objections, which unreflecting and self-interested men oppose to the enterprise. Say they, there are extensive tracts of wild lands, this side of the Rocky Mountains. The Indians are hostile and will tomahawk the settlers. Hardships and privations will attend every step of the expedition, and be made the suffering lot of young and old, through the first generation. These ob-jections are futile—they are delusive. and are calculated to perpetuate the wants and hard fortune of many, who might secure to themselves and poster permanent blessings, in a healthful and productive country.

The first objection is answered, under the head of general remarks. Let those occupy the vacant lands of the West, and take remedies for the fever and ague, who will. Let the reflecting and provi-dent man choose the country where something more than fertile soil is found. The means of securing health and prop-erty, and generally, the comforts of life, determine his choice.

The other objections are likewise delusive, and are made, without any knowl edge of the mild and friendly disposition of the Oregon Indian-of the resources of that country; or of the facilities and which the expeditions may be

The agent of the society has given The agent of the society these subjects many years of patient investigation, and does not hesitate to avow a greater confidence in the faith and iship of those red men than of the white savages who infest our communi ties and he rejoices at the brightening prospects of joining, with his tender wife and children, the expedition, and of settling for life, in the Oregon territory.

True it is that the direful calamities

may attend the march of the emigrants, or the most awful visitations of provi-dence awalt the settlement. Its villages may be rocked into ruins by exploding arthquakes, or buried in lava by flooding

The strong and massy pillows of the beautiful temple of American liberty may be thrown down, the infuriated frenzy of deluded people may here spread the esolations of civil war. Freedom may be exiled, and her few faithful votaries enrolled on bills of mortality. These fearful days may come and have passed away, before the inhabitants of Oregon experience the misfortunes of a bad coun-try, the hand of savage cruelties, or the retributions of an offended God.

Indians.

The first 90 miles of the banks of the Columbia River are occupied by eight independent tribes of Indians, numbering about 8000 souls; these include about 1000 male adults who are truer in the exellence of moral integrity—are more conttable to strangers and less disposed quarrel than those on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains. They are fond of the society of white men, and will long continue to appreciate, and promptly to reciprocate honest and fair dealing. Nothing is more remote from the intentions of the society than to oppress them, or to occupy their lands without making ample and satisfactory remuner ations. So far from this, it is desired, that each head of a family receive a lot of land. That the Chinnook tribe be located on the back lots, in the seaport town where they can be instructed and encouraged in cultivating garden grounds and where schools can be opened for their children, etc.

Route.

The emigrants will be embodied at St. Louis, and under conductors best acquainted with the country. They will lay their route westerly, to the Great Platte, up that river to its source, making the transit of the mountains through a low depression, probably to the waters of the Multnomah, and down that river to he place of destination.
Under this head, it is only necessary

to add a few remarks from the testimo lette, and Mr. Pilcher, given to Congress, last Winter. These first gentlemen ob-serve that "on the 10th of April, 1830, a meravan of ten wagons, drawn by five mules each, and two dearborns, drawn by one mule each, set out from St. Louis, We have 81 men in company, all mountand thence along the Santa Fee trail rectly, for the benefit of the settlement, about 40 miles, from which the course to the full amount of said stock, shall was some degrees north of west, across be paid in the manner aforesaid. the waters of the Kanzas, and up the Great Platte to the Rocky Mountains, and to the head of Wind River, where it issues from the mountains. Here the wagons could have easily crossed the mountains, it being what is called the Southern Pass, had it been desirable. our support, at leaving the Miss settlements, until we should get into the buffalo country, we drove 12 head of cattle, besides a milch cow. Eight of these only being required for use before we got to the buffaloes, the others went thite settlements, and from that time lived on buffaloes, the quantity being finitely beyond what we needed."

Mr. Pilcher remarks that the most erus ideas prevail on the practica-of crossing the Rocky Mountains "I have been," says he, "familiar with ountains, for three years, soints between the latitude 42 and 54. I have, therefore, the means to know something about them, and a right to oppose my knowledge to the suppo of strangers. I say, then, that nothing is more easily passed than these moun-Wagons and carriages may cross them in a state of nature without diffi-culty, and with little delay in the day's journey. Some parts are very high, but the gradual rise of the country in the slone from the Mississippl to the foot of the mountains makes a considerwithout perceptible increase, and then the gaps or depressions let you through almost upon a level, This is particularly the case opposite the head of the Platte, where I crossed in

1827. I have crossed here often and al-ways without delay or difficulty." Having reached the navigable waters of the Columbia, boats will be constructed to complete the emigration.

Expedition. Induced to believe that the Govern ment of the United States, in prospect of the National benefits which must inevitably accrue from the settlement, will sustain a part or the whole of the expense of the enterprise, the society have deferred the departure of the expedition till the last of March next, and they await with no ordinary solicitude such measures as the wisdom of Congress may adopt on their memorial. The emigrants, resolving to remain citizens, and to en gage in no unlawful pursuits in Oregongiving great value to its fertile tracts, and otherwise promoting the interests of the Republic, have a rightful claim on her for protection; but it will not con-cern the settlers whence comes protection, or the means of accomplishing the

Congress or private munificence Emigrants are required to defray their own expenses to St. Louis, and after that to provide with all necessary arms, knapsacks, blankets and private car-riages. Females and children must be provided, at the time of starting, with vered horse wagons, containing each bed and two or more blankets. From St. Louis they will be subject to no other expense than the above named, and in Oregon, will receive gratultously, a land-

ed estate of great value.

