## THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

Pascinating Views Through the Great Herschel Telescope.

THE MOON HOAX

# R. A. LOOKE'S MASTERPIECE

Groat Betation of Fifty-five Years Age-An Ingeniously Written Article, Perperting to Be from The Edisbergh surnal of Silance, Published in The New York Bun.

New York sun. As white the Moon, refuigent ison of hight: (We have an access appendia her ascred Hight, And not a cloud e'woasts the solean access; Around her throws the virtu bia deep series, Around her throws the virtu planets role, and not a cloud e'woasts the solean access; Around her throws the virtu planets role, and the dark trees a pollower verture shod, all the with slive V'ry mountain's head; The dark trees a pollower verture shod, all the with slive V'ry mountain's head; The dark trees a pollower verture shod, all the with slive V'ry mountain's head; The these sublime lines Homer expresses the beling of every refined and sensitive soul in the base sublime lines Homer expresses the beling of every refined and sensitive soul in the soft of actimes the work innumbered poets may the soft radiance of the slivery moon, and millions of men worshiped her. So spontbalats who guined power very early in both western Asia found it impossible for yet to eradicate it, and even the upright point western Asia found it impossible for yet to eradicate it, and even the upright both western Asia found it impossible for yet to eradicate it, and even the upright both western Asia found it impossible for yet to eradicate it, and even the upright both western Asia found it impossible for yet to eradicate it he above re an iniquity to be upniabed by the judge: for 1 should have dised the God that is above." The when the Aryan races rose to power

Balied the God that is above." But when the Aryan races rom to power science rapidly displaced poetic idolatry, and for 3,000 years our satellite has been the sub-ject of unwearied study and conjecture. As it is so very near us compared with sun and where, we are now almost as familiar with its speneral structure as with our own globa. But in acquiring this knowledge scientists have had to contend with a thousand delu-sions. Almost innumerable fancy sketches have been written to satisfy the popular craving for knowledge, especially on the one great question, "Is the moon inhabited!" The appeared in 1835, written by Richard Adams Locks. It raised The New York Sun at once to a leading position in the country, and when the publishers issued a pamphlet edi-tion of 00,000 copies every one was bought

within a few weeks. In 1859 a much larger edition was publishd in pamphlet form by Richard Gowans, New York, with an explanation and extracts show-ing how many intelligent men had been de ing now many interingent men into tech de coived by the apparently scientific character of the production. The succeeding article is a condensation of the original paper and a condemnation of the original paper and some of the comments. The occasion was remarkably propitious. Sir John Herschel had gone to the Cape with a telescope con-structed on a plan unknown to the general public. Information of his work was long in reaching Great Britain, and communication thereas the United States communication thence to the United States was very slow ere was abundant time for the sch to work. The "Moon Hoax" was long a noted spisode in New York journalism. Here it is:

OREAT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES lately made

BY SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, LL. D., F.R.S., STC., at the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. (From the supplement to the Edinburgh Journal of Science.]

In this unusual addition to our journal In this unisual addition to our journal we have the happiness of making known to the British public, and thence to the whole civilized world, recent discoveries in astron-omy which will build an imperiabable monu-ment to the age in which we live, and confer upon the present generation of the human race a proud distinction through all future time. It has been postically said that the stars of heaven are the hereditary regalis of man as the intellectual sovereign of the ani-mal creation. He may now fold the sodiac

<text><text><text><text>

He next suggested a series of specula to correct aberration and a final illuminated microscope. Sir David sprang from his chair in an exstary of conviction, exclaim-ing, "Thou art the man!" His enthusiasm went so far as to believe that even the entomology of the moon might be studied-the insects might be seen as they crawled. The insects might be seen as they crawled. The Duke of Sumer, the munificent patron of sci-ence and the arts, at once contributed £10,000. His majesty (King William IV) asked if the measure would aid in the improvement of navigation, and being assured that it would, at once guaranteed from the naval fund the needed £70,000. [An extremely elaborate and scientific report of the construction of the needed instruments and their transporta-tion to the Cape is omitted. Also a full de-scription of the locality, on a plateau, and scription of the locality, on a plateau, and the darkened chamber in which the focal field, so to speak, upon an enormous canvas.] At this point The Journal deems it neces-sary to clearness to follow the exact statement of Dr. Grant: On the night of Jan. 10, the moon having advanced within four days of her mean libration, Sir John adjusted his of her mean libration, Sir John adjusted his instruments for the inspection of her eastern limb. The whole immense power of his tele-scope was applied, and to its focal image about one-half of the power of his microscope. On removing the screen of the latter the field of view was covered throughout its entire area with a beautifully distinct and even vivid representation of baselite rock. Its color was a granulab brown and the width of color was a greenish brown and the width of the columns, as defined by their interstices on the canvas, was invariably twenty-eight inches. No fracture whatever appeared in the mass first presented, but in a few second a shelving pile appeared of five or six col-umns width, which showed their figure to be , which showed their figure to b hexagonal, and their articulations similar to

