THE LITTLE GLENDOVEERS. WROM " THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE,"

Love'y children of the light,
Draped in radiant looks and pinions
Red and purole, blue and white—

And the red can know no change And the blue are blue forever, And the blue are blue forever, And the yellow wings may range Toward the white or jeurple ne: But they mingle free from strife, For their color is their life.

When their color dies they die— Blend with earth or ether s owly— Leaking where their spirits lie Not a stain, so pure and holy Is the essence and the thought Which their fading brings to naught Each contented with the hue

Which indues his wings with beauty. Red or yellow, white or blue. Sings the measure of his duty the summer clouds in peace And delights that never cease Not with envy love they more
Locks and pinions purple-tinted,
Nor with jealousy adore
Those whose pleasures are unstinted,
And whose purple hair and wings
Give them place with queens and kings.

When a purple glendoveer
Flits along the mute expanses,
They surround him, far and near,
With their glaucing wings and dances,
And do honer to the hue

Loved by all and worn by few. In the days long gone, alas !

Two upon a croud, low-seated, Saw their pinious in the glass Of a silver lake repeated. One was blue and one was red, And the lovely pair were wed.

"Purple wings are very fine,"
Spoke the voice of Ruby, gently;
"Ay," said Sapphire, "they're divine!"—
Looking at his blue intently,
"But we're blest," said Ruby, then,
"And we'll not complain tike men." Samphire stretched his loving arms, And she nestled in his bosom, While his heart inhaled her charms As the sense inhales a blossom; Drank her wholly, tint and tone,

Blent her being with his own. Rapture passed, they raised their eyes. but were startled into clame Of a marvelous surprise! Was it color! was it glamour! Purple-finted, sweet and warn Was each wing and folded fo

Who had wrought it-how it cam These were what the twain disputed. How were mingled smoke and flame into royal hue transmuted ? ach was right, the other wrong : but their quarrel was not long;

Differed o'er their little story, Swiftly faded off from each Every trace of purple glory: Elue was bluer than before,

Then they knew that both were wrong, And in sympathy of sorrow
Learned that each was only strong
In the power to lend and borrow—
That the purple never grew
But by grace of red to blue.

So, embracing in content, So, embracing in content, Hearts and wings again united Bed and blue in purple blent, And their holy troth re-plighted, Both, ashappy as the day, Kissed and rose and flow away.

And for twice a thousand years,
Foating through the radiant ether,
Lived the bappy glendoveers,
Of the other jealous neither—
Sauphire naught without the red,
Rusby still by blue bestead.

But when weary of their life They came down to earth at even—
Porple insband, purple wife—
From the upper deeps of heaven,
And reclined upon the grass,
That their little lives might pass,

Wing to wing and arms enwreathed. Ning to wing and arms environment.

Sank they from their life's long dreaming-listo earth their souls they breathed:

But when morning's light was streaming.

All their joys and sweet regrets

Boomed in banks of violets!

-Dr. J. G. Holland, in Serbner's for Naccuber.

THE STOLEN HEIRESS.

When we read that graceless scamp Mr. Barry Lyndon's account of the ingenious manner in which he and his couter gentleman, we praise the admirable more go near you again. cases are meager-five or six of them only are reported-but their very rarity gives an increased spice to their details. The following sample is certainly as interesting as romance, and more true than most histories.

Miss Ellen Turner was the only daughter and heiress of William Turner, Esq., a gentleman of large landed introduction of his younger brother.

She had then entered the carriage, sup-Cheshire, and at one time Sheriff of that county. She had attained the age of fifteen in February, 1826, and was at a boarding-school, kept by the Misses not see Mr. Turner there, they must a boarding-school, kept by the Misses Daulby, at Liverpool. Her fortune and expectations had been made known to a would be sure to find him. At Kendal, certain Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, during a visit to some friends of his who resided near Shrigley Park. Wakefield was a over him, but Miss Turner did not see widower, with one child, and involved it. Had she been older, it might have at the time in pecuniary embarrass-ments. He thought that marriage with not ask to look at the letter herself, but an heiress would be the easiest way out suspicion did not line the countenance

