

the looking glass on the table. It represented Mr.—, by his dress and wearing his hair long behind. When I raised myself up in bed and called out it gently sank away downwards."

It appeared afterwards that the original of the apparition died that morning. He was a cousin of the gentleman and once lived with him eight years, though at the time of the apparition he was not in his mind, as he lived several miles away. The figure was visible nearly a minute.

The reader might ask, "should I have seen it had I been there?" The argument that apparitions are produced by a transfer of thought or impulse from one mind to another allows the belief that an apparition may be seen by any one who happens to be present. This transfer of image may be made by a direct effort of the will, or, if no will-effort is made, by virtue of a latent *Rapport* condition between the two persons.

A STRANGE SUNDAY NIGHT

One Sunday night a friend, without having given the slightest hint of his intention, concentrated his mind for some minutes on the idea of appearing to two friends, three miles away. When they next visited him they said they "spent a strange Sunday night," for they distinctly saw him in their room at precisely the time he bent his will thither.

This case is more easily believed than the other case quoted, because the dying man probably was not then thinking of his cousin. Although in the sense of helplessness and collapse that immediately precedes faintness and death, the idea of distant scenes and persons is apt to recur in very vivid flashes.

Is an apparition or a phantasm an hallucination of the sense of sight? Is the appearance of a figure or an image of a person, who is dying at a distant place real or deceptive? It is an hallucination. It is not the hallucination of a diseased mind, but one produced by an unusual condition in some distant person. Death wraiths and the like, having their real cause outside the percipient and thus conveying true information, are truthful hallucinations; as deluding the senses of the percipient they are no more than common, every-day deceptions of a morbid or an abnormal mind. The judgment is not deluded but the sense is. Many persons suffering from hallucinations know perfectly well that the figures seen by them were only phantasms but they saw them nevertheless. It is really less difficult to understand the appearance of the image of a person who is dying at some other place than it is to understand ordinary illusions where no assignable condition is present. In the case of a death-wraith the connection between a particular rare effect and a particular rare cause can be readily apprehended on the ground of telepathic impulse or, in plainer words, mind speaking to mind.