

Origin of Spiritualism.

Spiritualism in America was born in 1847, in Hydesville, Wayne County, N. Y., where one night there was a rapping at the door of Michael Weekman, and a second rapping at the door, and a third rapping at the door, and every time the door was opened there was no one there. Proof positive that they were invisible knuckles that rapped at the door. In that same house there was a man who felt a cold hand pass over his forehead, and there was no arm attached to the hand. Proof positive it was spiritualistic influence. After awhile, Mr. Fox, with his family, moved into that house, and they had hangings at the door every night. One night Mr. Fox cried out: "Are you a spirit?" Two raps, answer in the affirmative. "Are you an injured spirit?" Two raps, answer in the affirmative. Then they knew right away that it was the spirit of a peddler who had been murdered in that house years before, and who had been robbed of \$500. Whether the spirit of the peddler came back to collect his \$500 or his bones I do not know. But from that time on there was a constant excitement around the premises, and the excitement spread all over the land, and Judge Edmunds had his head turned by the excitement, and he says that he saw a bell start from the top of a shelf in the closet and heard it ring over the heads of the people who were in the closet, then swing to the back parlor and ring over the heads of the people in the back parlor, then swing to the front parlor and ring over the heads of the people in the front parlor, and then drop on the floor. A young man was said to have been lifted from the earth and carried through the air by an invisible power, and giving an account of it he says he went so rapidly he could not count the posts of the fence; and he held in his hand a saw-buck and a square, and he says while he went they rattled together and made most delightful music. All these are matters of history. People said: "Well, now we have a new religion." But in all ages there have been necromancers—those who consulted the spirits of the departed—chambers who threw people into a mesmeric state; sorcerers who, by eating poisonous herbs, can see everything, hear everything, and tell everything; astrologers who found out a new dispensation of the stars; experts in palmistry who can tell by the lines in the palm of your hand your origin, your history, and your destiny. From the cavern on Mount Parnassus, it is said, there came up an air, an atmosphere, that intoxicated the sheep and the goats that came near by, and under its influence the shepherds were lifted into exaltation, so that they could foretell future events and consult with familiar spirits. Long before the time of Christ the Brahmins had all the table-rocking and the table-quakeing. You want to know what God thinks of all these things. He says in one place: "I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers." He says in another place: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live;" and lest you should make too wide a margin between spiritualism and witchcraft, He groups them together and says: "There shall not be found among you a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer, for all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord;" and then the still more remarkable passage which says: "The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits and after wizards, to go a whoring after them, I will even set my face against that soul, and will cut him off from among his people." And a score of passages showing that God never speaks of these in any other way than with livid thunders of indignation. After all this, be a spiritualist if you dare.—Dr. Talmage, in *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*.

Wonders of Plant Life.

Lord Lindsay states that in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by his hieroglyphics to be at least 2,000 years old. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous root. He took it from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy the root burst forth, and bloomed into a beauteous dahlia. The roots of many plants retain their vitality under extreme temperature. Those of the *vitis agnus castoris* will not be affected though immersed in boiling water, and boiling water may be applied to many others without their sustaining injury. Certain plants also may by their roots absorb some poisons which would be destructive to others. The longevity of the spores of ferns is well known. Some have grown when taken from herbarium specimens after having been gathered many years. A recent writer, Mayer, says he has had them grow at twenty years; but he believes this is about the limit. It is now known that pollen has also a surprisingly long lease of life. A remarkable instance of continued vitality of seeds has just come to light in Greece. In cleaning away the refuse from the ancient silver mines of Laurium, a large number of seeds were found, unknown to modern science, but described in the writings of Pliny. The seeds took root, budded and blossomed, bearing beautiful yellow flowers after a burial of at least 1,600 years. Somewhere in the State of Maine a few years ago, a well was dug, the earth, which was thrown out from a great depth, being left on the surface of the ground. The following spring, strange vegetable growths made their appearance, unknown in that part of the country. Who can tell for how many ages these seeds had slept in their deep, dark beds?

Mistook Her for a Dummy.

At the entrance to one of the prominent dry-goods stores on Federal street, Allegheny, recently, a lady, remarkable for the wax-like appearance of her complexion, stood waiting for a car. A young man, accompanied by two ladies, passed in and came out in a few minutes. The lady was still standing like a statue in the same position. The young man said, "Now just look at this," and raised his hand and struck the sup-

posed figure a smart slap on the cheek. The statue turned a pair of flashing black eyes on him and willed him a look. He stammered incoherently: "I—I—thought you were a dummy," and almost ran away, allowing his companions to follow as best they could.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

A Legend of the Narcissus.

