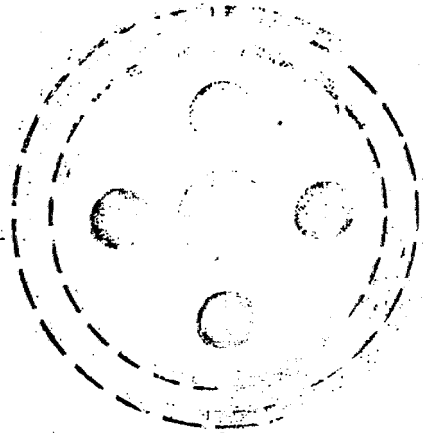
Music with them is a leading branch of science, and there are few among them whose voices are not capable

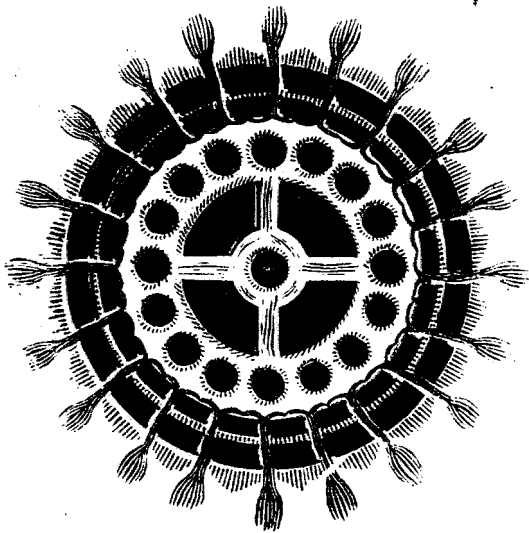


MERAK.

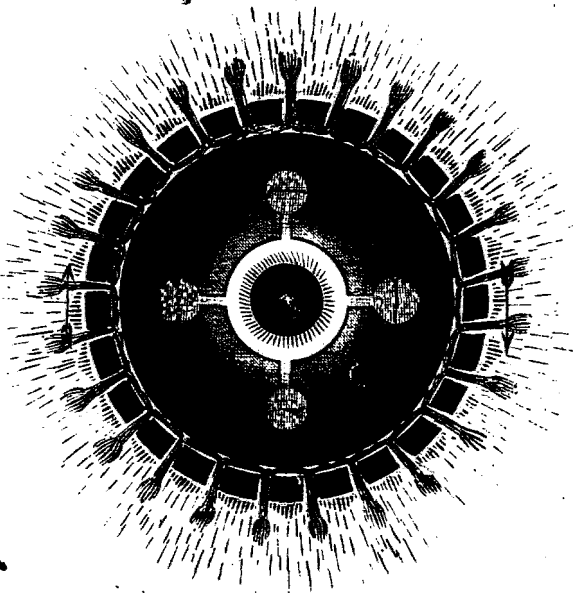


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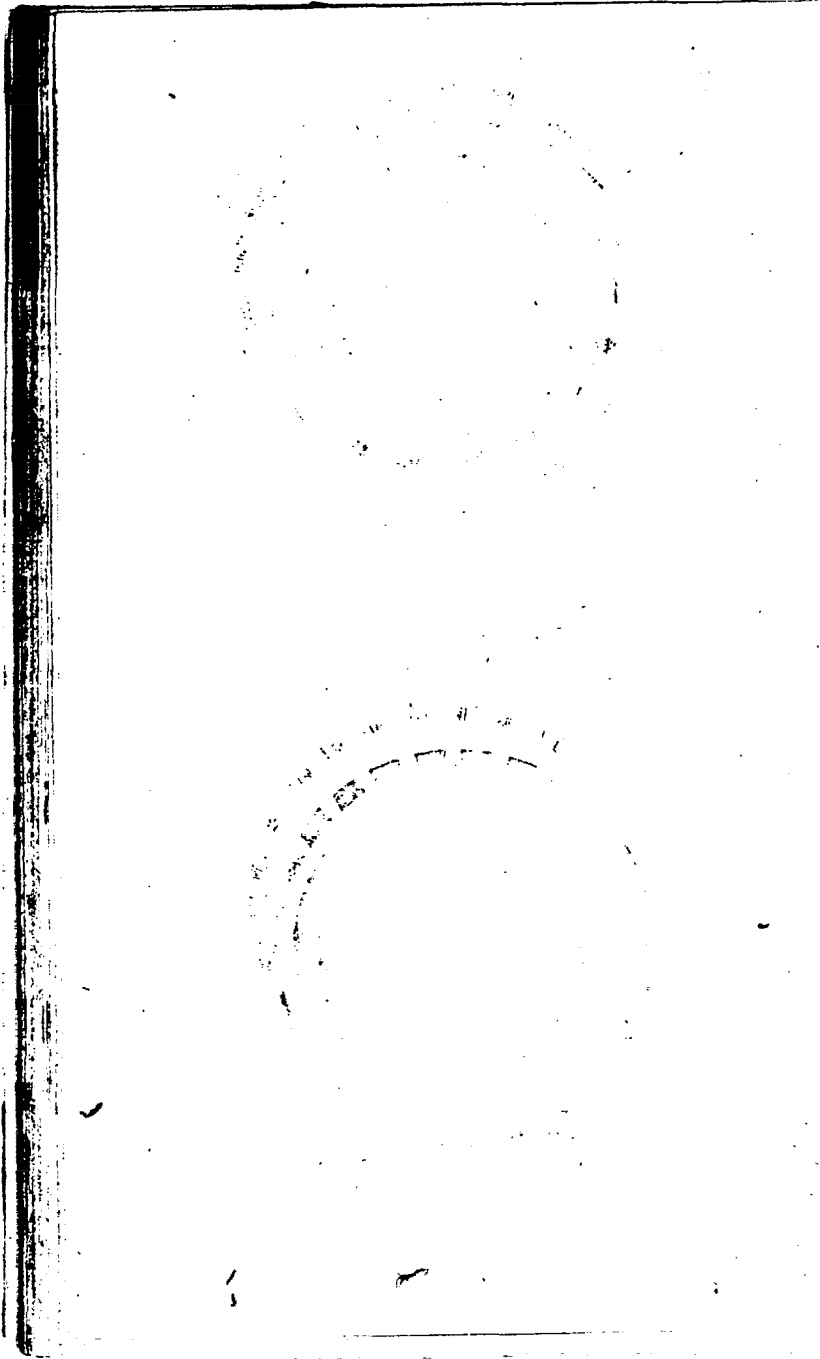




MIZAR.



BRUEN.



of running up four octaves. In instrumental music they excel, and it is here that wire-stringed instruments like those of earth are brought to the greatest degree of perfection.

Procyon,

OR LESSER DOG STAR.

THIS star consists of four semi-circular crusts or shells, two without and two within. Inside of these there is a solid central earth. The outside shells are separated above and below, the inner ones on the right and left. The outer ones revolve in opposite directions perpendicularly, and the inner ones horizontally, in opposite directions. The central ball or earth revolves as the left outside shell, and with great velocity.

This star has three planets. The first is not inhabited; the second and third only by inferior races of men, white or tawny-colored. A description of those of Venus will answer for these.

Aldebaran,

A STAR IN THE RIGHT EYE OF THE BULL.

THIS star consists of an outside shell which is very rough inside, with many openings. In the centre of this shell are two immense turnip-shaped masses, their broadest surfaces nearly touching. These revolve in opposite directions, and have each a large circular hollow in their opposite or root end, in which large globes or earths revolve in opposite directions to the turnip-shaped mass, in whose cavity they rotate, while a third globe of the same size revolves around both these masses, over and

around the space where the masses approach each other. The outside shell revolves in an opposite direction to the ball which revolves around the two central masses. This star has five planets; the two last only are inhabited by tawny-colored races, who live in huts made of skins, and hunt for a living.

Anilam,

OR THE CENTRAL STAR IN THE BELT OF ORION.

THIS star consists of two outside semi-circular shells, separated and revolving in opposite directions. Inside of these semi-circles is a hollow globe having two immense holes, in such a position, that as it revolves horizontally, these holes will always be opposite the open space between the two external shells, which revolve perpendicularly. The internal globe is also full of small holes at irregular distances. Inside of this globe are three other globes. These are solid, and each one revolves over and around the space between the other two. A complex motion, but harmonious, although it cannot be described or illustrated. It has four planets. The last inhabited by tall blacks, who are wild and live on fish.