Orders will be given in due time for assembling in Portland, Me.; Portsmouth and Concord, N. H., Boston, Worcester and Springfield, Mass; Bennington, Vt.; Albany, Buffalo, Detroit and New York. N. Y.: Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington City, etc. All persons are requested to continue their accustomed ness till sald orders. At these, and other places, companies will be formed; captains being appointed to the command of every 30 male adult persons, the emi-gration will then commence, by the most practicable routes to the aforesaid place general rendezvous. It is left optional

way of going to this place. The cost, from Boston, to an individual grown person, who joins a company will, prob-

ably, not exceed \$15 No person has yet been selected to fill any office, in the civil department; nor will any, till after the general orders for phling, when elections will be made, entirely on the ground of personal merit. No person will be deemed eligible to an office in the government, or in the mili-tary to a captaincy or a higher rank, who has not received a good common education, is not proprietor of one or more shares in the stock, and does not give oath or affirmation to support the Con-stitution of the United States and the constituted government of the Oregon settlement. Suitable and plous chapiains

will accompany the expedition.

The government of the expedition, from St. Louis, will be military, deprived, how-even, of much of its asperity and arbi-

At this piace the business of organiza-tion will be completed. The covenants, referred to in the certificate will be executed. Baggage wagons leaded with pro-visions, and tents including fly tents, each of which will be sufficiently large to spread over six small wagons, and camp furniture will be provided. A drove of cattle will be purchased and taken

along for occasional supply.

No private property, other than wearing apparel, military equipments and pro-visions can be admitted into the public baggage wagons. Merchandise, machinery, property and effects of any kind can be transported on a reasonable freight, in vessels, which will be provided for this purpose. Notice will be given when and where store houses will be opened for the reception of the above articles.

Two hundred thousand dollars stock, and certificate money (see page 18) and all such donations, contributions and subscriptions, as benevolent and public spirited individuals may make, will constitute the funds of the society. The following is an extract of a report made by a committee, charged with the subject of devising and reporting the most effectual means of carrying into operation the great purposes of the society: "They have attentively investigated the

objects of the enterprize, and among the first results of their enquiry is a clear conviction that the time is pear at hand, and advancing in the ordinary course of providence, when the Oregon country shall be occupied by an enlightened peo-ple, skilled in the various improvements ple skilled in the various improvements of science and art. A people, thus enlightened and skilled, and enjoying the advantages of a climate, soil and mar-kets, as good in their kind, as the earth affords, and other natural means, which mostly contribute to the comfort and conveniences of life-energized and blessed by the mild and vital principles of the American Republic, and the sucred ordinances of the Christian religion, must

be prosperous and happy.

A settlement, carrying on a trade and mmerce commensurate with the wants of that population composing the nations on the islands, and on the borders of the great Western ocean, and maintaining a friendly intercourse with them must advance in a degree of prosperity. unexampled in the history of nations, From the plenitude of its own resources it will soon be enabled to sustain its own operations and will hasten on in its own majesty, to a proud rank on the earth. Then will it richly reward the kindness, that helped it into existence. With these ylews, your committee would suggest the following plan of stock, and

Let a portion of the funds of the so be divided into shares of \$100 each, and to be raised by loans. Each share entitling the proprietor thereof to 160 acres of land, as set forth in the certificate of stock-the lots are to be numbered and determined according to the rules and plan of division expressed in the by-laws of the society. This stock shall be secured on the piedge of all the public and common property and revenues of the settlement—the emigrants convenantonles. Our route was nearly due ing with the society before embarkation, the western limits of the state, that all debts incurred directly or indi-

> Your committee would also suggest the propriety of raising funds by donations and subscriptions, to meet specific purand subscriptions, to mountry. Let one poses in the Oregon Country. Let one poses in the original fund. be called the education or Indian fu and another called the religious fund. Form of caption to the above funds:

The Religious Fund. Voted-By the American Society for encouraging the settlement of the Oregon Territory, that all moneys or prop erty given to the religious fund shall be held in trust by the society, and for such specific objects as shall meet the views or intentions of the donors or subscriber-to be delivered to any person or per sons, whom a majority of the emigrants

The Educational Indian Fund.