There dwelt, in far Cathay, a man rich in gold, silver, and lands; he had two sons. The mother had long been sleeping "neath the roses and lilies." At length the father fell sick, and his two sons gathered around his dying couch to receive his parting blessing. To the eldest son he gave all his possessions, except a small, rocky piece of ground, containing a few acres, which he gave to his youngest son. After the last sad rites were paid to the departed father, the youngest son, crest-fallen and dejected, turned to his poor inheritance; but he found it so barren and unfruitful that he left it; and became a wanderer in the land. At length, weary and foot-sore, he came to a rippling brook, where with its crystal waters he quenched his thirst; and "neath the friendly willow he laid himself down to rest. The fragrance of the flowers, and the soft murmur of the brook lulled him to sleep. During his rest a beautiful water-nymph came to him and said: "Take the bulbs of the flowers which grow so plentifully around you to your home, plant them in the rocks, tend them well and you shall have your reward."

He awoke with a start, looked around for the nymph he had seen in his dream, but she was gone. He arose, laughed at his dream and started on his journey, but his dream so haunted him that he turned and went back, gathered the bulbs and laden with them returned to his home, planted and watered them well and screened them from the rays of the scorching noon-day sun. His companions gazed at him in amazement, and said among themselves: "Surely no good can come from these senseless roots." But he, continued his care of them, and was at last rewarded for all his labor by seeing the flower-buds make their appearance. And as the Chinese New Year approached, what a year was but a bare and rocky knoll, now appeared to be a fairy table spread with snowy saucers and golden cups filled with creamy pollen. Now young and old came in throngs to buy the lovely flowers for their New Year's festival. At the close of the day, in beholding his harvest, he felt amply rewarded for his trouble. In every Chinese dwelling, however humble, you find the narcissus growing in a dish of stones, and if they blossom before the dawn of their New Year, it is considered a good omen. And to this day the narcissus, or Chinese lily, is their favorite flower.

Smoking as a Gentleman.

There is no one thing, perhaps, in which the difference between the well-bred man and the ill-bred man more appears than in the manner in which they smoke. The well-bred man does not smoke, nor does he seem to smoke, to show off, whereas the ill-bred man very often smokes in a self-conscious manner that seems to say: "Look at me! see how skillfully my lips hold this cigar; how I can shift it from one side of my mouth to the other without touching it with my fingers, and how well I can articulate with it in my mouth; in short, look you what perfect control I have over my labial muscles, and, having seen, admire!" In short, there are many low-bred young men very many—that appear to smoke only to display their imagined grace and skill, when, in fact, in smoking as they do, where they do, and when they do, they but publish their vulgarity. Such men are certainly not of the sort that Shakespeare accuses of having a "vanishing show." As they smoke chiefly for ambition, a poor cigar answers their purpose as well as a good one; consequently, they usually buy of the kind that are sold at the rate of two for a cent.

The well-bred man, on the contrary, the gentleman, the man that smokes only for the love of it, puts but as much of his cigar in his mouth as is necessary in order to draw it, keeps it in his mouth no longer than is necessary, and never fails to remove it when he talks, or passes any one toward whom he would be respectful, especially a lady. Further, our best-bred men never smoke in any street at an hour when it is much frequented, nor in any public place where smoking is likely to be offensive to others.—"The Mentor," by Alfred Ayres.

The common tradition that the timber of old churches was frequently of chestnut seems to have been exploded by the researches of the French chemist, M. Payer, who procured a large number of pieces for examination, and pronounced that they were not chestnut, added to which chestnut trees, whatever their abundance in old times, are now extremely rare. We are told that if letters are drawn upon oak and chestnut planks, by means of pure sulphate of iron dissolved in distilled water, the characters appear at once in black upon the oak and in deep violet upon the chestnut, while ammonia produces a short-lived red upon the chestnut, which is much paler and less distinct upon the oak. Another mode of examination is by making sections of the wood, which cannot well be mistaken, as chestnut timber possesses only concentric layers, while all French and American varieties of oak show the medullary rays crossing the woody fiber from the center across the circumference.

In Formosa there is not much sickness, but when a man is sick they string him up by the neck and let him down again on kly. This generally kills or cures him, and if the former his death is celebrated by a general spree. At twenty-one a man is provided with a wife, but until the age of forty he must not visit her openly. He may do so stealthily, however, and if he doesn't like her he can get a divorce in ten minutes. A man often marries four or five times a year. No children born before the mother has reached thirty-seven are in any case permitted to live.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Probable Effects of the Change on Office-Holders—Views of an Old-Timer. (Correspondence Rochester Sunday Herald.) "Yes, the principle of a change of administration is the probable action of the incoming administration."

