

THE IMPENETRABLE.

TRENDING MAGNITUDE OF THE STARRY SYSTEM.

What We Know, What We Believe and What We Do Not Comprehend of Our Solar System—Considering Stupendous Distances by a Scale Greatly Reduced.

It is worth while making an effort to picture to ourselves the vast extent of the starry system in which we reside. Having gained some faint notion of the extent of the lesser solar system, which occupies a small corner of the stellar system, we must work outward from that beginning. Let us take for our unit of measurement the space which separates the earth from the sun, and let the 92,000,000 of miles of this distance be represented in our minds by a single inch. In proportion the sun itself must be pictured by a tiny ball less than one hundredth part of an inch in diameter, while our earth must be a mere speck, less than one ten-thousandth of an inch in diameter. And this little sun and this minute earth must be just on inch asunder.

Following out the same idea, Mercury and Venus, being closer to the sun than we are, have to be less than 1 inch away from him, while Jupiter will be 5 inches off, Saturn will be 10 inches off, Uranus will be over 19 inches off, Neptune will be almost 30 inches off. Then the solar system as a whole, leaving only out of the question certain comets which travel farther, will be inclosed in a circle less than 2 yards in diameter.

The question arises next, What will be the proportionate size of the stellar system on this same scale of measurement? If the solar system is to be comprised with a hoop not two yards across, how wide a space should we allow to the surrounding system of stars, "our universe"? How near will be the nearest of outlying stars? And the answer is sufficiently startling. If the sun is reckoned to be one inch away from our earth, if Neptune is reckoned to be less than three feet away from the sun, then, on the same scale, the star which lies closest of all other stars in the whole universe to us, Alpha Centauri by name, must be reckoned as lying at a distance of about 3½ miles. And between the two—nothing; at least nothing in the shape of a star. An occasional comet may lag slowly along in the darkness, finding its way from one sun system to another, and dark bodies, cooled suns, may possibly float here or there unseen by us, but of stars, radiant with heat and light, none is found in that wide area.

Astronomical writers sometimes talk of stars "in the vicinity" of the sun, and this is what is meant by "vicinity." Think of the distances implied. Our whole solar system is first brought down into a small circle, two yards across—every inch in those yards standing for more than 90,000,000 miles—and then, on every side and above and below, is an encompassing void of 3½ miles, every inch of those miles again representing more than 90,000,000 miles. And then we come upon one gleaming star. Only one quite so near. Another star in the sun's "vicinity," known as 61 Cygni, would lie at a distance of seven miles, and the brilliant Sirius would be over ten miles off. Others must be placed at distances of 20 miles, 50 miles, 100 miles. It is easy to start with a list of these figures. It is not easy to say where one should stop. That the starry system has limits we do not doubt, but to define those limits is not possible. On such a scale as is given above those limits certainly would not lie within a distance of 100 miles nor of 1,000 miles. It is believed that some dim stars, barely to be detected, may be 10,000 times as far away as our sun's nearest neighbor, Alpha Centauri, and this at once gives, even on our very much reduced scale, a line from the center of 85,000 miles. Suppose that the limits of the stellar system lay somewhere about there. Thirty-five thousand miles each way from the center would mean a diameter for the whole of 70,000 miles. Imagine a starry system 70,000 miles across from side to side, each inch in those miles representing 92,000,000 of real miles, and somewhere in the midst of it our small solar system, just two yards across, separated from all other stars by a wide blank of three or four miles.

That would be stupendous enough. But we have no reason whatever for supposing that the limits of our universe do lie there. The true boundaries of the stellar system may be twice as far, four times as far, ten times as far. We do not even know with certainty that our solar system is placed anywhere near its center, though this seems rather likely. Far off as the boundary reaches in one direction, it may reach much farther in another direction.—Agnes Gibberne in Chambers' Journal.

The Law and the Lady.

Patient Man—Suppose a woman makes it so hot for her husband that he can't live with her and he leaves her, what can she do?