Voted-By the American Society for enoursging the settlement of the Oregon Territory, to solicit from munificent in dividuals of the public, funds for the purposes of building schoolhouses, and educating Indian children, in the Oregon It is believed that little or no stock in

the American market is based on better security, and none that offers to capitalists an opportunity for more profitable investments. Its par value cannot be depreclated by the contingency of ill success of the enterprise, for, in that possible event, every dollar of the stock be refunded, the same being on hand either in money, or in public property. There are, at present, no salaries to its officers by the society, and but faw expenses occurring to consume any part of its funds; nor will they occur in considerable amount till the commence-ment of the expedition, which will remove the possibility of a failure. It will be noticed that each emigrant, at the time of or before leaving St. Louis will, personally, enter into a special covenant with the society, making liable for the payment of this stock all common property and revenues of the settlement; and it will be purther noticed that the proprietor of each share make take, in lieu of the money covering the principal and interest of the share, 190 acres of land, valued from \$500 to \$5000 per lot-subject to no taxes till the expiration of five years—land which may be owned by any itizen of the United States, resident in any country, and may be sold or occu-pied by his children at a future period, when possibly the same shall be situated in the midst of a dense population. It is destirable that emigrants as far as they

bjects of the enterprise, whether from *This pumphlet contains 80 pages, is furpished with a map of Oregon country, and may be had of R. P. & C. Williams, Boston, and Dorr & Howland, Worcester, Mass.; or of G. **See maps at the end of this pamphlet.

Japan Shall Win!

Her triends in many lands indorse this mes She fights for life against Oppression's

For Liberty and Faith and Rights of Mun; Let all who may send greetings to her hope, "Japan shall win."

Despotic power to conquest turned intent "To drive a nution all into the sea." Needs such rebuke as fell of old on Rome. And Fate must write upon the page of Life

'Tis Russia's hope: Specess at arms to her would be defeat Of higher progress and those nobler works Uplifting even now the Russian soul. Which shall not sink again into the night.

DR. ALFRED R. WALLACE A SPIRITUALIST

The Great English Scientist Permits an Interview on Vital Topics of the Day.

entific thinker. Dr. Wallace may not be so well known as Spencer was in certain circles, but beyond doubt he is one of the men who has exerted a great in fluence on the thought of this century. Nearly everyone you meet will tell you

that he has heard of Alfred Russell Wallace, but public conception of just what the well-known scientist has accomplished is more or less vague. This is trary discipline, by the mild reform, a day when a man is nothing if not self-which virtue, refinement and female pres-ence conspire to produce.

a day when a man is nothing if not self-advertising. He has to keep constantly before the public, either through the medium of the press, or else through some particular contrivance of his own for capturing public notice.

Dr. Wallace is not an advertising "scientist," and it is as difficult to draw him out about himself as it would be to extract the proverbial "Leviathan with a book.

The personal life of Alfred Russell Wallace is extremely interesting. What first brought him into public notice was the fact that he anticipated Darwin in announcing the theory of the origin of spe-The story of this first am ment of the famous theory is quite remarkable.

In 1858 Wallace was in New Guines and had made a study of the inhabitants of the Mainy Archipelago and written books of travels on the Amazon. He paid very close attention to the study of natural selection and made a vast number of experiments. During this year he wrote a treatise on natural selection and forwarded it to Sir Charles Lyell, then president of the Royal Society. He asked Str Charles to show his paper to Darwin When Darwin read the document he

was thunderstruck to find that every one of his ideas with reference to the origin of species was minutely set forth by Dr. Wallace, and elaborately gone into. a matter of fact, Dr. Wallace absolutely n matter of fact, Dr. Wallace associately took the wind entirely out of Darwin's salis and the latter had to publish his book on the "Origin of the Species" 10 years before he intended giving it the light of print.

Dr. Wallace's Simple Personality. It might well be imagined that a man

of such intellectual grasp as Dr. Wallace -who could anticipate Darwin's pet theory, and who, from his earliest childhood, had thought scientifically on the deepest questions of the day-would not be content to rest in an obscure position in this wonderful age.

When the writer first asked Dr. Wal-lace for an interview he rather expected to meet a decrepit old man, bearing heavity the weight of his 51 years. Dr. Wal-lace is now living in a beautiful little village near Broadstone, in Kent, one of England's choice spots, about five hours' ride southeast from London. The Wal-lace place is called "The Old Orchard." so named from the fact that before Dr. Wallace located there the place was the scene of a famous orchard, in the midst of which Dr. Wallace has built his villa, It was a driving rain storm on the day appointed for the interview, but Dr. Wal-lace walked over from his house, a dis-

tance of nearly a mile, to meet the interviewer at the railway station. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, angular, longbearded, blue-spectacled, pale-faced, slouch-hatted old man. He wears shoes that seem twice too big for him, with that seem twice too big for rus, with heavy soles, well suited for cross-coun-try walking. His clothes seem too com-medious for his frame, and he is inclined to old ones. Everything about him ex-presses comfort, simplicity and genuine-

Politics, the latest war, the most recent discoveries, everything but society gossip, seem to interest Dr. Waliące. He is not one of those long-haired scientists who cannot talk on anything but protoplasm or

Hertzian waves.

Although Dr. Wallace is a very distinalshed author and has written a numbe of books and thousands of newspaper and magazine articles he doesn't steer the conversation 'round to himself all the time or inform you in every second sentence that he is an author with a big A, or ask you if you have read his latest contribu-tion to such and such a magazine.