The speaker was Mr. William M. Ashley, of 506 Maine avenue, a man whose large and intimate acquaintance with prominent public men here in Washington renders his opinion of unusual weight. "The all-important question among the clerks of the various departments is, Who is to go? In my opinion there will be very few changes among the old-time employees who have been here year in and year out through several administrations. The removals will occur among the heads of departments."

"The sense of distrust which must necessarily pervade the departments is, I suppose, detrimental to the proper transaction of business."

"Well, rather, I reckon. It unites the clerks for business. Some get very blue, for they have purchased little homes which they must sacrifice."

"Last summer it was reported that many were to be made. How is it?"

"More likely it is of fear of change. I don't think Washington is so very material. At the same time I admit that since residing here I have not always felt first-rate. At times I have been greatly troubled with sharp-shooting pains. One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts, and perhaps the next day the sore would be cured and I would be all right. Then again it would locate in some particular part of my body and produce a tenderness which would well-nigh drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an excruciating kind of pain, that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"

"Consulted them? Well, I should say I did. Some told me I had neuritis; others that I had inflammatory rheumatism, for which they gave me cure."

"But didn't they try to relieve your misery?"

"Yes, they vomited and physicked me, bled me and bled me, plastered and oiled me, and did everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?"

"I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery and advised me to try the remedy which he used. I procured a bottle and commenced its use, taking a tablespoonful after each meal and at bed time. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of the soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without pain, when I told my friends that it was Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?"

"It was more than a year ago, the trouble has not returned, and I haven't been so well in years as I am now."

"Speaking of President-elect Cleveland, who, in your opinion, will comprise his cabinet?"

"That is as difficult to determine as it is to say what office-holders will go. Many good men have been named for the positions—Bayard, Thurman, Briggs, McKim, not to mention a lot of others. Every prominent politician has a slate made up which he is backing to win; but, then, as is always the case, some one will get left."

When an Indian Bathes.

People often wonder why it is that a fleshy Indian is so seldom seen. A scientist has discovered that it is water and not food that makes people fat. Whether this holds good with the noble red man or not is hard to say, but if an Indian were to depend on the water he uses in washing to become fat it is safe to say that he would be the thinnest man under the sun. The only time that an Indian ever gets a bath is when he rides his pony across a stream or gets tipped out of a boat.—*Peck's Sun*.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1885 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines the most sound practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and reliable light reading, and the calendar astronomical calculations, chronometrical items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The latest of Hostetter's Almanac for 1885 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. C. H. Mackey & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Mourning for the Dead.

There are few things in which men and women show themselves so irrational as in prolonged and consuming grief for the dead. It is not in human nature to be philosophic when the earth has closed over one we love, but to nourish agony of remembrance and sorrow is nearly an abdication of reason itself. The God who orders our births orders likewise our deaths. All must die. To die is as common and as natural as to live. Being common, universal, certain, it cannot be an evil. Those who have gone before, however long their days, seem to have lived and vanished as creatures of an hour, so that even over the death of the young we should not lament at the seeming untimeliness of their taking off. It is indiscreet, to assume that the death of the young is a peculiar calamity and hardship. How can we tell what they have escaped, or decide that they are not singularly fortunate? Who finds life such an unmixt blessing as to grieve long over the translation of those who are yet innocent and happy to serene spheres? It is vain and availing to grieve at what has happened and cannot be altered. It does no good to the dead and it injures the living. It is also mutiny against the Presiding Judge of us all. To honor the dead right is to cherish fondly the memory of good dispositions and deeds, and make that memory a guide for our own spiritual attainments. This is better than marble slabs, glowing memorials, or devouring pangs of fruitless woe. The ancient world never clothed death with the terrors which came in with the church of the middle ages. Who grieves forever has no faith in a reunion. Such tears silently proclaim the fear of annihilation, the despair that forgets God.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Best Goods Are Put in Smallest Parcels.

The old proverb is certainly true in the case of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are little, sugar-wrapped parcels, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, containing as much cathartic power as is contained in one regular dose of medicine. Unlike the big pills, however, they are mild and pleasant in their operation—do not produce griping pains, nor render the bowels costive after using.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR IS THE "ROCK" THAT HAS TURNED MANY A RYE—Marathon Independent.