Alnitack,

OR THE LOWEST STAR IN THE BELT OF ORION.

THIS star consists of an outside perforated shell, and revolves in a direction opposite to that of the immense globe within.

This globe has four large cavities in its substance, which open into the space between the globe and the external shell at equal distances. These cavities are equal in size,

and have each a solid globe or earth revolving within each cavity, in a direction towards the centre of the large globe. This star has three planets, two of which, the farthest off, are inhabited. In the second planet the inhabitants are tawny-colored, about five feet high, and dress in skins. In the eighth they are of a reddish color, are very hairy except around the eyes and nose, and are wild.

Mintaka,

THE UPPERMOST STAR IN THE BELT OF ORION.

This star has an external shell, perforated at irregular distances. Inside of this are six shells. The two next to the outside shell are cup or dish-shaped. The four central ones are parallel to each other, with a narrow space between each of them. These all revolve in opposite directions, perpendicularly. Inside of all these is an immense solid globe, which, with the external shell, revolve horizontally with great velocity.

This star has but two planets, neither of them are inhabited, being still in a primitive condition like Mercury of our system.

Cynosura Vel Alraccaba.

THE POLAR STAR.

THE polar star consists of a very thick crust or shell, penetrated in many places by tube-like orifices. Over each of these orifices is a revolving globe or ball. In the centre of this shell is an immense solid globe, which, with the external shell, revolve with great rapidity in opposite directions. The central earth is inhabited.

The polar star has five planets revolving around it. The two farthest from the sun only are inhabited. The central earth is described as follows:

It is beautifully diversified with mountains, valleys, lakes and streams. Vegetation is abundant. Animals of various kinds exist here, among which is a very ferocious beast resembling a rhinoceros, but without the horn on its nose, the head resembling more that of the hippopotamus.

A species of tree is found here, having enormous felt-like leaves, which are used by the inhabitants for tent coverings, boats, etc. The inhabitants dress in clothes made apparently of the inside filaments of the bark of some tree. They cook their food, and are small in stature.

As stated, it has five planets, the two farthest from the sun alone inhabited. The fourth by a black race, and the fifth by a race whose color is yellow. They are but little developed, and a further description would scarcely be interesting, as they resemble many that have already received a special description.

Herr.

THE LOWEST STAR UPON THE SWORD OF ORION.

As this star has heretofore been nameless, we have given it the name of the clairvoyant who first visited and described its internal construction.

It consists of an external shell, having many large orifices at various distances over the whole globe. Inside of this shell, and nearly filling the space within, is an immense earthlike mass, inside of which are two lateral circular conduits or passage ways that come together in its centre, and open laterally into the space between the shell and the mass itself.

Two solid earths revolve in these passages, one in each, in opposite directions to each other. One passing into the centre, where the conduits or passages come together, when the other has passed out—it is, therefore, impossible that they should ever meet in their passage.

This star has three planets. The two first, like Mercury in our system, are in a rudimental condition.

The third and farthest from it is inhabited by a race of men, who in height average over seven feet. They are indolent-looking, and positively lazy, consequently they are but little progressed. Their country is beautiful, and the climate pleasant.

Capella.

THIS star consists of an external perforated shell; inside is an immense globe, having two large cavities which are upon opposite sides of the mass, but communicate through its centre by a large hole. In these cavities are balls, one in each, of great size. These revolve in opposite directions with great rapidity. The mass itself revolves perpendicularly, and the outside shell horizontally.

This star has four planets revolving around it. The two farthest from it are inhabited. Upon the most distant of the two, they are, according to the law already explained, viz., that the farther any planet is from the centre of its system, the more finely organized, intelligent and progressed are its inhabitants. The inhabitants on the third planet are yellowish, and but little progressed.

The fourth planet of this system is the only one that requires description. We have here a world very nearly resembling our earth in its general productions and inhab-

itants, with this difference, viz., that mankind here has not sought out as many evil inventions as upon our earth, and are less cruel and selfish.

Arcturus.

THIS star consists of four shells one within the other, and a central earth, which is inhabited by beings of a very superior cast. The shells revolve in opposite directions.

This star has five planets, whose motions are different from those of any other that have yet been visited, and which will be fully described in the following pages.

In approaching Arcturus the clairvoyant experiences the most vivid impression of his own insignificance, as well as the poverty of language at his command to describe the exalted magnificence of this solar system, beyond which human powers unaided cannot pass.

Conceive (if you can) an immense globe, large enough to fill the orbit of Jupiter, intensely brilliant, throwing off its myriad streams of light, with inconceivable force and rapidity, sparkling, dazzling, blazing in space, and you have a faint idea of the clairvoyant's first approach to this sun.

We pass through the outward shells and find ourselves on an enchanted earth, where every zephyr as it passes whispers "harmony and peace." Around us, above us, we are enclosed by a cerulean concave, while beneath, as a mossy carpet, softer than any that ever emanated from Arabian looms, spreads as far as the sense of sight reaches, where earth and sky would seem to mingle into one. Let us roam over this plain. What is yon magnificent pile which shuts out our farther vision? Its walls sparkle like rubies. It seems to be a temple towards which

many angelic-looking beings appear to be directing their steps. Let us mingle with the throng and enter the sacred edifice. We are now in the vestibule. On either side a row of alabaster columns supports an arch representing the visible heavens. This is the temple of science.

We will endeavor to describe it:

On either side of these rows of alabaster pillars a large hall extends in every direction to the walls of the building; the floor consists of square stones of different colors, highly polished and brilliantly reflecting the light received from above, where immense windows of polished glass admit it. On the walls are suspended maps and diagrams of the different sciences taught, and in the wings of the building are cabinets of specimens.

The teachers here are taken from the oldest and wisest of the inhabitants. They are of moderate stature, large intellectual heads, long snow-white beards, clothed in robes flowing to their feet, the true embodiment of personified wisdom.

On this earth, our world's most cherished gems seem only as pebbles among the sand—its highest attainment, but the infantile alphabet, and its deepest wisdom, but the jest of the mountebank. Such is the earth within Arcturus.

We have yet four planets in this system to visit and describe. We leave the sun and take a course in a line with one of his poles. We now arrive at the nearest and smallest of these planets. We will enter it on the side opposite the pole we have left, and so find it in the condition of night, which is really only a twilight. The inhabitants are in a state of happy repose. Silence reigns, except where interrupted by the musical notes of some nocturnal feathered songster.

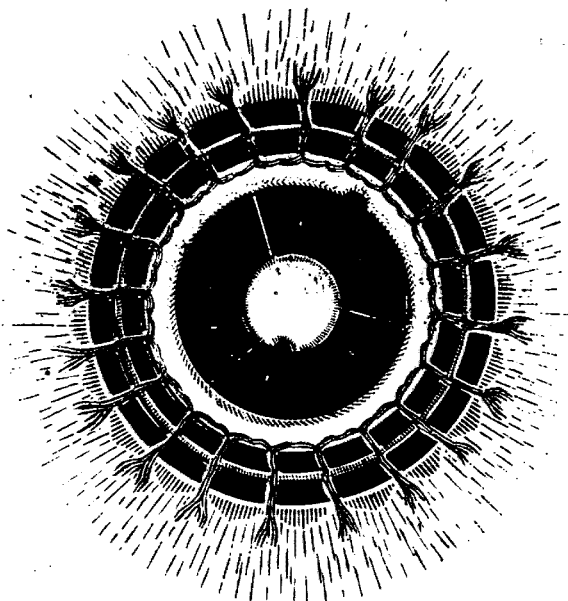
In a grotto on our right, formed by the overlapping of the branches of trees, whose feathery leaves produce a canopy of curious lace-work, we notice the sleeping forms of two of the inhabitants. They lie in a perfect state of repose. A long robe of some gauze-like fabric covers their forms, whose perfect symmetry is clearly revealed through the covering.

Their skin is very white and soft, and a single glance at those sleeping forms reveals superior intellectuality.