Dr. Wallace is a big man and he takes himself largely. When we reached his cozy villa and were seated in his drawingroom, having a cup of tea. Mrs. Wallace came in. She is a charming lady, considerably younger than the doctor; tensely interested in all his work and is sympathetic to a degree. In accordan the usual English custom, about 5 o'clock every afternoon, the inevitable cu of ten was in order. Dr. Wallace leaner back in his roomy chair and gracefully submitted to being snapshotted.

"I know that photographs are almos essential in these days, and if it will help any you can take as many as you like he said, laughing. So, while the light lasted, he was paraded into his study and assumed any position that seemed reason able and dignified. He said he did not care to be taken climbing a tree, as his friends might wonder, but permitted the photographer to help himself to as many positions" as he liked.

After the photographing seance, Wallace was asked to narrate a few facts about his interesting life. His Own Story of His Life.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know that there is anything especially interesting in being born, but, of course, I was. You always begin with that, I think, in interviews? "The day was January 8, 1823, to be

exact. My father was Thomas Vere lace, and died when I was 11 years old. I am of Scottish descent. My people lived at Sterling. I was educated in the ordinary way at Hertferd school, where I lived until about 14 years old. "My brother was a surveyor and archi-

and from my 18th to my list year life but being an architect did not appeal to me, and, when 21. I became a teache of English in the collegiate school a Lester. My brother died in the following year and I succeeded to his business.
"I spent some time as a surveyor on the railway, but as part of my duty was to

collect monies from farmers in the neigh-borhood I became thoroughly disgusted with that phase of life, and made up my mind to abandon it. As a matter of never did take to business, my bent being more toward travel and science. "I applied to H. W. Bates, whom I met at Lester, and asked him to send me to

the Amazon River. I wished particularly to go to that section, having read Edwards' 'Voyage up the Amazon,' and Humbolt's 'Personal Narrative.' My object in going to this place was to history material, with a view to solving the great problem of the origin of apecies. I returned to England in 1852 book called "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.'
"The following year I set out on an ex

pedition and spent eight years between Malacca and New Guinea, writing a book on the Malay Archipelago and the 'Land

of the Orang-Utan." I did a great deal of work on the natoral selection theory, and my paper came before Darwin in 1888. It seems that Darwin had been working along the same lines, and shortly after reading my paper he published his 'Origin of Species.' On moth my return to London in 1886 I 'settled ter."

LFRED RUSSELL WALLACE is down and married the eldest daughter of regarded—since Herbert Spencer's death—as England's foremost scible life, and it seemed to me that London attributes of man.

LFRED RUSSELL WALLACE is down and married the eldest daughter of axide entirely from these considerations, it maintain that the theory of evolution does not account for many of the mental attributes of man. and all the great cities of the world were becoming more congested every year and ful mathematical, musical or artistic fuction that city life was becoming more and more intolerable. I went in 1871 to live in the these endowments from some lower ani-

> to return to city life.
>
> "I am of the opinion that the life most people live today in these modern cities is absolutely false—not false in that it is not true or deliberately deceifful, but false in the fact that it is not the life conducive to human happiness. I have traveled a great deal, not so much because I cared for travel as because I have wished to study conditions of life in various countries. I am an advocate of what is called the ample life, and I believe that a strong resumple life, and I believe that a strong from Shakespeare, the parrof from Isalah, am an advocate of what is called the ample life, and I believe that a strong reaction is setting in toward a return to

Wallace, with a smile, Owen, the wonderful Lanarkshire cotton mill man. There has been a very strong vement in England within the last ten years to building what are called Garden lities, and there is one on foot now which promises to be very successful. Some of the very strongest financiers of this country are backing the movement, and it has grown into being from the efforts of Mr. Howard, who, by the way, was first red by the famous American, Edward Bellamy.

"I do not know of any book," said Dr. Wallace, "which has had so strong an influence on social conditions in England as 'Looking Backward. While the making of money contributes undoubtedly roward creature-comfort and all that, at the same time life in modern cities really destroys the spiritual in

A Pronounced Spiritualist.

"Of course, I am a Spiritualist," said Dr. Wallace, half apologetically, "but not in the popular sense of the term. I believe that there is a great deal to be learned along lines of legitimate psychological research, and I am of opinion that studies earnestly will, before very long, arrive at some very startling truths. "Most scoffers will tell you that all of

this talk is entirely speculative, but the well-attested experiences of hundre people cannot be so lightly set aside "It was on this very point of the exist-nce of spirit that I differed so largely rom Mr. Darwin. Darwin implied that the nature of man-his mind and his soul (if he had one, according to Dar-win)-were derived from the lower ani-

mals, just as the body was so derived. While Darwin did not deny the the first cause-most people think Darwin was an atheist, but they do not under stand his work-at the same time he be lleved that the man's physical and men tal structure developed from the struggle for existence, and that even the intellectual nature proceeded from the lower and "My argument has always been that the

mind and the spirit, while being influ-enced by the struggle for existence, have not originated through natural selection. It is unscientific to believe that there is only one single cause for every effect. "For hundreds of years it was believed that the surface of the earth, with all its beauty, was caused by volcanic action by wind, frost, rain and rivers. Most peo ple admit this, but scientists had to point out that the action of glaciers was also a cause of the molding of the earth's surface. After the glacier theory was advanced all the old theories had to take a

a certain epoch of our life, when the body is ready to receive it, there is an influx of spirit, and our existence in the future depends very largely on how we adapt our-