Lawyer—Sue him for support. Patient Man—Suppose she has run him so heavily into debt that he can't support her because his creditors grab every dollar as quick as he gets it, besides ruining his business with their suits?

Lawyer—If for any reason whatever he fail to pay her the amount ordered he will be sent to jail for contempt of court.

Patient Man—Suppose she drives him out of the house with a baton and he's afraid to go back?

Lawyer—She can arrest him for desertion.

Patient Man—Well, I don't see anything for me to do but to hang myself.

Lawyer—It's against the law to commit suicide, and if you get caught at attempting it you will be fined and imprisoned. Ten dollars, please. Good day.—New York Weekly.

Making the Mosaic Tesserae.

The opacity of the material used in the mosaics of Rome, Ravenna and Venice is due to minute particles of oxide of tin held in suspension by the glass, and the texture of the glass is dull and granular. The material now being used at St. Paul's owes its opacity to powdered feldspar, an essential ingredient of granite, and itself a natural but very infusible glass. The texture of this material is smooth and vitreous, and it is consequently less retentive of dirt and more easily cleaned than the glass containing the oxide of tin. The various colors are obtained by mixing metallic oxides with the ordinary ingredients of glass, to which the powdered feldspar has been added. The oxide of cobalt produces a purple blue color, and the oxide of copper, according to its state of oxidation and the proportion in which it is used, gives a blue, a green or a red. Black is obtained by the oxide of manganese, green by the oxide of chromium, pink by the oxide of gold and yellow by the oxide of uranium. By combining the oxides a practically unlimited palette may readily be obtained.

The mixtures, in the state of powder, are shoveled into crucibles standing round the grate of a furnace, and when fusion is complete the viscous glass can be coiled upon the heated end of an iron rod and removed for use very much in the way that thick creosote may be gathered round the bowl of a spoon and removed from the jar to the plate. A mass of molten glass thus collected is allowed to fall upon a flat in a table, and is pressed into a slab about six inches square and half an inch thick. The slabs are removed to an oven, where they are allowed to cool slowly, and when cool are broken by a hammer or chopped by a miniature guillotine into small cubes or "tesserae." "Tesserae" is perhaps the more appropriate term, as it does not suggest that geometrical accuracy of form which is implied by cubes.—Contemporary Review.

A Drama in the Old Testament.

There is one short story in the second book of Kings which is wholly dramatic in essence, and the narrative form is so subordinate in feeling to the dramatic spirit that even a casual reader, if at all critical, must be impressed by this. Indeed so essentially dramatic is the story that in closely considering it we may say it falls naturally into the necessary acts and scenes lightly and delicately held together by a thread of narrative which almost serves the purpose of the chorus, although there is absolutely no comment—another dramatic feature—and the subject is left to speak directly to the reader's mind.

The story is the well known one of Naaman the Syrian and his recovery from leprosy, and in simplicity, directness, movement and dramatic fire the story cannot be surpassed. It is told, too, with such impartiality that we seem to be looking upon life itself, and such is its rare art that there is absolute freedom from any feeling of the personality of the author. And, though so brief, the narrative holds a great deal—first, the revelation of the political, social and religious conditions of the times, and then within these, which are always the necessary groundwork and frame, there is seen that separate and yet at the same time interdependent play of character which is so essential to the drama. Then, too, the narrative falls inevitably into the usual five acts, and these carry out strictly the Aristotelian analysis of dramatic tragedy—the beginning, increase, climax, declension, consequence or fall—and all takes place in such a way that that purification of the mind by calling forth the feelings of pity and terror, the artistic and ethical aim of tragedy, is fully accomplished.

In this short story, more than anywhere else, the genius of the Hebrew approaches to that of the Greek, and the passage is easy between them.—Lippincott's.

An Eccentric Traveler.

Colonel G., a considerable landowner in the midlands, had a mania for travel, or rather a spirit of unrest which prompted him to keep continually on the move. This harmless eccentricity made his whereabouts a perpetual mystery. On one occasion, after months of absence, he suddenly returned to his house and was accidentally met in the hall by his son.