sent with an empty carriage and a letter said he had received a letter from Mr. to the school-mistress, announcing the dangerous illness of Mrs. Turner, and that the private carriage of the physician had been procured to convey her daughter home. The valet had been well tutored in names and dates, and the device succeded. Miss Daulby entertained no suspicion, and resigned her charge to the adroit stranger, who conveyed her in safety to the Albion Hotel, Manchester. There, Mr. Gib-Hotel, Manchester. There, Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, "a gentleman from Paris," of fashionable exterior and address, introduced himself to the schoolgirl, and explained that the illness of her mother was a mere pretext—the real out of doors any day. It had been suggested by Mr. Grimsditch that he (Mr. Wakefield) should be my husband; that then the property would be mine, and it would be in my power to turn papa out of doors, if I liked; but, of course, reason of her being summoned from school being her father's pecuniary dif-ficulties, and that he was sent to escort her to him, as he could not venture to appear in person. Mr. William Wakefield here joined his brother, and their familiar acquaintance with household Gibbon also informed matters at Shrigley Park laid at rest all suspicion, which, of course, was not likely to arise in the mind of a young girl fresh from school.

They posted in a carriage and four, by a circuitous rout, through Yorkshire, to Kendal, and thence to Carlisle. The two brothers had exerted all their address on the way to work upon her fears. They told her the people around the carriage were bailiffs; that her father was lying snug in a back room, but could not stir for fear of arrest; that both the Macclesfield and Blackburn banks, where he kept accounts, had stopped payment; but an uncle of the Wakefields, generous and wealthy, had agreed, on the persuasion of Gib-bon Wakefield, to advance the modest little sum of £60,000, and as a grand climan to this long story, that Mr. Grimsditch, the family solicitor, had written a letter, which the clever suitor read, or pretended to read, suggesting a marriage between himself and Miss
Turner as the only device which could
save the family from ruin. The fertile
genius of Richardson or Fielding never
genius of Richardson or Fielding never

difficulties. child prevailed. She yielded a timid witness, on first meeting Mr. Wakefield. consent, was hurried over the border, consent, was hurried over the border. presence of a drunken blacksmith, the landlord of a public house, and a postboy. Dread of a certain penal statute, of the repeal of which Wakefield was ignorant, fortunately prevented the con-

the border had interposed a technical difficulty to any prosecution for felony. Being, therefore, in constant fear of pursuit and recapture, Wakefield did not let the grass grow under his feet. The wondering bride was hurried away by forced marches to London, and thence to Calais. An announcement of the marriage, with all due pomp and cermony, in the Morning Post, and a modest paragraph announcing among the departures from London Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gibbon Wakefield for Paris, first communicated the astonish-

ing intelligence to the family,

They lost no time in seeking to recover their young relative. Armed with | you?" a warrant, and attended by a Bow street officer, the uncle of Miss Turner and Mr. Grimsditch hurried to Calais, where the deluded girl threw herself with delight into the arms of her kinsmen, and turned from her betrayer with horror cases of runaway matches, was then two hundred pounds. when the whole scene of fraud and cruel called on the stand. He appeared to be falsehood was exposed. A French magistrate authorized the grieved relatives In the course of his examination in reso, and at once commenced criminal proceedings for a conspiracy against crowded to excess. Of the eight eminent | long and decidedly ill-spent life. counsel who figured in the case, five reasonably believed that the forensic battle was well planned and ably fought.

Mr. Turner and Miss Daulby first erpool to Gretna Green. Mr. Grims-ditch gave an account of the interview at Quillac's Hotel, Calais, where the defendant exhibited a coolness and 'cheek" approaching the sublime. He said that Miss Turner, he supposed, was his wife, and he would take care of her, but did not wish to make her relatives angry with her, so would allow jud them to see her. He acknowledged that for. he believed he would send a bullet through the head of any one who should carry off his daughter in the same way, but said he was going to make Ellen an excellent husband. As to the threat of they were on the wrong side of the youth. water for such performances. He then called Miss Turner down to see her relatives. She clasped her uncle around the neck, and on Mr. Grimsditch remarking that it was an illegal marriage, she exclaimed:

"I am not your wife; you have deceived me. Wakefield said :

haved to you like a gentleman."