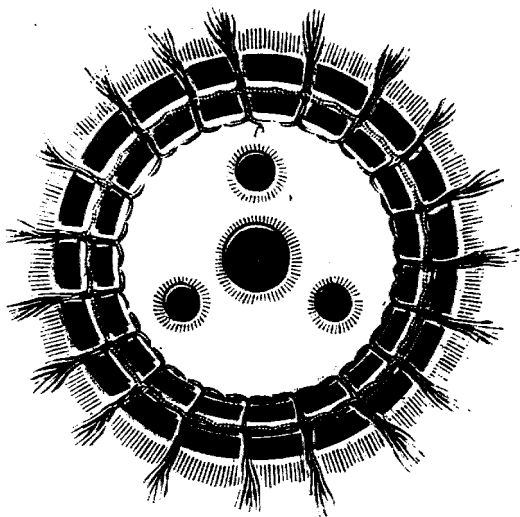
But see, the light increases—we will look around. Let us examine yon field of waving grain. It resembles wheat, yet it differs from it, the leaves are broad and short, and instead of seed a white mass some two inches square is suspended from the top. It has a sweetish taste and an aromatic flavor. This is the bread-plant, and the principal food used here. Animals of various kinds exist here. Those corresponding with the horse, the cow, sheep, antelope, etc., are not the same, either in shape or appearance, but answering the same uses.

The second planet in the series is much larger than the first. Here you have an earth beautifully diversified by hill and dale, mountain and valley, rivers, lakes and seas, brooks, springs and streams. A temperature ever the same, and always just meeting the desires of the inhabitants. Sickness and death are here words without meaning. The streams yield no malarious influence, but pass to the ocean disseminating naught but life, health and happiness in their course. The inhabitants are semi-transparent, and the countenance is ever a true index to the thought. They are clairvoyant, and as a consequence deceit or hypocrisy cannot be practised successfully.

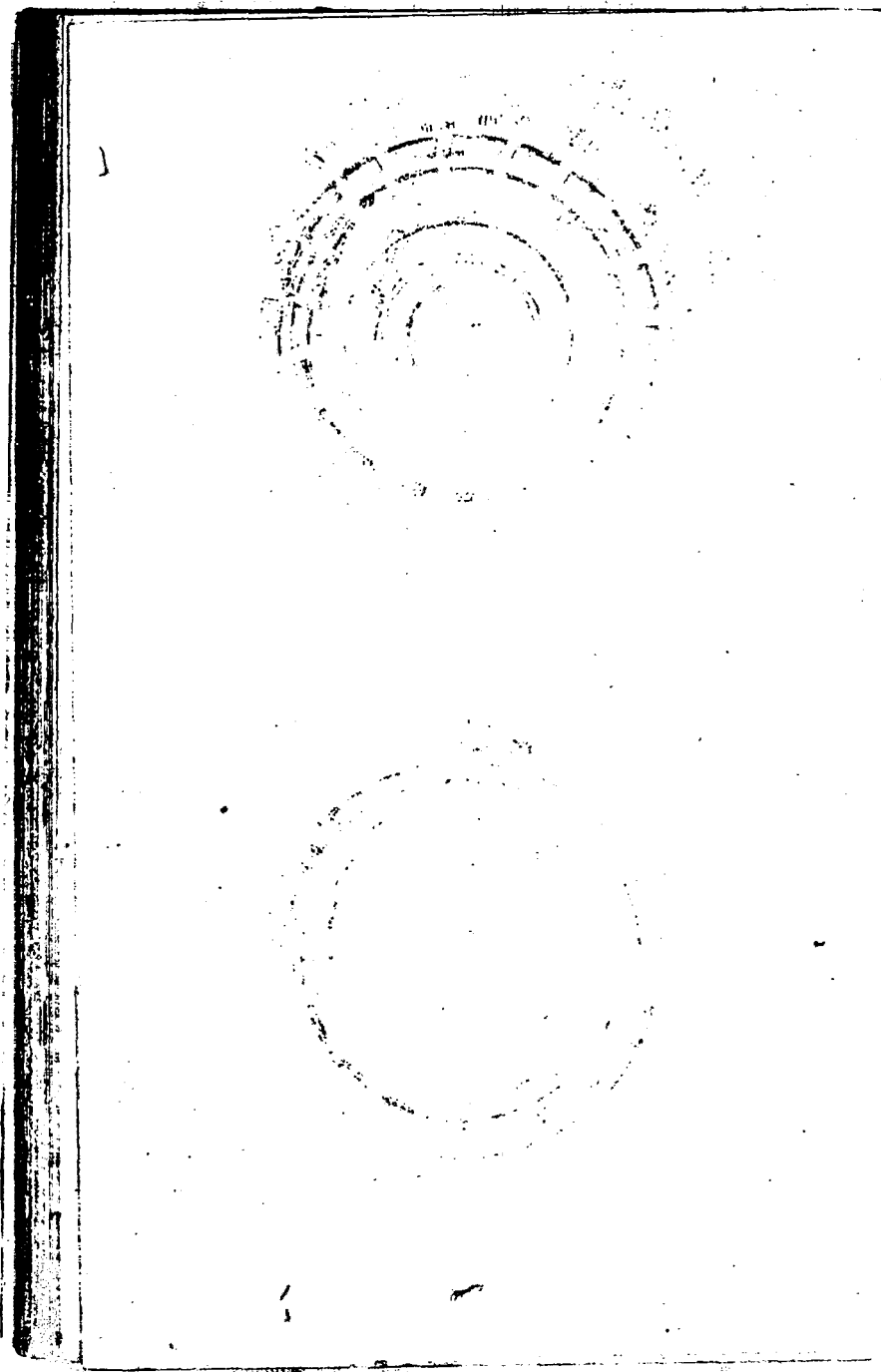
One of their principal amusements is music, in which



ALPHARD.



LOWEST STAR RIGHT OF PLEIADES.



they are very proficient. Large companies meet at stated times for musical practice, both vocal and instrumental. Among their musical instruments are many resembling those of earth, both wind and string instruments; another class of sound-producing instruments are made by means of spring vibrations, while still another by tappets striking sonorous bodies. By these means a very superior concord of harmonious sound waves are produced, which, in connection with their voices, make those meetings truly enchanting.

All the fruits and animals of the first earth are here in great perfection, so that detail would only be a repetition. There is, however, a bird or species of stork, whose intelligence is such that the inhabitants use them as messengers and carriers to distant friends.

NOTE.—Upon the first visit of our clairvoyant to this planet, and while engaged in examining the condition of two inhabitants whom he found sleeping in the open air, he discovered one of these storks with a bundle tied about its neck, flying towards a large building in the neighborhood. His curiosity prompted him to follow it, and see what the package contained. Starting in pursuit, he overtook it just as it came down in the front yard of the princely mansion, and as it did so, a beautiful lady came forth from the house, relieved the stork of its package, and patting it kindly and approvingly upon its head, she turned and saw the stranger, and was about to approach and bid him welcome, when, at a glance (being clear-minded) she discovered his motives for coming, and at the same time observing that he could not endure the increasing light of the sun, she charged him with being an evil spirit and turned away from him.

In this planet even curiosity, or the simple prying into the affairs of others, is considered a heinous offence, and as our clairvoyant was a Methodist minister in good standing, the accusation of being an evil spirit so humbled and mortified him that he has never forgotten it.

The third planet in the system of Arcturus is in every respect like the second, only more perfect; we, therefore, pass to the fourth and last.

As this world forms the last connecting link between embodied and disembodied intelligences, all descriptions proceeding from an earthly source must fall infinitely below the reality, and fail to produce in our readers the faintest realization of the scenes described. Much, therefore, must be left to be filled up by the ideas which language cannot express; but, before entering upon a description of this planet, it will be necessary to premise that the atmosphere surrounding it extends for many miles, as a *sphere*, and is of such a peculiar quality that impurity of mind cannot exist within it. A realizing consciousness of the all-pervading presence of the Great Spirit exists everywhere, and individual identity, with all its usual cares and anxieties, rests in those extended arms as a new-born babe sleeps on the breast of the mother. Here and here only is the proposition true, that "*Whatever is, is right.*" Sickness and suffering have no existence, for purity defies disease, and conscious rectitude excludes suffering. Much in relation to the inhabitants of this earth so far transcends human credence, that some reference to known analogies becomes necessary.