"How are you, my boy? No, no; can't stay to dinner. Only looked in to change my hat. Goodbye. I have kept the fly at the door," and he was off again.

One day when his son's yacht was at Cork he made an unexpected appearance and was with difficulty persuaded by his daughter-in-law to stay for breakfast. During the meal the steward reported that he could find no nails with which to repair a bookshelf.

"No brass headed nails?" cried the colonel, who had been fidgeting in his chair and saw in this want an opening for his peculiar talent. "No brass headed nails? I'll get you some," and he tumbled over the side into his boat.

Five months later he reappeared at Constantinople, where the yacht then was.

"Here you are, my boy!" he cried triumphantly, producing a small packet. "Here are nails—real good ones. Bought them myself at Birmingham, but had to go round by Honolulu and San Francisco. What! Too large? I'll get you some smaller ones. Goodbye." And it was only by gentle force that he could be restrained from starting off forthwith.—Pearson's Weekly.

Washington's Tallest Policeman.

Policeman John T. Kennedy is the tallest man in the department. He measures 6 feet 6 inches and weighs 280 pounds. He has a peachbloss complexion, and talks in a deep down Marine band voice. He is not only remarkable for his dimensions, but for his police record as well. He was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 25, 1871. He was appointed on the police force July 1, 1893.—Washington Times.

LADY BURTON'S MARRIAGE.

How the Great Traveler's Wife First Met Her Daredevil Idol.

Lady Burton's marriage was more romantic than anything in fiction. It was "forever" of course. To a woman of her mystical temperament and view of life that was almost a part of the ceremony. A gypsy woman wrote out her destiny in Roman. "You will bear the name of our tribe and be right proud of it. You will be as we are, but far greater than we. Your life is all wandering, change and adventure. One soul in two bodies in life or death, never long apart." The proof seemed to be in the impossibility. The name then borne by the woman who was to be "right proud" of her union with one of gypsy race was Arundel, and the Arundels are of the oldest and proudest stock in England. But destiny kept the appointment. One day, when she and her family were at Bologna, "the vision of her brain awakening" came to her. "He was 5 feet 11 inches in height, very broad, thin and muscular. He had very dark hair; black, clearly defined, sagacious eyebrows; a brown, weather beaten complexion; straight Arab features; a determined looking mouth and chin nearly covered by an enormous mustache. I have since heard a very clever friend say 'that he had the brow of God, the jaw of a devil.' But the most remarkable part of his appearance was two large black, flashing eyes, with long lashes, that pierced you through and through. He looked at me as though he read me through and through in a moment and started a little. I was completely magnetized, and when we had got a little distance away I turned to my sister and whispered to her, 'That man will marry me.'"

All that followed was worthy of this opening. He made the first advances by chalking upon the wall, "May I speak to you?" considerably leaving the chalk hard by for the answer. It was unpropitious at first. "No, mother will be angry," but this was only another way of saying, "I shall be pleased," for "mother" herself had afterward listened to this confession. "The moment I saw his big, daredevil look I set him up as an idol and determined he was the only man I would ever marry." Her cousin gave a dance to help matters, and "there was Richard, like a star among runlights." "That was a night of nights. He waited with me once and spoke to me several times, and I kept my watch where he put his arm round my waist to walk, and my gloves. I never wore them again." He went away to Africa for six years, no doubt to help make a name that might overcome the resistance of her family. When he came back, he proposed. "I would, rather have a crust and a tent with you," she said, "than be queen of all the world." "Your people will not give you to me," he said. "I know that," she answered, "but I belong to myself—I give myself away."