last by the prosecution, was now called to the stand. She told her story in a manner at once so artless and so clear night by a heavy weight upon his chest. spectators. She described the first appearance of Gibbon Wakefield at Manchester, his ingenious stories about her father's pecuniary difficulties, and his posing she was going to meet her father. Gibbon Wakefield said if there William Wakefield read a letter at the chaise window and his brother looked over him, but Miss Turner did not see Turner, authorizing him to disclose the state of his affairs, and then gave the account of bank failures and his uncle's account of bank failures and his uncle's loan, alluded to above. The uncle had demanded security for the sum which had been lent the estate at Shrigley. Wakefield then approached the gist of the matter, which we will let Miss Toy. the matter, which we will let Miss Tur-

"Papa might (he said) be turned out I should not think of doing it. He alluded to the subject several times, and said he was desirous to know what conclusion I had come to. He first said I should see papa; then he said I should

Gibbon also informed Miss Turner that her father was "chassez-ing" up and down the border, waiting a chance to dodge the sheriff's officers and waltz over. As they rolled into Carlisle, William Wakefield again appeared, pulled up the carriage windows, and, in a mysterious whisper, said he had somethe border, and could not. He said the inn-yard was full of bailiffs; that Grimsditch had entreated that he would not stop in the rorm, or they would be discovered, and that he had taken him by the shoulder and turned him out of the room.

"He said papa requested, if I ever loved him, that I would not hesitate to accept Mr. Wakefield as a husband."

"What did you say to this?"
"I consented." "What induced you to consent?"

suggested a more notable expedient.

Never was Clarissa Harlowe or Miss
Allworthy in a more pecular position.

Miss Turner was startled and con-

fused, and wished to see her father, but | Manchester Miss Turner was a willing he could not be seen at Carlisle, and victim. To establish this latter propcontented himself with sending his osition a most motley assemblage of blessing, and a message that she should witnesses - landlords, post boys and not lose a moment, but hasten across chamber maids—were produced to show the border and liberate him from his the liveliness of the young lady. She The natural love of the actually shook hands, according to one and married at Gretna Green in the riage that the hostler asked the voluble

The countenance of Mr. Sergeant clusive of Hungary, was 20,970,000. summation of the marriage. He was cross, who led for the prosecution, lost also unaware that the marriage beyond its cynical expression, and his iron feat-Cross, who led for the prosecution, lost ures relaxed at this long rigmarole. He cross-examined the several witnesses

with rough contempt. "Well, they did not quarrel or fight?" " No.

"My friend has asked you every question but whether the gingerbread stead of feathers. was good-was it good?" " Very good.'

"She appeared to be in as good spirits as a young lady would be in going from school to see her parents, did she?

"She was in very good spirits; I thought they were brother and sister." "And you actually saw her smile, did

" Yes." "Indeed! wonderful!"

The celebrated David Laing, the blacksmith, who for ferty-eight years had officiated at Gretna Green in all very old, very deaf, and very illiterate.

to take her home forthwith. They did gard to the marriage, he said it "was done in the old ordinary form of the Church of Scotland." This roused the the two Wakefields, their French ser- ire of Mr. Brougham, who, on the crossvant Theyenot, and their stepmother examination, gave a brilliant exhibition Frances Wakefield. The case came for of those powers which led Mr. Trollope trial before Baron Hallock, at Laucaster, March 23, 1827, and, though the early hour of 7 a. m. was fixed upon for ate trafficker in clandestine marriages, the opening, the spacious shire hall was | and made him disclose the history of a He gave a description of the cere-

subsequently rose to the bench and one mony which he had stated to be the to the woolsack. It may, therefore, be ordinary form of the Church of Scotland, which was at once chaste and sim-ple. "I ask them if they take one another for husband and wife, and so and so," and no amount of badgering could testified as to the facts within their extract from him what meaning, if any, knowledge; the carriage was shown to he attached to these words. It was cur have been purchased from a dealer in Manchester; postboys and innkeepers a bottle of "shumpine" (champagne), testified to the route followed from Liv-

mencing operations.