"It does not account for our wondertolerable. I went in 1871 to live in the these endowments from some lower ani-

from Shakespeare, the parrot from Isajah, cannot be bridged by the struggle for existence. To call the spiritual nature "Yes, you might say," continued Dr. existence. To call the spiritual ore healthful conditions.
"Yes, you might say," continued Dr. existence. To call the spiritual of man a by-product, developed by us in allace, with a smile, "that I am a So-our struggle for existence, is a joke too our struggle for existence, is a joke too but for this little world. It was on this little world. It was on this very point that I differed from Darwin, and it is on these points that I cannot meet the modern materialists who say that man is merely an animal and there is nothing for him beyond the grave.

Slaps at Materialists.

"It is all very well," continued the doc tor, "for us to try to account for the apirit on a mere material basis, and it may be very satisfactory to some people who do not seriously consider the subject; but if the soul has come into being from what is popularly termed 'the struggle for existence' how is it that in this very struggle for existence we meet daily with people who are making self-sacrifices, ex-hibiting wonderful heroism and disinter-ested affection—live men and women of the day, who are actually spending their existence for the sake of others?

"If every one is merely engaged in the desperate struggle for existence, why should any member of the human family try to help along or support anybody

Evolution can account well enough for the landgrabber, the company promoter, the trust and the sweater, but it falls to account for Raphael and Wagner, Swedenborg, Newton, Florence Nightingale or Catherine Booth. The world has been moved far more by spiritual forces than by material and selfish ones.

"Neither Darwin nor Moses has yet con-uered mankind. Life, with its mysteries consciousness and personality, is still the dumping ground of theories and dreams. Until science has demonstrated the existence of the soul man approaches

"Most people are afraid of the term phritualism", but I mean it as the science of the spiritual nature of man and cer-tainly a science like that deserves an equally important place as chemistry or geology, or anatomy, or any other of the studies. 'It seems to me a very illogical stand for people to shy off simply be-cause something is spiritualistic." Dr. Wallace began walking up and down the room and talking in a very serious

"I hold that the existence of the soul and the presence of consciousness beyond dence and genuineness of true spiritual-the grave have already been proved. It is ism. ecause scientific investigations of real atans that indiscriminating people regard spiritualism as more or less of a fake. An Lord Kelvin and others are comin monest and unwased examination of all in favor of the spiritualistic truth, the facts which have been gathered by modern psychologists would certainly open the eyes of even the most doubtful

in the lower animals. I believe that at elety itself that laughed at the idea of produces a volume of work which would the money of the Benjamin Franklin putting lightning-conductors on houses. It was Sir Humphrey
Davy who scoffed at the notion that London could be lighted by gas, and when with his own hands, and does not take seives to this new condition when it comes before us.

"Of course, it is all very well to talk about the soul and the spirit and things was impossible for a locomotive to travel bound up in all of his ideas, thoughts and

sorn into this world only with pangs and tribulations, and every fresh truth is re-ceived unwillingly. To expect the world to accept a new truth or even an old truth without challenging it is to look for one of those miracles which do not occur.

The Great Life Mystery.

quiet attention in this day. With all our materialism and our rush and hurry people are all asking themselves, 'Have I soul? Is this miserable existence the end of it all? And there is a well-formed belief in a future of nome kind. ber of apiritualists honest, carnest people, who are not deceiving themselves or hoodwinking anybody else—is very great; and as for the timid and secret inquirers, there are thousands of them. "Everybody, it might be sale, is more or

ss interested, and this desire to know about the soul is becoming more and more the subject of research for the human mind. It is engaging the energy of men of science more and more, and now that we are reaching the confines of the material obe, scientific thought must either go back or go forward, and many young sci-entists with keen intellects and health; brains are taking up the study of pay

The science of mental pher pretty well developed, and before very long I predict that there shall be some conderful revelations to its credit Dr. Wallace was asked if he held any

Dr. Wallace was asked if he held any particular religious views.

"I hold," he replied, "that the idea of God is unknowable and unthinkable. For 30 years before I became a Spiritualist I was an agnostic. The only religion I now have is what I get out of spiritualism. I believe our souls are developed by the op-portunities which we take advantage of in this present world.
"When we leave this life our develop-

ment will go on in some future state, providing we have taken advantage of the tremendous opportunities we have been given here. As to Christianity," continued Dr. Wallace, "I do not hold any doc-trines whatever. I consider that Christ was a great man, with very exceptiona spiritualistic gifts, a great medium, and probably the man most nearly associated with the spiritual world in all history. We Spiritualists have no difficulty in accepting the whole story of his life and mission." miracles.