The inhabitants of earth plant and sow, but the light, the heat and moisture, is not of his making; so, too, he builds houses and palaces, but he does not make the materials of which they are composed—why, then, are we forced to ask should human credence reject another step on the ladder, when we are told that upon this planet of purity, not only the material is furnished, but also all else that is necessary for the highest condition of material

happiness, without human labor, care or anxiety. Yes! upon this earth of Arcturus clairvoyants declare that all is provided without human effort or care—food, clothing, mansions—and that, too, transcending human effort.

Their mansions are superbly beautiful, shining with a lustre peculiar to themselves, and corresponding to the mental condition of the occupants! Their robes or clothing are in like manner supplied—snow-white and glistening as the light. Years of observation would be required to give even a faint outline of this earth and its inhabitants.

The surface of this planet is infinitely superior to all other worlds yet visited by the clairvoyant. The earth itself is much larger than any other belonging to the system of Arcturus, fully as large as the sun of our system, and so level that it resembles rather a plane than the segment of a circle. The soil is semi-transparent, the grass and leaves white as snow, while ripe fruits are a rich yellow mixed with crimson. In approaching this earth, the grass and leaves sparkle as though covered with diamonds, while every zephyr which stirs them produces the most delightful harmony by the impinging of one against another, as they all are sonorous.

A soft light like that passing through ground glass fills the atmosphere, while a few respirations of the surrounding air soothes and brings into subjection every unholy thought or desire.

⚡ To the inhabitants of our earth in a normal condition, the inhabitants of this earth would be nearly invisible; materialty being but a small part of their nature, while even to the eye of the clairvoyant their bodies, except the face, have little more than a shadowy appearance; the face is beautiful, intensely white, and sparkles as they throw

off thoughts and ideas in conversation; their conversation is carried on mainly by different expressions of the facial muscles, as they use but few words.

Their clothing consists of a long white robe, which extends down to their feet, a girdle of gold round the waist, sandals on their feet, and the head without any covering except the hair, completes the description.

Their dwell in mansions of the most beautiful construction, and to us of the most costly materials, which to enumerate and describe would appear fabulous.

Their pursuits and enjoyments are so nearly spiritual, that a more detailed description would scarcely be interesting to the general reader.

Before concluding our description of the planets of Arcturus, it will be necessary to notice a very striking peculiarity in their motions, which is, they *do not revolve* around him, but approach and recede in straight lines from him; the two larger ones in a line with the plane of his equator on opposite sides, while the two smaller approach and recede in a line with his poles.

These primaries have each a satellite, but being uninhabited require no further description.

Benetnasch.

THIS star is the last one in the tail of the Great Bear.

It consists of an external shell, pierced by many holes. Inside of this is an immense globe having six tube-like holes which meet in its centre. Upon its surface these passages form large cavities, in each of which a large ball or globe revolves towards the centre of the large earth-like mass.

This star has three planets. The last one only is

inhabited. The inhabitants are tawny-colored, and in intelligence and habits, etc., would rank in every respect with our Indians, but are less savage.

Dubhe.

THIS star is one of the "Pointers," and is that nearest the "Polar Star."

It consists of an external crust having many apertures. Inside of this crust are two hollow dish-shaped shells also perforated by many holes, and inside of these is an immense earth with a hole through its centre, which also extends through the centre of the two dish-shaped shells, and opens into the space between them and the external crust. These shells are far enough apart perpendicularly, to permit a large globe to revolve between them and around the central earth inside of the dish shaped shells. This globe revolves in an opposite direction (perpendicularly) to that of the central earth, while the dish-like shells revolve horizontally in an opposite direction to that of the external crust.

It has but two planets; neither of them are inhabited by the genus homo.

Merack.

THIS star is one of the "Pointers," and is the one which is farther from the north star.

It has one external shell in which are many irregular holes. Inside of this is an immense circular earth, having two very large cavities, perpendicularly opposite to each other, in each of which is a shell with many holes, and inside of each of these shells is a solid earth, which revolves in an opposite direction to their outside shells,

and in an opposite direction to each other, as well as to the immense central globe itself, which revolves horizontally. In this central globe or earth's centre is also an earth-like ball, which revolves in a cavity or groove contrary to the motion of the great mass itself, horizontally also.

Merack has four planets revolving round it, two of which are inhabited, viz., the third and fourth. Those in the third are in a primitive condition, while in the fourth and last one the eyes of the people are not in front, but upon the sides of their heads above the ears.

Their heads are flat on top, which gives them an unnatural appearance.

This planet abounds in wild animals, and the singular position of the eyes of the inhabitants may enable them the better to see and avoid them.

Regulus.

THIS star is in the end of the sickle's handle in the constellation of the Greater Lion.

It has two external shells, each of which have many holes for the passage of light. Inside of these shells are five solid earths, the central one being the largest. The outside shells revolve in opposite directions. The five internal earths revolve upon their own axes, and the central one in an opposite direction to the internal shell. The four others towards the centre.

Regulus has five planets. The two farthest from the sun only are inhabited.

Those upon the fourth planet are of a brown color, and intellectually not much progressed.

Upon the last the inhabitants live principally upon fish, which are taken by throwing stones upon them. This is

generally practised in the shallow streams, near which for convenience they build their huts.

Central Star in the Nebula of the Great Lion.

THIS star has four semi-circular shells and a large central earth, which is inhabited. The two outside shells revolve perpendicularly in opposite directions. They have numerous holes in them. The outside ones having many, the inside ones but two, one in the middle of either shell. The shells are separated above and below. The outside ones revolve in opposite directions perpendicularly, and the inside ones revolve in an opposite direction to the outside ones on either side, also perpendicularly. The central earth revolves as the internal shell, upon the left.

The central earth is inhabited by a race of men, who are exceedingly black. They would average about four feet in height. They live on fish of a reddish color, and about the size of a small shad, which they take in shallow waters.

There is an animal there something like a mule, black in color, which the inhabitants attempt to ride, but are generally thrown off. This seems to be a sport which they indulge in frequently.

There is plenty of grass near the water courses, but no trees are seen. The streams are broad but not deep. There are no houses, and the people of the better class dress in skins, others go naked. This star has four planets. They are all rough and rocky, and no living thing is seen upon any of them.

Phad.

PHAD is a star in the constellation of the Great Bear, and is the lowest one to the left in the bottom of the Dipper.

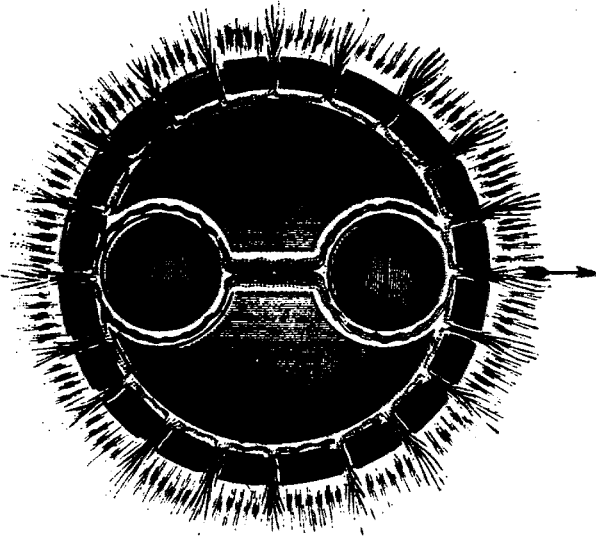
Its external shell is a globe and has many holes. Inside of this hollow globe or shell are six semi-circular shells; these are all parted above and below. The two outside ones of the six have holes in their centres, in which a large earth revolves upon its axis in an opposite direction to the shells in which they are located, and which do so perpendicularly.

The middle shells of the six, being separated above and below, in the spaces between them are also globes or earths, one in each space, which revolve upon their axes contrary to the horizontal motion of their shells, while the inside ones also, with revolving earths in their centres, revolve perpendicularly. Inside of these is a very large earth which revolves perpendicularly and contrary to the motion of the left internal semi-circle. This star has three planets.