The defense, though ably fought, could not, of course, save the criminals in the face of the clear case made out by the prosecution. The two brothers Wakefield were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, and a verdict was also found against Mrs. Wakefield, but judgment against her was not moved

Miss Turner was afterward married to a Mr. Leigh, of Lyme, but died young. Gibbon Wakefield, on his release from prison, took an active part in col-

A Terrible Snake Story.

Messrs. D. S. Perkins, Joseph Straley and John F. Steinrack, a party of Chicago tourists, who returned yesterday from a three months' trip through Park, Summit and Grapde counties, relate a terrible snake story. They were en-camped in Elk Head Mountains, in the 'You must acknowledge I have be- North Park, on the 10th of last Septemhaved to you like a gentleman."

ber, when they met with a misfortune writer declares that Turwhich cost one of the party his life. key is in a much better financial condition than France. The expenditures

The last t sin, Mr. Ulick Brady, carried off the right from a day's hunt and ramble over With the termination of Mr. Grims-ditch's evidence the forensic drama had party laid down in their blankets around manner in which Thackeray tells the story, but are unwilling to believe that similar occurrences have taken place in real life. Indeed, the record of such the fire, which had been built in the

as to win the sympathy of the jury and At first he supposed it was his brother's spectators. She described the first aphand, but, as it did not move, and becoming nervous and alarmed, he raised his head, and was horrified to find a large mountain rattlesnake coiled upon his chest, with his head nestled down in the center of the coil. It was nearly daylight, but Mr. Straley was so paralyzed with fear that he could not make a noise and dared not me ved. He recovered his presence of mind so far as to be able to draw the blankets over his face. This movement startled the reptile, which glided from him to his brother, who was sleeping with him. The snake passed from his breast to his brother's face, when, in a fatal moment, Henry Straley raised his hand to tear it away. There was a fierce rattle and a loud cry from the half-awakened boy, of his difficulties, and a plot was formed to lure the young lady from school, that she might become Mr. Wakefield's bride.

A French servant, one Thevenot, was blankets to a large flat rock near the embers of the fire. Mr. Jenkins fired his revolver at it, and the second shot

had not penetrated very deep, and a tight ligature was bound around the wrist of the bitten hand, which was bathed in cold water. But nothing the horrified young men could do availed to save the poor boy. He died in less than two hours in the most terrible agony .- Denver (Col.) World.

Exports of Musical Instruments. Official records of Custom House returns at Washington show that the total value of musical instruments ex-ported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1874, was \$550,327. Of this, \$258,176 was for pianos and \$292,151 for parlor or reed organs. Of this latter amount, \$163,-169, or more than one-half of the whole, was of the cabinet organs made by the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co., which bid fair to become as famous in Europe as they have long been in America. This company certainly have reason to be proud of the fact that the European demand for their organs is larger than that for all others combined. - Boston

A Great Sneezer. The only thing that Earl Russell ever did greatly was to sneeze. His achieve-ment in that line was thus decribed by a biographer: "This remarkable man seemed to concentrate himself for a gigantic effort, would be beat nearly double by the force of the explosion, and would then dive down into the flaming banner of red silk, from which, after several minutes' obscuration, he emerged with a contenance as vivid as the back of a scalded lobster." The late Lord Clarendon said, "When Lord John takes snuff the consequence brings down the House."

ENGLAND has a surplus of 800,000

Current Paragraphs.

New York has 2,300 policemen. AUBURN Prison contains 1,198 con-

THE average car horse endures four Vears. FORESTVILLE, Conn., turns out 1,000

clocks daily. THE school population of Kansas has doubled in five years.

In 1873 the population of Austria, ex-In St. Peter, Minn., is a pig only six months old and weighing 270 pounds.