How He Became a Spiritualist.

Dr. Wallace was asked how he became a Spiritualist. He replied: "When I returned from abroad in 1862 I read about spiritualism, and, like most people, be lieved it to be a fraud and a delusion. At that time I met a Mrs. Marshail, who was a celebrated medium in London, and after attending a number of her meetings and examining the whole question with an open mind and with all the scientific application I could bring to bear on it. I came to the conclusion that spiritualian myself to be carried away, but I waited for three years and undertook a most rigorous examination of the whole sub-ject, and was then convinced of the evi-

"The religion of the future will be based spiritualists have been confounded in the solely on spiritualism, and when great scientists like Professor William Brooks, Oliver Lodge, Professor W. F. Barrett, time for ordinary people like myself to fall into line."

Dr. Wallace is a most pro-

bearded. blue-spectacled, pale-faced, slouch-hatted old man. He wears shoes that seem twice too big for him, with that seem twice too big for him, with heavy soles, well suited for cross-country walking. His clothes seem too country walking. His clothes seem too lightly and genuliated to did ones. Everything about him extension in extremely interesting and men fasten on it as the only explanation for presses comfort, simplicity and genuliated to make a limit to its application. Evolution is extremely interesting and men fasten on it as the only explanation for presses comfort, simplicity and genuliated to make a limit to its application. Evolution is extremely interesting and men fasten on it as the only explanation for presses comfort, simplicity and genuliated to make a limit to its application. Evolution is extremely interesting and men fasten on it as the only explanation for presses comfort, simplicity and genuliated to make a limit to its application. Evolution is extremely interesting and men fasten on it as the only explanation for presses comfort, simplicity and genuliated to make a life down in his country home, of all the flower and its as well as a Spiritualist. He lives an ideal life down in his country. He is a fine chess. The sole of blinks as well as a Spiritualist. He lives an ideal life down in his country. He is a fine chess. The sole of the day have really been unfair to spiritualistic research. They do not admit provide there is a

of that kind, without any definite way of at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

striving at just what is meant. But "It must be remembered that truth is News Bureau.) G. W. MELVILLE.

the woof of fiction, and have they thereby wronged the principles of imaginative lit-erature? What of George Ellot in 'Middismarch,' of Dickens in 'Bleak House,' of Lytton in 'Eugene Aram.' and of a score of other novelists in novels great and mall? Does It follow because Skimpole is a rough portrait of Leigh Hunt that the public is to attach the in cidents of the novel in which he figures to the facts of Hunt's biography? Be-"There is an undoubted fact, neverthe-less," said Dr. Wallace, "that the mys-tery of life is attracting a great done of Rossetti himself appears in 'Aylwin,' is it to be concluded that Mr. Watts-Dunston of ploning onto Rossetti's life even the fringe of the romance of Sinfi Lovell? Dickens said: 'The author no more thought (God forgive him) that the ad-mired original (Leigh Hunt) would ever be charged with the imaginary vices of the fictitious creature than he himself ever thought of charging the blood of Desdemona and Othello on the innocent Acad emy model who sat for lago's leg in the The reply to this, as the London papers do not fall to point out, is that the world is always ready to believe the worst; and that it will fall to know exactly where

the Hearth'? Did not Charles Dickens de the same when he used Carlyle's 'History of the French Revolution' in the writing

of the Tale of Two Cities'? Have not other novelists shot the west of fact into

ends the fact and where begins the fiction. It is liable to believe, in its loose-thinking way, that Rossetti exhumed his poems for purposes purely mercenary. And, besides, it is pertinently asked, "Will the fame of the Lord Hertford ever recover from the wound it received when Thackeray took a part of him as model for the Marquis of Steyne? In 'Diana of the Crossways' did not Meredith create an impressio the defenders of the Hon, Mrs. were never able to dissipate? Leigh Hunt be Harold Skimpole to many because Dickens in some things identifie the two? Will not Smithson always be associated with Pickwick?" These ques-tions are quite unanswerable. At the very best, Mr. Caine's act was in the worst of

PublishersDisplaying Prettiest Wares

Books in Gay Bindings Issued for Xmas-Gift Season.

Compromises—By Agnes Repplier, \$1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston. of wise and witty essays Lovers find unfailing diversion in Miss Repplier's books. They belong to the erature of entertainment. Her la book, "Compromises," has all the charm of gayety, bantering humor, felicitous quotation, and flashing jeux d'esprit which have made her essays a stim ulus and a delight. The title of he first essay she takes from De Quincey's phrase "The Luxury of Conver-sation," and she defends in her incomparably clever fashion the earlier essayist's dictum that "It does pend upon one or two able talkers The titles of other chapters will give some hint of the wide range of sub-jects that she sweeps and the manner in which she touches them: The Gayety of Life, Marriage in Fiction, Our Belief in Books, The Spinster, The Tourist, Allegra.

Some Timely Volumes.