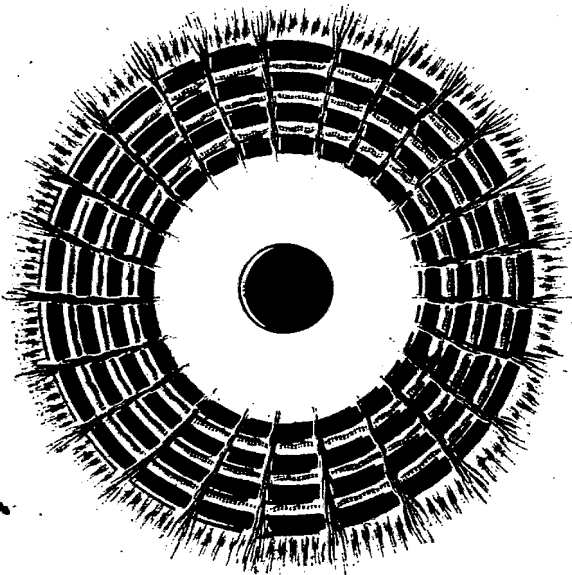
The last or farthest from the star is the only one inhabited. These people present nothing novel or interesting, being very indolent and consequently dirty, filthy and improvident.

Megres.

THIS star consists of three shells. The two outside ones are perforated by many openings, and the internal one by four; the two largest, one upon either side, and the smaller ones above and below. In the largest holes are earths, one in each, which revolve upon their axes towards the centre, while the shell or globe itself revolves

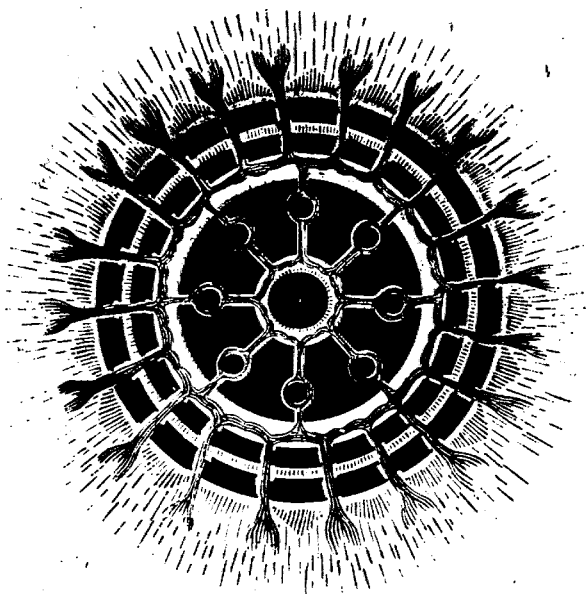


CAPELLA.

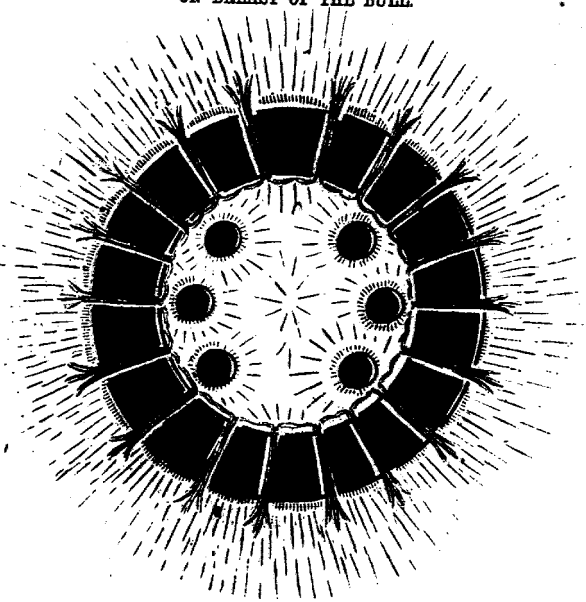


ARCTURUS.

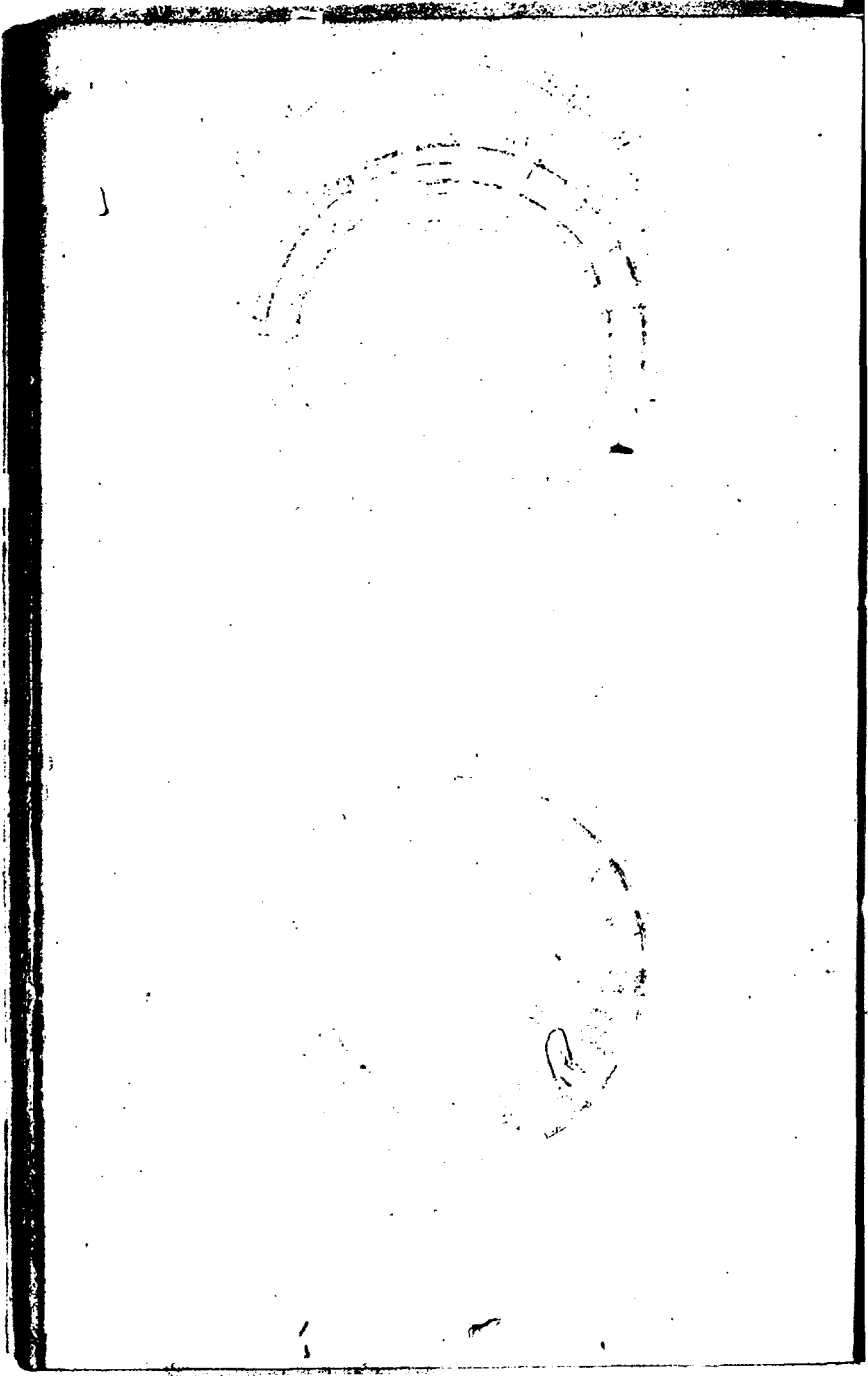




ON BREASt OF THE BULL.



SECOnd UPON THE LEFT OF PLEIADES.



perpendicularly. The two external shells revolve in opposite directions perpendicularly. The central globe is inhabited. This star has four planets, all of which are in a primitive condition.

The central earth in the sun itself admits of the following description.

Megres, like our sun, has a central earth similar to our own earth in many respects. It is highly productive, having a rich black soil, diversified by gentle slopes, valleys, lakes and streams, etc.

The inhabitants are white, dress in clothes made of the outside fibres of a stalk like flax, and also in the skins of animals.