Inscription on a fence in Hardwich. Mo.: "Nobuddy hich hosses 2 this

A wonderful chicken in Bowling Green, Ky., has a coat of red hair in-THERE is a musician in Cincinnati

who plays simultaneously (or nearly so) upon sixteen drums. A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD boy is awaiting trial at New York for stabbing a playmate of 10, who called him names

THE drought has been unprecedented along the Rio Grande the past year. In many places it has not rained for over a

PATTI receives higher pay in London

licensed Methodist preacher, and his wife. Queen Charlotte, a class-leader of the same denomination. Each thing lives according to its

by truth, the higher nature of man by intimate communion with God. Benpigo, formerly a noted pugilist, is now a Methodist preacher, devoting his time to the spiritual interests of the

ower classes of Great Britain. THE "Army of the James," at its recent reunion, refused to join in the

movement to secure the re-opening of the case of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter. CHICAGO has figured up her fruit

trade and finds that it amounts to a daily total of about \$62,000, or over \$11,000,000 for the six months' season. PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has introduced

senior class to dine with him at the close of his lectures. A LITTLE girl in Paris who was playing with a toy balloon drew in her breath while inflating it, and the col-

lapsed balloon went down her throat and choked her to death. damp," which is the cause of so many accidents in coal mines, has been calculated to be equal to 146.6 atmospheres, or more than 2,000 pounds to the inch.

excellent husband. As to the threat of arrest, he said he had more interest with the police than his opponents, and manhood to redeem the sin of his number 237,718 recovered, 182,549 died, and the remainder were under treat-42 per cent.

grasshoppers, at least, passed over here them very closely.

night from a day's hunt and ramble over the hills. After a hearty supper the party laid down in their blankets around party laid down in their blankets around in France, and the debt 174 francs per the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the sun's distance from the earth were very incorporate to the earth were very incorpo capita, against 570 in France.

Even as the New York Tribune is to henor its founder by a full-figured colossal statue at the doorway of its miles. These transits were new building, so the Louisville Journal is to honor the man who made it famous with a statue of George D. Prentice at the portals of its reconstructed domicile.

A WONDERFUL clock has been invented by a German jeweler living in Norwich, Cenn. The whole discernible mechanism is a transparent dialible mechanism is a transparent dial-plate and a pair of black walnut hands. The latter turn loosely on a pivot, and if whirled in different directions will immediately readjust themselves to the exact time.

Our English visitor, Mr. Forster, finds himself surprised at the early start our democracy takes, as shown in the public schools. He can't yet comprehend it nor conceive it practicable that a son of his could sit beside a son of a coachman, and both graduate to-gether through all the stages, from the primary school to the university.

An interesting statement is made of the number of Protestant divinity students in old Prussia the past twentythree-years. In 1851 there were 604, which number had increased to 1,188 in 1862. From this time forward the number has steadily diminished till it is now represented by the same figures as in 1851, namely, 604. The total for the twenty-three years is 31,130.

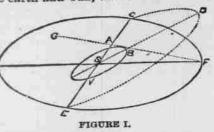
The " Horseshoe" Calculation.

The results of some arthmetical problems are simply incredible till the process by which they are reached is followed step by step. It is, therefore, not surprising that in spite of the notoriety of the famous "horse-shoe" calculation, two persons accepted the offer of a well-known farmer in the Brechin district, who lately proposed to pay the expenses of a pienic to thirty farmers, provided one of them would bring to him in the market on Tuesday one grain of oats, doubling the number of grain of oats, doubling the number of grains every Tuesday for twelve months. Upon the offer being taken, one of the parties accepting it having, according to a local journal, offered to carry all the oats on his back at the end of the year, a calculation was made, which re-

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Very much has been said and written during the last two years about the transit of Venus, which is to occur Dec. 8, 1874. The interest which is so generally felt in regard to it has doubtless reached many of our readers, and they very naturally begin to ask, "What is a transit of Venus, and why is it of so much importance?" This is what I will try to explain.

You perhaps all know that Venus, the brightest of the planets, is not as far from the sun as the earth, and that it revolves round the sun in an orbit similar to the earth's orbit. In each revolution, therefore, Venus passes between the earth and sun, and is then said to



be in inferior conjunction. When it is on the opposite side of the sun from the earth it is in superior conjunction. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose E F c represents the orbit of the earth, A B v that of Venus, and s the sun. If Venus is at Parti receives higher pay in London than Nilsson; the former getting two hundred guineas a night and the latter two hundred pounds.