Completed Proverbs—By Lisle de Vaux. Matthewman. Illustrated by Clare Victor Dwiggins. Henry T. Coates & Company, Matthewman, Illustrated by Clare Victor Dwiggins, Henry T. Coates & Company, Philadelphia. Those who have seen "Crankisms" will need no advice to buy "Completed Proverbs." The author with the odd name is as happy as ever in these witticisms.

me Manchuria. Stories of Inventors-By Russell Doubleday, Hustrated \$1.25 net. Doubleday, Page 4

Illustrated \$1.25 net. Doubless, Company, New York.
This book gives the adventurous side of invention. The trials and dangers of the builders of the submarine; the trifor the first time the vibration of the long-distance message through the air; the daring and skill of the engineer who drives a locomotive at a hundred miles an hour. The wonder of the mechanic is lost in the marvel of the machine; the overshadowed by the greatness vention is told through the experienof the inventor or the one who operates the invention. These are true stories of adventures in inventions, and one of fas-

In Varying Keys.

Poems All the Way From Pike-By Rob-ertus Love, \$1.00. The Pan-American Press,

This little book of Pike County verse appeals to a wide audience. the lines to a "Missouri Meerschaum" do not reach will be touched by "Lift-tle Johnny Loney Boy." The verse is among the best of its kind, and the author should be to Missouri what Reilly is to Indiana.

Freckles and Tan—By Rowland C. Bowman, Illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory. Rand, Mc-Nally & Company, Chicago. A little book of humorous verse with genuine ring in it.

Folly for the Wise-Hy Carolyn Wells. Il-lustrated by Florence Scovel Shinn and others. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, In-

limapolia.

None can jingle jestor's bells
Like Miss Wells:
Carolyn when writing prose,
Carolin' in verse she goes;
Away with wisdom; lets be jolly,
Drinking at the Wells of Polly.

Out to Old Aunt Mary's-By James Whit-

gift-book than this. Books for Children.

There could be no more desirable

The Brownies in the Philippines. Verse an pictures by Palmer Cox. tury Company, New York Everybody knows Palmer Cox's jolly Brownies. They count their friends by the thousands, and the policeman, the dude, the Chinaman and all the rest of the gay crew are National characters. "The Brownies in the Philip-pines" carries old friends and new through many ridiculous and thrilling adventures. They try to ride a "tima-

key-hunting on Tawi Tawi, and many other things. Bobby and Bobbinette—By Annie R. Tal-bot. Illustrated, 75 cents. The H. M. Caldwell Company, Boston.

snakes on Palawan, they seronade a native chief on Rombion, they go mon-

rau," they have great times with

A jolly kids' story in a most original cover. Amy Dora's Amusing Day—By Frank M. Bicknell, Illustrated by Florence Scovell Shim. The Heary Altemus Company, Data-darking

Extraordinary adventures of a little girl who ran away. They are cer-tain to amuse children and likely to Mr. Kris Kringle—By S. Weir Mitchell. Il-lustrated. George W. Jacobe & Company. Philadelphia. amuse adults. Mr. Kris Kringle-

This is a thoroughly delightful Christmas book.

Accop's Fables for Children-Hillstrated, 50 cents. Crane & Company, Topeka, Kan. The ever-popular fables in the sim-

HALL CAINE EXCORIATED FOR TREACHERY

Accused of Making "Copy" Out of Sad Incident in Life of His Friend Rosetti.

A interest is on in England, says the Argonaut. In Hall Caine's settl painted in very many poses—her settl painted in very many poses—her Stephenson, a young Icelander, places the only existing manuscript of his musical composition in the coffin of his dead wife. It is the act of a man stricken with remorse, wrung with sorrow. The passages in the book which relate the incident set this forth convicingly,

"Thora," he said, in a calm voice, "these are the only copies of my compositions, and were written in hours when your faithful heart was suffer ing through my fault-when I neglected you and deserted you for the sake of my foolish visions of art and greatness. That was the real cause of your death, Thora; and in punishment of myself for sacrificing your sweet life to my selfish dreams, I wish to bury fruits of them in your grave Take them, then, and let them lie with you and fade with you and be forgotten. I will never write another note of music as long as I live, and from this hour onward my ambitions are at an end." Saying this, he put the pa-pers beside the body of Thora and wrapped them in the long plaits of her

eautiful hair. But this self-sacrificing impulse the hero of Caine's novel is not lasting. few years pass, and then, inspired the amorous Helgs, his mistress causes the precious manuscripts to be dug up, in order that he may have money to play at Monte Carlo, and win

the wanton woman back to him.
Of course, this incident in fiction is strikingly like one in fact, and the ondon Times' reviewer excoriates the the memory of his dead friend—an "unpardonable offense;" and Mr. Caine has replied to the Times in a long article in the London Mail.

The incident to which allusion is nade is perhaps familiar to many, but will bear rehearsal. Some biographers of the poet chiefly concerned make no reference whatever to it, and other are but brief, so it easily may have escaped the notice even of those familiar with the life of the poet.

Rossetti and Miss Siddal.