Woman's Face.

"What furniture can give such finish to a room, as a tender woman's face," asks George Elliott. Not any, we are happy to answer, provided the glow of health tempers the tender expression. The pale, anxious, bloodless face of the consumptive, or the evident sufferings of the dyspeptic, induce feelings of sorrow and grief on our part and compel us to tell them of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign remedy for consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system as well as dyspepsia and other digestive troubles. Sold everywhere.

*The glut that crams up with poultry is a choke-brood fowling piece.—*Teniers Gazette*.

* * * DELICATE diseases of either sex, however induced, radically cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY man has 240 bones, except the minimalist end-man, who has 244.

Important. When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stay at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; all elegant rooms fitted up at the cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and hack road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

SIMPLETONS IN COUNCIL never simplify matters. The great unanimity with which drymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to any other, the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless. Wise dairymen will use no other.

By the will of nature, honey is the universal bee-quest.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. A. Jenkins, Great Falls, N. H., says: "I can testify to its seemingly almost specific effect in cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

THE person at the wedding is the right man in the right place.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is highly praised by those who are obliged to stand all day in stores, and is a genuine blessing to such cases, as well as to the tired-out housekeeper who must be on her feet all day.

A BUTTON is one of those events that are always coming off.

In Luck. A few days ago John Coughlin, of 214 Sixth street, accidentally picked up a copy of THE CHICAGO LEDGER. After reading a few of the interesting stories contained therein, he concluded he would subscribe for the paper, and forthwith sent his name and dollar to the office of publication in Chicago. Yesterday, much to his surprise, the American Express Co. called at his house with a package bearing his address, which contained an elegantly bound set of Dickens' Complete Works, fifteen volumes, and a note informing him that, he being a 25th subscriber to THE LEDGER, the books were the premium to which he was entitled. Mr. Coughlin considers his dollar well invested, and has great faith in THE LEDGER, which has given away a large amount of money in premiums during the past three months. Every twenty-fifth subscriber receives a premium worth from five to one hundred dollars. THE LEDGER is a first-class story paper, and is fast becoming a Western favorite.—*St. Louis City (Jewel) Journal*.

Abandoned Cases. A comparatively large number of the cases which Drs. Starkey & Pelen, of 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, are so successfully treating with Compound Oxygen, are what are known as abandoned or "desperate" cases—many of them a class which no physician of any school would undertake to cure. They are, in fact, such as have run the gauntlet of government within the regular schools of medicine and quackery without, until between disease and drugs the patient is reduced to the saddest and most deplorable condition. No treatment can be subjected to a severer test than to write for information in regard to its nature and action.

Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC and APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, all diseases, such as neuritis, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

Satisfactory Evidence. J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been handling Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for coughs, colds, and even consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross."

"Pat up" at the Gault House. The business man or tourist will find that the accommodations at the low rate of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

Tested by Time. For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Trochies have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cts.

MEN'S PEPATONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; it is palatable, and it cures indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all embossed conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, it cures, resulting in a healthy and vigorous condition. It is sold by all druggists. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

FROM Col. C. H. Mackey, 323 Iowa Infantry. I have used more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years. C. H. MACKAY, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1882.

THE daughter of Rev. J. T. Walker, a clergyman of Norwich, Ill., was a victim of neuralgia rheumatism; it was a loving care and attention could suggest was invoked, until Atholophorus, the conquering specific was tried with the most beneficial results. Price, 25 cts. Your druggist has it, send to Atholophorus Co., 112 Wall street, N. Y.

Sold men admire the beautiful, and this accounts in some measure for the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dressing, which have been sold yearly since its invention, by Messrs. Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

For three winters I have been afflicted with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it accomplished all that was represented. T. F. MCCORMICK (Judge Common Pleas), Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cts.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

WANTED—Salesman for each County, \$75 a month and expenses. Goods sold by sample. Send stamped address to J. A. BELL, 1000 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

TO Soldiers and Seamen. Send stamp for Circular. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

TELEGRAPHY or Short-Hand and Type Writing. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

What to Inform all persons suffering from

THROAT OR LUNG AFFECTIONS, Such as COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION. That they will not fail to find relief and a Permanent Cure by using, according to directions, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is harmless to the most delicate child! It contains no Opium in any form!

Read the following: ADDISON, Pa., April 1882. I took a violent cold, and it settled on my lungs, so much so that at times I spit blood. A L. L. P. N. S. recommended to me a good remedy, and I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HULEMAN.

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