She was a devout Catholic, by right of birth as an Arundel, and she won over Cardinal Wiseman for her intermediary. He sent for Burton and extorted three promises from him in writing—marriage in the Catholic church, the wife's free practice of her religion and the right to bring up her children in it. They were readily made, the more so, perhaps, as Burton had no definite faith of his own. But even now she had to wait. The passion for travel seized him once more and in the strangest way. He went off without a word of warning, sending only his apparition to take leave of her as she lay in bed. "Goodbye, my poor child," said the actual double. "My time is up, and I have gone. But do not grieve. I shall be back in less than three years, and I am your destiny." While he was away she wrote a diary of the doings of the whole world of civilization in so far as she thought they might interest him and sent it off to him in installments by every fortnight's post. He came back to claim her in due time, much as Alonso came back from the dead. "He had had 21 attacks of fever, had been partially paralyzed and partially blind. He was a mere skeleton, with brown yellow skin hanging in bags, his eyes protruding and his lips drawn away from his teeth. Never did I feel the strength of my love as then." The marriage came at last.—London News.

Birds Life in the Antarctic.

Granting that highly organized creatures can exist there, it is passing strange that they should consent to do so or make a voluntary habitation in that hell of cold and darkness which Norse fancy imagined as a place of torment more apper than the lake of liquid fire. One would have thought a life must cease, because, even if possible, it was not worth living; that there would be a voluntary exodus of beasts, as of birds, before the winter setting of the sun, and the slower moving mammals would go, to return no more.

As a curious puzzle, exactly reversing the idea in the foregoing sentence, allow me to give the following information: Between the antarctic circle and New Zealand lie several small groups of islands—the Snares, the Traps, Antipodes, the Inaguanies, the Auckland, Campbell island, Emerald island, etc. Some of these are mere barren peninsulas, some are partly covered with low scrub and grass, but almost all of them are nurseries of the sea birds, which may be counted by thousands and tens of thousands on those lonely places. The penguins especially, in many species, and some of great size, use these islands as their breeding places. When during the summer the eggs have been hatched and the young ones attended to, the younger generation is left on the nurseries and the adults set out for the land around the south pole. They leave in autumn thin and attenuated with the care of their families. They go off for the winter to the clime of cold and ice, and they return six months afterward, fat as butter, to their old haunts. Their squadrons cover the sea for miles, swimming abreast in long columns.—New Zealand Correspondent.

DIOCESAN NEWS.

From Our Diocesan Correspondents.

Sodus Point.

The E. B. Parsons Mailing company have closed the mail house after a long season.

John Porter has just recovered from an attack of scarlet fever.

Mr. W. Kendall and wife have returned from New York. Mr. K. has resumed his position as conductor on the N. C. R. R.

Mr. Bert Turner and family have moved to Cortland, which will be their future home.

Fishing has been very good in Soda Bay for the last month.

Willard.

Mrs. Fannie Flynn is spending the week at Auburn.

Mrs. Helen Morgan and Miss Mary Ryan spent Wednesday last at Lyons.

Dr. Wheeler, who was seriously ill, is improving.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., 30 female patients were transferred to the Buffalo State hospital. They were accompanied by Dr. Doran and nurses, the Misses Tierney, Rooney and Mackin.

Mr. John McKenna is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Miss Stella Davis of Auburn is visiting at the residence of Mr. John Conley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Rising of Rochester have returned to their summer home on Seneca lake.

Mrs. William Flynn and Mrs. Grant Rowley have returned from Spencerport, where they were called some weeks ago on the occasion of the illness and death of their father.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nicoll visited Sodus on Saturday last.

About 50 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians from here attended the state convention held at Auburn on Tuesday last.

Mrs. William Rich, who has been ill with intermittent fever, has recovered and is able to resume her duties.

Weedsport.

Mr. Matthew Conway and daughter Annie, of North street, spent Wednesday of last week in Fort Byron, visiting relatives.

Miss Nellie Green of Fort Byron spent Thursday of last week in town visiting relatives.

Mr. S. Ballard of Fort Byron was in town Wednesday night last.

Miss Nellie O'Connell of Auburn spent Tuesday of last week in town visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. Lawlor, of Jackson street, spent Saturday last in Auburn, visiting friends.

Miss Alice Hearn of Fort Byron called on friends in town the past week.

The Misses Mamie Knight and Mary Carr spent Sunday last at Cato, visiting friends.