The climate is delightful; fruits, fish, and the smaller animals supply the inhabitants with abundance without much labor.

x The government is monarchical, and their laws very stringent. It is the only planet known thus far in the universe, besides our own, where capital punishment is inflicted.

Alcor.

This star consists of two external shells having many holes. Inside of these is an immense body or thick shell divided into eight equal parts, in each of which is a tubular hole communicating with the internal and external spaces around the central earth and the internal shell. The central earth is large and revolves with great rapidity perpendicularly. The external shells revolve in opposite directions horizontally.

Alcor has but two planets. The last one is inhabited by a tawny-colored race, who live in huts constructed of poles.

They are in a semi-savage state, and undeveloped.

Mizar.

THIS star consists of two external shells having many openings. These shells or hollow globes revolve in opposite directions to the right and left. Inside of these are sixteen earths or solid globes, equal distances apart around a central shell. These earths revolve upon their own axes towards the centre. Inside of these is a thick shell, having four tubular holes communicating with the space without as well as with that within. The central space is occupied by a large earth which revolves perpendicularly with great rapidity. Mizar is surrounded by five planets.

The three farthest off are inhabited by dark colored races, who are in primitive conditions, and are in a more progressed state as they are farther from their sun. A description of which would be a mere repetition of others upon the same plane, that have already been described.

Bruen.

This star is the nearest visible one to Alcor in the Great Bear. Being nameless, we call it Bruen.

The situation of this star is above the centre of Greater Bear's tail, or the next nearest Benetnasch.

It consists of an outside hollow globe full of holes. Inside of this is an immense globe hollow in its centre, with four large holes at equal distances from its hollow and its circumference, directly through the mass; these communicate with the centre by another hole leading into it; besides this there is a circular hole crossing all these holes in its circuit, and in which last circular hole a ball revolves contrary to the mass itself. In the hollow of this great mass is also a solid central earth, which also

revolves contrary to the great mass. It has three planets, the last one is inhabited by a race who are considerably improved and progressed.

The Lowest Star in the Left Row of the Pleiades.

THIS star has two globular external shells containing many holes each. Inside of these are two semi-circular shells also perforated by many holes. The spaces between the semi-circular shells above and below are occupied each by an earth of considerable size, which revolve upon their axes towards the centre. Inside of these are three other earths, the central one of which is the largest. This revolves upon its own axis, and around which the other two revolve at opposite points. This star has five planets.

Most of them are too moist to be inhabited, and upon the most progressed wild animals and snakes, etc., abound in great numbers, but nothing in the shape of a man has yet been discovered, although many places in different parts of the planet have been visited. The fact, too, that no houses, tents or habitable tenements of any kind have been seen, induces the belief that it is yet in too primitive a state to be the abiding place of man.

The animals, the trees, the shrubbery and grasses are different from those of earth, and there is nothing beyond to interest the reader but the fact that they do so in many respects, but which our limited space, even if interesting, would prevent us from giving in detail.

Gomelza.

THIS star has two globular shells with many orifices in each. These globes revolve perpendicularly in opposite directions. Inside of these is another and thicker shell,

having a large groove on its outside, in which two large earths revolve at opposite points. In the bottom of this groove are many holes which communicate with the space within, and in which a large solid earth revolves in a perpendicular direction very rapidly. Gomelza has but three planets.

The first is not inhabited. The inhabitants of the second are of a brown color, and seem to be in a semi-savage state.

The third is inhabited by a black race which in height would average full seven feet. They are low in the scale of progression.

Alphard.

THIS star is composed of two external globes or perforated shells, which revolve in opposite directions horizontally. Inside of these is another shell divided into three equal parts, having two deep grooves, one upon its outer surface and the other within. The bottom of these grooves communicate with the space inside as well as with that outside. In these grooves are large earths, the one outside and the other within. These revolve in opposite directions. The refined light within passes through the holes in the bottom of the grooves. Alphard has four planets.

The three nearest to it are not inhabited; the fourth is well watered, beautiful in its wildness, but uncultivated. It is inhabited by a brownish-colored race who are very indolent, and but little progressed.

Star Situated upon the Breast of the Bull.

THIS star consists of two external hollow globes or shells, inside of which is an immense shell of great thick-

ness having eight tube-like holes, which pass from the hollow in its centre to the space beyond its circumference; these holes are at equal distances from each other, having an enlargement near the circumference of the broad shell, in which is a ball that revolves upon its axis. These balls revolve in opposite directions to each other. In the centre of this broad shell is a large earth which revolves in an opposite direction to the broad shell.

The only planets in this system which are inhabited are the fourth and fifth. The fourth alone deserves notice, as in it there exist two distinct races, the one white, the other black—the one the menials of the other.

The black race do all the labor and attend to the wants of the others, whose time is entirely taken up in animal enjoyment! indeed, they are seldom rational, keeping themselves under the influence of a drug similar to hashish, the product of a plant cultivated and used largely by the white race, who alone are permitted to use it. In consequence of this habit the race will no doubt, in time, become extinct, as each generation is becoming less and less progressed.

There is no peculiarity in the inhabitants of the fifth planet from others on the same plane.

A Star in the Pleiades, the Lowest to the Right.

This star consists of two external hollow globes or shells, both having many orifices. Inside of these are four balls, the largest in the centre; the three others are at equal distances from each other and the central one, and revolve around it.

This star has four planets. The farthest from it is only inhabited by a race who are rather diminutive in

size, and are very peculiar in appearance. They are of a dirty yellow color. Their backs bend forward in a bow, so that in walking the head is much lower than the back. They have long arms, and at each step they place their hands on the ground, and swinging their body forward beyond their hands, so that their progression forward is made rather by springs than steps.

Their mental progress follows the same rule, as they always jump at conclusions. Their lives are spent in mere animal enjoyments and pursuits.

The Second upon the Left, Pleiades.

THIS star consists of one very thick shell with tubular holes, inside of which are six earths or globes, all an equal distance from the outer shell, and revolve upon their own axes at the same time that they revolve horizontally over each other.

This star has three planets. The first or nearest the sun is rocky and generally stony, the earth has a dark color. There is a large valley about two miles wide with high precipices on either side. In the centre of this valley is a large and deep stream which courses a long distance to the sea. The grapes upon its banks are abundant, which serve as an endless pasture for the amphibious animals which abound in that region. These animals are about three feet high, five feet wide, having a large mouth well set with teeth. It drags itself along with feet something like those of a seal; its tail is about three feet long, round near the body, then becoming flat, is a foot wide, and at the end shaped like an oar or paddle. Many are seen upon the land and in the water. Their young are produced from eggs like the turtle, but

they hatch them by setting upon them in holes some distance from the river. No trees are seen and heavy fogs seem to hang over the valley. The country beyond the valley seems to be arid, and would induce the belief that rain never falls, and that the grasses are kept alive by the fogs and dews, which are heavy. The source of the river seems to be from the bottom of the ocean under the land, and the coursing of the water seems to be kept up by the horizontal motion of the planet, which revolves in a direction with that of the river. This planet is not inhabited.

The second planet seems to be in a wild state, and the country is covered by immense forests through which large rivers fed by many streams hold their course to the sea. Wild animals abound in all the forests. There is a peculiar creature something like a serpent about twenty feet long, covered with sharp points which seem to be poisonous, as everything pierced by them seems to die. There is also an animal seen that resembles a baboon, but differs from it in having but one eye, which is situated in the middle of the forehead. This animal is very active, and seems to subsist upon birds, which it catches with much dexterity. There is another animal that resembles a wolf, but differs from it in having very long ears, which lay over like those of a dog. Nothing is seen that would indicate that the planet was inhabited by anything that reasons or has the habits of a man.

The third planet is more beautiful than the first and second, having extensive prairies and forests, rivers, lakes and seas. Wild animals are very numerous. They are unlike those of earth, except that they have heads, legs and bodies, etc., but these differ in size, shape and color.

There is a large animal here which resembles an

elephant in size, but it has no tusks nor trunk; another that frequents the prairies resembles a rabbit in size and general appearance, but it has a tail one foot in length.