In 1850, when Daniel Gabriel Rosset ti was 22, he met a young girl of 17 -of remarkable beauty, but of obscure and undistinguished family. Her father is variously reported to have been a cutier, a watchmaker and an auction eer, She herself, when Rosetti met her, was a milliner's assistant. Her education was ordinary, but she was dow-ered with a certain grace of mind, and we read that, having found one of Tennyson's poems on "a piece of paper which she had brought home to her mother wrapped around a pat of but-

setti painted in very many poses-her lofty neck, her uncommon features, her greenish-blue, unsparkling eyes, her large perfect eyelids, her brilliant complexion, and her wealth of heavy copper-golden hair, are familiar to all atudents of pictures of the pre-Raphaelites.

For nine years Miss Siddal served as model for Rosetti, and during almost if not quite, all of this time, they were lovers, and the somewhat peculiar re-lationship was ended by marriage only n 1850, when Miss Siddal's life was espaired of. But it was not a happy relationship, Rosetti, at the best, was not of puritan and steadfast character, and, as Mr. Benson says, his "sensuous nature gained a firmer hold on him as he grew older." Mrs. Rosetti clearly was jealous and unhappy. Her own love was

steady and intense flame, and she wayward conduct. Mrs. Rosetti's Death.

The world will probably never know, nowever, whether the slender, loving woman met her death by her own hand or whether it was indeed an overdose of laudanum that caused it. Mr. Benson, the poet's biographer, relates the

"In February, 1862, she dined with her husband and Mr. Swinburne at the

Sabioniere Hotel in Leicester square.

She and Rosetti returned early, and as she appeared to be tired and in pain, he advised her to go to bed; he himself went out to a drawing class at the Workingmens' College. Coming back later he found her unconscious; she had been in the habit, under medical orders, of taking laudanum, and she had miscalculated the dose. Four dochad miscalculated the dose. Four docthat could be done. Rosetti, in the course of the ghastly attempts to resuscifate her, went out distractedly to call on Ford Madox Brown at 5 in the morning: Mrs. Rosetti died an heur or two after. The finding of the Coroner's jury was 'Accidental Death.' "Rossetti's demeanor at the inquest and during the sad days before the funeral was extraordinarylly courageous and dig-nified. Just before the coffin was closed He then came back and said what he had done, adding they had often

he left the room in which some Irlends were assembled, taking with him a manu-script book of poems, and placed it between the cheek and the hair of his dead

written when she was suffering and when he might have been attending to her, and that the solitary text of them should go with her to the grave. Rossetti evidently meant it to be a punishment to himself for macrificing the gentle tendance of love to his ambitions, and for even deeper fail-ures of duty, and the volume was buried ures of duty, and the volume was buried dent of great writers. Did not Charles with his wife in Highgate Cemetery that Reade employ fact for the purposes of

she was so struck by it that she In comment on this, Rossetti's biogra- mus in the making of The Cloister and plest form,

LITTLE controversy of unusual | carefully cut it out and preserved it-a | pher, Mr. Benson, remarks that "it may be doubted whether in the annals of literature there is any scene which strikes so proach-the abased penitence of a strong contrite, and passionate soul.

The Body Exhumed.

Nevertheless, the poems were not to remain where they had so tenderly been placed. During succeeding years Rossetti began to indulge in chloral which finally caused his death. He was obsessed by the idea that he was visited by manifestations which proved that the spirit of his wife was near him. Once, so it is said, he picked up a chaffinch in the road, which allowed itself tamely to be caught, and he seemed to believe that it was h some way connected with the spirit of his

However, as time passed, and one by one Rossetti's friends-Morris and Swinburne-attained distinction as poets, he too, began to hanker after poetic reputation, and to reflect with pain and regret upon the hidden fruits of his best effort. Some of the poems he could remember and thus recovered, bu others not; and, at last, urged by his fraends, and fretted by his inability to recall the poems, he agreed that the body of his wife should be disinterred. Mr. Benson says:

"The matter was arranged with the secretary, Mr. Lord Aberdare. One night, seven and a half years after the funeral, a fire was lit by the side of the grave, and the coffin was raised and opened. The body is described as having been almost unchanged Rossetti, alone and oppressed with self-re proachful thought: sat in a friend's house while the terrible task was done. The stained and moided manuscript was carefully dried and treated, and at last returned to his possession. He copied the poems out himself and destroyed the volme. But it is impossible to resist a crtain feeling of horror at the episode. ossetti was not a man to have yielded tamely to the suggestions of friends in this or any other matter; such grace belonged to the original act was forfeited by the recovery of the book; and there is a certain taint about the literary ambim that could thus violate the secrecy of the grave however morbid the original acrifice may have been."

The book was published; it met with a

chorus of praise, and Rosetti stepped at once into the front rank of contemporary poets.

Caine's Weak Defense. Such is the strange true story which

Hall Caine, Rossetti's intimate friend, now makes "copy" of his novel, and his defense, at best, is weak. Mr. Caine says in his own behalf: "My answer is that in so doing I think

I was true to the principles of art, and I am sure that I was following the precefiction when he used the letters of Eras-