Conjunction. But the orbit of venue, as you see by the figure, is not in the same plane with that of the earth. Now, if it were extended until it met the earth's orbit, it would be represented by the dotted line c DE, and it would cross the earth's orbit at the points E and c. These points, or the Each thing lives according to its corresponding places A and v, in the kind; the heart by love, the intellect real orbit of Venus, are called its nodes. Now, because of this inclination of the two orbits, the sun, Venus and the earth will be in the same line only when Venus is at, or near, one of its nodes at the time of conjunction. For, if Venus is at F when the earth is at F, it would be in inferior conjunction, because it is in that part of its orbit which is most directly between the earth and sun; but we should see it in the direction of c. If, however, it is at its node, v, at the time of conjunction, or when the earth is at E, we see it in the same line as the sun, and it then appears to pass directly across the sun's disc. This is what is called a transit of Venus. Venus is PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH has introduced at Cornell University one of Oxford's genial customs, that of inviting the bright side is toward the sun, and at the time of a transit it appears to us like a dark spot upon the sun's bright surface.

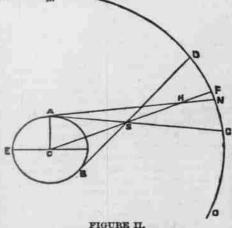
The transits of Venus happen only at rare intervals, because it is seldom that the three bodies are thus situated in reference to each other. They occur in pairs, eight years apart, and between THE explosive force of the "fire the pairs are one hundred and five, or

The fact that they so rarely happen ccasions an interest in the transits; but this is by no means the only reason According to an official report, there why they are so carefully watched. Their chief importance lies in this: By observing the path which the planet makes across the sun we obtain data from which the distance of the earth ment. The deaths were therefore about from the sun can be calculated. The relative distances of all the planets from the sun is known; therefore, when THE statistical editor of the Times, the earth's distance, expressed in miles, is obtained, we have, as it were, a yard-stick by which the distances of the other planets can be measured. To find yesterday. There might have been a the exact length of this yard-stick has few more or less, as we did not count long been considered the astronomer's

> Previous to these the estimates made it about one-twentieth of its true distance; and even at the time of these million miles. These transits were, however, watched with great interest, the observations made of them carefully compared, and the distance computed to be about ninety-five million miles. Since then astronomers have calculated the sun's distance by several other nished by a transit, yet, as the different calculations very nearly agree, it is supposed they are not far from correct. They show the sun's distance to be a little over ninety-one million miles.
>
> The instruments which we now have

for measuring small angles, and the means for determining the latitude and longitude of places are much superior to those used a hundred years ago, hence the observations of the coming transit will be much more exact, and will furnish a means of testing the accuracy of previous calculations.

I will now tell you something of how the observations are taken, and of the preparations which have been made for



year, a calculation was made, which resulted as follows: The grains of oats would amount at the end of twelve months to 1,034,834,468 quarters, two bushels; and the value at thirty shillings per quarter, was found to be £1,-552,251,702, 7s 6d. The picnic was not resid for but the gentleman who thought if it were at a while the person at a sees the sun as covered in the same valued in the sa stationed at a, and another at B, ar paid for, but the gentleman who thought that he could carry the accumulation of oats "stood a round of champagne."

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas

M.G.O. The person at A sees the sun as if it were at G, while the person at B sees it at D. Now, in making tables which shall give the position of the heavenly bodies, it is obvious that their places, as seen from any one station

ment of the two bodies, observers at different stations upon the earth will refer the planet to different points upon

of course, much greater. Because of

this difference between the displace-

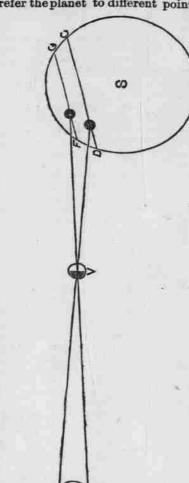


FIGURE III. the sun's disc. Thus in fig. 3 let E, v and s represent the earth, Venus and the sun at the time of a transit. An observer at a would see the planet cross the sun in the line D c, while an observer on the other side of the earth, at B, would see it cross the sun in the line F G. These two lines are of unequal length, and the transit, to the observers, would be accomplished in unequal periods of time. By noting the exact time and duration of the transitat these two stations and afterward comparing them, the difference between the parallax of the sun and that of Venus can be obtained, and from this the parallax of the sun, and then the sun's distance from the earth. It is, of course, impossible to obtain stations on directly opsible to obtain stations on directly op-posite sides of the earth, to watch the transit, yet places are selected as far apart as possible, and the necessary allowance made in the calculations.