The inhabitants are yellow, their average height about four feet, dress in the skins of animals and live in a kind of hut which consists of two stakes driven into the ground; these are forked above, in which a rail is placed. These stakes are about six feet high; upon either side of these are two others not so high, which gives a slope to the roof, and like the sides is covered with skins of their largest animals. To catch these animals, they drive piles in the ground in the shape of a V; these are about six feet in length, are driven close together, and extend about one mile, where the line of stakes come to a pit dug in the earth into which the animals are driven. Here they pierce them with spears capped with sharp stones.

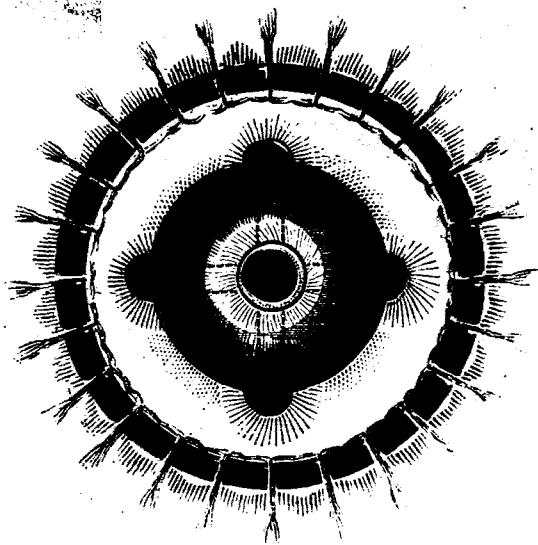
The Nameless Earth.

WE close our descriptions of suns and planets by giving that of a planet belonging to a glorious system far outside of telescopic power.

The sun to which this planet belongs lies in the direction of a line drawn from our earth to the north or polar star, and four chasms beyond it.

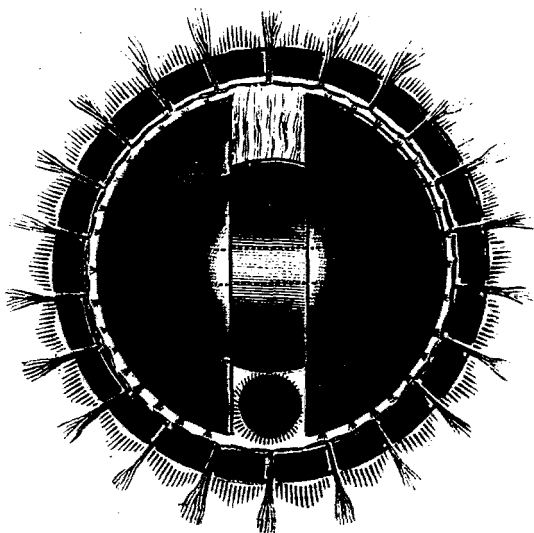
This planet is so distant from our earth, that the light from its sun has not as yet reached it, and when it shall, it is supposed to be very questionable whether any of our most powerful glasses will enable us to perceive it.

The various systems in the universe are separated by what are known as chasms or great distances, and in passing to this earth not less than four of these chasms intervene between our system and it. The sun of the



BENETNASCH.

8



DUBHE.



system to which this planet belongs appears to clairvoyants (from its surface) to be about three times as large as ours, and the light, instead of having the dazzling lustre of ours, is white, like silver, mild, soft. The men of this earth can gaze on it while in its meridian strength. Here is no absolute darkness, and night is only a sort of mild twilight.

The matter of this earth is much more refined than ours, in consequence of the light. Its fruits, many of them similar to ours, are exquisitely flavored, larger in size, and purely white in color when ripe. There are no houses or temples such as the men of earth are accustomed to. Their houses are constructed by planting a species of branching tree in rows, and then trimming and interlacing the branches so as to produce walls, roof, windows and doors.

The inhabitants are nearly as white as snow, they are of medium size, and have a kind of semi-transparent look. In point of intellect our savants are mere pigmies in comparison. There are no medicines used here. The inhabitants are free from diseases of all kinds, and are subject only to injuries by accident.

They are all clear-minded, and like *statuolists*, have perfect control over both motor and sensitive nerves naturally. As soon, therefore, as an injury is received, an act of their will at once suspends motion and sensation in the part until healing has been accomplished, which in their case takes place rapidly.

They do not die as with us, but are changed in an instant from mortal to immortal, the material body dissolving into its primeval elements at once; there are, therefore, no funerals, and of course, no mourning. Each one is anxious for the change, and all are fully aware that this change results in inconceivable happiness.

) Remaining friends rejoice as those of our earth do at a natural birth.

The various sciences are here far in advance of anything that the men of earth can conceive. The earth itself is very beautiful; lofty mountains clothed with the loveliest verdure, streams as clear as crystal, the singing of birds, the rippling of fountains, the playing of zephyrs constitute a condition only surpassed by heaven itself.

* Moral evil has never entered there. It is guarded on the confines of its system by guards who prevent evil influences from other spheres from being introduced.

This is among the most perfect earths in the universe.

As the sketches in this work of our sun and most of the stars of the first magnitude were made from descriptions given by our clairvoyant, a young man of exemplary character, it may not be out of place here to state that he entered the statuvolic or somnambulic condition for the cure of a disease of the skin about his neck and face of long standing, but which has been much improved by entering the state, and from present appearances will soon disappear altogether.

The visiting of planets and fixed stars was commenced to amuse himself as well as to pass time when he was in the condition, and as the descriptions given by him of the various stars, planets and moons accorded accurately with those given by many other clairvoyants, who, at different times, were under my care, the idea of making sketches of what he saw was determined upon, especially as I had for a number of years believed that our sun and all the fixed stars were not balls of fire, as asserted by scientists, but immense globes of earth-like matter which exist in

space, and by peculiar and endless varieties of forms and motions create their own light, or modify and refine the electricity furnished them by comets at various times, when the supply becomes exhausted.

The powers of the telescope, even if it could be made far-reaching enough accurately to show the external surfaces of stars and planets, could never reveal the mysteries of their inside, and unless the powers of clairvoyants give us that knowledge, we must forever remain ignorant of the wonders that endless space have in store for us.

The diversity of matter as displayed on earth, whether in the form of imponderable fluids, gases, water, the solids, grasses, trees, fruits, flowers, or the infinitesimal creatures revealed to our physical sight by the power of the microscope, are all important subjects for the mind to contemplate, but the immensity, the grandeur, the progressed inhabitants, and the endless variety of forms and motions displayed in and upon the various suns, planets and their satellites, cast all these minor objects seen on earth into the shade.

But to get an idea of their nature, construction and inhabitants, we are forced to depend upon the clairvoyant powers of those who have cultivated a talent, which, although natural to all, is rarely appreciated and sadly neglected. Strange that it is so when the glorious fields for thought and study are ever open to the finer senses of our nature, which only can reveal the worlds' great wonders, no matter whether the object to be seen be smaller than the microscope reveals, or more stupendous in their magnitude than the telescope unfolds—'tis all the same, mind can perceive the one and recognize the other—for no limit has or can be set to man's infinity.

WHAT PROF. PROCTOR SAYS.

ANOTHER SUN IN FLAMES.

What has happened in the Constellation of the Swan—The Alarming Side of Astronomy—A Celestial Conflagration—Probable Destruction of Life in an Entire Solar System.