Spencerport.

Mrs. Mary Dunn of Fairport was the guest of friends for a few days last week.

Miss Maggie Nibloch of Rochester spent Sunday with her parents.

Mr. Thomas Meakill, Jr., is reported as being seriously ill. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Jennie Prendergast of Rochester is spending a few days with her parents.

Miss Maggie Delehanty of Rochester was in town on Monday.

Mrs. William Ryan and daughter of Brookport spent Monday in town visiting friends.

Mrs. James Morgan is visiting her daughter in Buffalo. She expects to be absent two or three weeks.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. M. Meakill of Newark, formerly of Spencerport, will be pleased to hear that they are rejoicing over the advent of a little daughter born on Friday last.

Shortsville.

Miss Anna Dailor of Geneva spent Saturday with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Harbortson is running the bakery recently vacated by Mr. Brown.

Danville.

P. F. Morgan and Andrew J. Murphy represented the Danville branch of the A. O. H. at their convention in Auburn this week.

A large number of people went from here on Friday of last week with Father Dougherty to attend the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Charles A. Courtney, at Monaca Falls, last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Courtney lived here with Father Dougherty a year previous to her decease, and gained the respect and love of a wide circle of friends who will long remember her for her kindness and goodness to the poor and needy, her charity and consideration for all. She was a pioneer member of the Aloysian Reading society, and the following verses on her death are from the gifted pen of Miss Matilda Barrett:

"In memory of Mrs. Charles A. Courtney married May 3, 1894, died May 3, 1896."

Snowy brows were lowly bended
To greet the wealth of May;
From loved lips fond prayers ascended
On thy wedding day.

Brightly rose the sun, and gladly
Beat our hearts with cheer;
Darkly did it set, and sadly
Meet we round a bier.

On soft cheeks the rose and lily
Graced the festive scene,
April's skies so dark and chilly
Left the lily queen.

From our hearts love's tendrils creeping
Bound us unawares;
O'er the spot where thou art sleeping
Clung our tenderest prayers.

Gentle heart, so pure and lowly,
Through our troubled year;
Like the starlight calm and holy
Thy sweet life appears.

One of its bright links is hailed
From our circle's chain;
Though it leave us broken hearted,
Thrice the blessed gain.

God is love, and love is only
Purified by grief,
While we finger and and toney
"Into memory's wreath."

Blue forget-me-nots are twining
With the asphodel,
And Hope's starry eyes are shining
On Faith's citadel.

Caledonia.

This community was shocked on Saturday morning by the announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas Gilligan, one of our best known citizens, who dropped dead that morning of heart disease.

Mr. Gilligan was a church sexton, a devout Christian and a very exemplary man in every respect.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

Now It's a Great What You Can Do With Your Perpetual Motion.

Obtain One of the Holmstroms of Oshkosh, Wis., who have discovered the principle of perpetual motion. His machine is in the shape of an inverted bicycle. The wheels standing high in the air. The front wheel is the one to which the principle is applied. The principle is contained in a 12 by 12 by 18 inch pine goods box. A narrow opening in the middle of the board under the tire of the wheel, and the mechanism inside drives the wheel. The little box is kept locked, but the bicycle wheel driven by the wonderful mechanism inside revolves from our hour until the other at the rate of nearly 1000 revolutions a minute.

You Holmstroms, who have discovered the principle of perpetual motion, said: "Not yet." The simple fact is that if any person would be perfectly satisfied with his own power, he would be perfectly satisfied with his own power. The Holmstroms of Oshkosh, Wis., have discovered the principle of perpetual motion. The machine is in the shape of an inverted bicycle. The wheels standing high in the air. The front wheel is the one to which the principle is applied. The principle is contained in a 12 by 12 by 18 inch pine goods box. A narrow opening in the middle of the board under the tire of the wheel, and the mechanism inside drives the wheel. The little box is kept locked, but the bicycle wheel driven by the wonderful mechanism inside revolves from our hour until the other at the rate of nearly 1000 revolutions a minute.

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