It may at first seem a very easy thing to take these observations : but in reality it is very difficult to make them ac-curate. The instruments may not be exact in every particular, and a small error, in measuring an angle at so great a distance as the sun, will make a great difference in the result. Clocks may differ by one or two seconds, and the grandest problem, and a transit of state of our atmosphere will affect the Venus gives the most accurate means of doing this.

The last two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and tell the exceed when the class two transits were in 1761 and the class two trans tell the second when the edges of Venus and the sun meet, for, as they approach, the dark edge of the planet appears drawn out toward the sun before it really touches it; and the difference between the real and apparent contact may occasion a serious error. Hence the great importance that everything be prepared with the utmost care, and that so far as possible there be uniformity in the methods of observing at the different stations.

Another science aids the astronomer in this work by giving him a new method of measuring small angles in the heavens. It is that of photographing the object, and then making the desired measurement on the plate by an instrument called a micrometer. The sun has been photographed for the purpose of studying the solar spots, for many years, and the process has been per-fected and used with great success. It is thought that by this method a much more precise measurement can be obtained than by the simple eye-observa-

For the past two years preparations have been in progress for the coming transit. Our own government has appropriated for the purpose one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Eight stations are to be occupied,— three northern and five southern. The northern stations are near Pekin, Yeddo, and a place in the neighborhood of The direct object is to obtain what is called the sun's parallax. The parallax of an object is its apparent displacement as seen from two different stations. In southern part of Australia; some point fig. 2, let the circle A B E represent a section of the earth. Two persons, one east of New Zealand; and Chatham Islands, east of New Zealand.

These stations are occupied several months before the transit, in order that the instruments may be well mounted and tested, and the latitude and longi-

and tested, and the latitude and longi-tude of the places determined, and every preparation thoroughly made.

Other nations, especially England, Russia and Germany, have made exten-sive preparations for observing the transit, choosing different stations fav-

orable to the purpose.

Another transit of Venus will take place in 1882, which will be in some respects more favorable than this. It will be visible in the Atlantic States, and more generally in the inhabited parts of the earth. The various instruments now used will be kept for that transit, and it will be observed with the same interest and thoroughness as the present one. After these the next will be in 2004; so if my Atlantic readers would see a transit of Venus at all, they must travel to a point where it can be

OVERPAID ACTORS,-It would seem that some gentlemen of the sock and buskin are tolerably well requited for their labors. "Mr. Sothern, for instance," says the Boston Advertiser, has played Lord Dundreary nearly The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway is a deservedly popular route to the Southwest. Those who desire to reach points in Missouri, Kansas, the Indian Territory, or Texas, situated on or adjacent to its lines, will find that there are very few transfers, that they will make quick time, and can have all the conveniences and comforts of modern railway travel. The genial general passenger agent of the road, Mr. Thos. Dorwin, at Sedalia, Mo., will cheerfully furnish information in reference to angle, A S C, or F G, its parallax at the ment he often takes \$4,000 for half a dozen performances), he must have acly furnish information in reference to general or excursion rates over this road

angle, a s c, or c,

were at the more distant point H, its MEASURE OR FOURTH CAKE. - One cup parallax, FN, as seen from A, is much less than if the sun is at the point s. of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, parallax, F N, as seen from A, is finded, less than if the sun is at the points, and four e2gs, with a very little carbence, when the sun's true parallax is obtained, it gives an accurate means of calculating the sun's distance.

Of butter, two of sugar, three of hour parallax is bonate of potash, dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of milk, or two of wine, and a little nutmeg. To have the cake Now Venus is the planet nearest the light and fine, the eggs should be wellearth, hence its parallax is larger than any other, and can be more easily measbeaten, yelks and whites separately, and stirred in lightly after having rubbed ured. Moreover, Venus is much nearer the earth than the sun, and its parallax, the butter and sugar to a cream

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