WE have within the last fortnight had new evidence in the star depths of a danger to which our own sun, and we along with it, would seem to be exposed. There are some astronomical subjects of inquiry which, though they relate to bodies inconceivably remote, concern us inhabitants of earth very nearly. It is, for instance, a question of considerable interest to us whether the evidence we have about the sun suggests or not the probability that that orb—the fire, light, and life of our system—is gradually parting with its energies, in such sort that our descendants will be less thoroughly warmed and lighted than we are ourselves. It is a question of interest again whether there is any truth in such a theory as was once thrown out (to the amazement of astronomers be it remarked) by Sir W. Thomson, that the fragments of the destroyed planets might be the vehicles whereby the seeds of life are carried to new worlds, and that as our earth, visited in remote ages by such fragments, was thus supplied with the germs of that life which is now so abundant on her surface, so she, in her turn undergoing destruction, will be sent in fragments through space, scattering about the germs of life for the benefit of other worlds as yet unpeopled. Another question of very great interest was that started by Sir Isaac Newton in the well-known suggestion that should a comet fall upon the sun there would be a tremendous outburst of solar heat, whereby this earth and all the other worlds which circle round the sun could be destroyed, or, at least, all life caused to perish from

their surface. This idea has not, indeed, of late received much favor, because astronomers, noting the small effects produced by comets upon even the inferior members of the solar system, such as the moons of Jupiter, have come to regard comets as bodies of very little weight, whose material, therefore, falling upon the sun, could produce but insignificant fires. Moreover, we have learned to consider the probability of the downfall of a comet upon the sun as exceedingly small. We know that among those whose paths have been properly determined during the last few years only two have made a very near approach to the sun—though, by a strange coincidence, one of these was the first ever dealt with on the Newtonian principles, viz., Newton's own comet of the year 1680. That one approached the sun within less than a sixth of his diameter, and its very nucleus must have swept the summits of the red flames which we now know to exist all round the sun we see. The other was the comet of 1843, which, on the 27th of February in that year, was within about 60,000 miles of the sun's surface; so that the bulk of its coma or hair must have swept over the sun, and the outermost parts of its nucleus must not only have met the solar flames, but even have reached the low-lying bed of flame seen during solar eclipses, and called the sierra. Still, these two comets only, among all those of the last two hundred years, have made a very near approach to the sun, and, as no mischief has followed, astronomers are encouraged in the belief that whatever danger we may have to fear from changes in our sun's condition, comets are scarcely to be regarded as the probable cause of such danger.

But the news just received from the star depths concerns us more nearly. It tells us of a sun, doubtless in general respects like our own, which has met with some great catastrophe, whose cause we cannot at present determine, but whose real nature is unmistakable. Our

sun is one among hundreds of millions, each of which is probably, like it, the centre of a scheme of circling worlds. Each sun is rushing along through space, with its train of worlds, each bearing, perhaps, like our earth, its living freight, or, more probably each, at some time or other of its existence, becoming habitable for a longer or shorter period. Thus the suns may be compared to engines, each drawing along its well-freighted train. Accidents among these celestial engines seem fortunately to be rare. A few among the suns appear suddenly (that is in the course of a few hundred years, which in celestial chronometry amounts to a mere instant) to have lost a large part of their energy, as though the supply of fuel had somehow run short. Mishaps of that kind have not attracted much attention, though manifestly it would be a serious matter if our own sun were suddenly to lose three-fourths of his heat, as has happened with the middle star of the Plow, or ninety-nine hundredths, as has happened with the once blazing, but now scarcely visible, orb called Eta, in the keel of the star-ship Argo. But when we hear of an accident of the contrary kind—a sun suddenly blazing out with more than a hundred times its usual splendor; a celestial engine whose energies have been overwrought, so that a sudden explosion has taken place, and the fires, meant to work steadily for the train, have blazed forth to its destruction—we are impressed with the thought that this may possibly one day happen with our own sun. The circumstances are very curious, and though they do not show clearly whether we are or are not exposed to the same kind of danger which has overtaken the worlds circling around those remote suns, they are sufficiently suggestive.

On November 24, quite early in the evening, Professor Schmidt, the well-known director of the Athens Observatory, observed a star of the third magnitude in a part of the constellation of the Swan, where no such star should be. At midnight the new star's light was seen to be of a

markedly yellow color. The news was, of course, spread about among the chiefs of the principal observatories, and, as soon as clear weather permitted, the new-comer was submitted to the searching scrutiny of the spectroscope. Unfortunately, it had already dwindled down to the fifth magnitude by December 2, when first it was thus examined, and its light had become greenish, almost blue. It was not till December 5 that really satisfactory observations were made. Then M. Cornu obtained the following very curious results: The light of the star showed the usual rainbow tinted streak crossed by dark lines, which forms the spectrum of a star or sun, but on that rainbow-tinted streak, as on a dark background, there was seen the bright lines of hydrogen, a bright line belonging to magnesium (in the state of glowing vapor), and two other bright lines, one of which seemed to be identical with a bright line shown by our sun's corona during total eclipse.

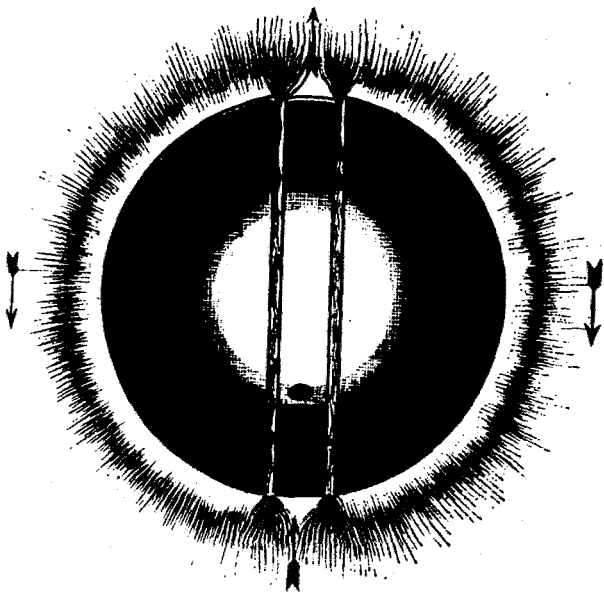
Now, a point to which I would call special attention is, that all the elements of the catastrophe, if one may so speak, which has befallen the remote sun in the Swan exist in our own sun. At times of marked disturbance parts of our sun's surface show the lines of hydrogen bright instead of dark, which means that the flames of hydrogen over those parts of the sun are hotter than the glowing surface of the sun there. We have all heard again, how Tachini and Secchi, in Italy, attributed some exceptionally hot weather we had a few years ago to outbursts of glowing magnesium. And, lastly, our sun is certainly well supplied with that element, whatever it is, which gives the bright line of his corona during eclipses; for we now know that the whole of the streaked and radiated corona, occupying a region twenty times greater than the globe of the sun (which itself exceeds our earth 1,250,000 times in volume), belongs to the sun. Again, though the sun has shone steadily for thousands of years, yet so far as can be judged, the stars which, like this one in the Swan, have

burst out suddenly, blossoming into flames of hydrogen, within which the star's heart-core glows with many hundred times its former heat, have also been for ages shining steadily amid the star depths. We know that the one which blazed out ten years ago, in the Northern Crown was one of Argelander's list, a star of the tenth magnitude, and that after glowing with eight hundred times its former brightness for a few days, it has resumed that feebler lustre. We have every reason which analogy can furnish for believing that the new star, which was not in Argelander's list, simply escaped record by him on account of its faintness. It is now fast losing its suddenly acquired lustre, and is already invisible to the naked eye. It appears, therefore, that there is nothing in the long-continued steadfastness of our sun as a source of light to assure us that he, too, may not suddenly blaze forth with many hundred times his usual lustre (the conflagration being originated, perchance, by some comet unfortunately travelling too directly toward him). Though he would probably cool down again to his present condition in the course of a few weeks, no terrestrial observers would be alive, at any rate, to note the fact, though the whole series of events might afford subject of interesting speculation to the inhabitants of worlds circling round Sirius or Arcturus. Fortunately, we may legitimately reason that the risk is small, seeing that among the millions of suns which surround ours, within easy telescope distance, such catastrophies occur only ten or twelve times per century.

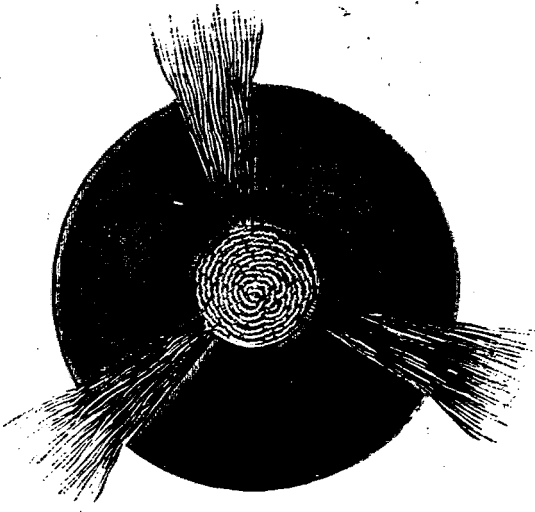
RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

England, 1876.

THE END.



RIGEL, No. 1.



RIGEL, No. 2