The second secon VARIETIES OF LUNAR LIPE.

in this planet. VARIATIES OF LURAR LIFE. We bere with some impatience the cloudy weather of the 11th and 13th, but the even-ing of Jan. 13 was one of pearly purity and lovelines. Dr. Herschel informed us that he should direct our researches to the parts numbered 9, 11, 26 and 30 in Blunt's map, and which are respectively known in the modern catalogue by the names of Endymion. Cleo-modes, Langreuns and Petavius. To the care-ful inspection of these, and the regions be-tween them and the extreme weatern rim, be proposed to dev to the whole of this highly favorable night. Taking then our twenty-five mile breadth of surface upon the field of view and reducing it to a slow movement, we carefully inspected the lofty mountain range. In them we found many extinct vol-cances and one active. (A detailed descrip-tion is omitted.) The adjacent low hand is fertile to excess. We counted not less than twelve luxuriant forests, divided by open plans, which waved in an ocean of verdure, and were probably marines like these of plains, which waved in an ocean of verdure, and were probably prairies like those of North America. In three of these we discovered numerous herds of quadrupeds sim-ilar to our friends the bisons in the valley of the Unicorn, but of much larger size; and scarcely a piece of woodland occurred in our panorama which did not dazzle our vision with flocks of white or red birds upon the wing. Dr. Herschel has classified not less than

thirty-eight species of forest trees and nearly twice this number of plants found in this twice this number of plants found in this tract alone, which are widely different to those found in more equatorial latitudes. Of animals he classified uine species of mam-malia and five of ovipara. Among the for-mer is a small kind of reindeer, the elk, the moose, the horned bear and the biped beaver. The last resembles the beaver of the earth in every other respect than in its destitution of a tail and its invariable babit of walking a tail and its invariable habit of walking upon only two feet. It carries its young in its arms like a human being and moves with an easy gliding motion. Its huts' are con-structed better and higher than those of many tribes of human savages, and from the appearance of smoke in nearly all of them there is no doubt of its being acquainted with the use of fire. Still its head and body differ only in the moints stated from that of the only in the points stated from that of the beaver, and it was never seen except on the borders of lakes and rivers, in which it has been observed to immerse for a period of several seconds. Thirty degrees south of this is the immen

annular mountain, located on the accepted maps of the moon as Cleomedes, and on all the spurs of this elevation we found but one the spurs of this elevation we found but one creature—a large white bird resembling the stork. But the streams flowing therefrom mitc in the largest inland sea that has been found throughout the seven and a half millions of square miles which this illum-inated side of the moon contains. Its width from east to west is 198 miles, and from morth to south 306 miles. Its shears from north to south 268 miles. Its shape, from north to south 200 miles. Its snape, to the northward, is not unlike that of the Bay of Bengal, and it is studded with small islands, most of which are vol-canic. Two of these, on the eastern side, are now violently eruptive; but our lowest magnifying power was too great to examine the with convenience, on account of the cloud of smoke and ashes which beclouded our field of view; as seen by Lieut. Drummond, through our reflecting telescope of 2,000 times, they exhibited great brilliancy. In a bay on the western side of the sea is

an island fifty-five miles long, of a crescent form, crowded through its entire sweep with the most superb and wonderful natural beau-ties, both of vegetation and geology. Its those of the basaltic formation at Staffa. This precipitous shelf was profusely covered ties, both of vegetation and geology. Its sills are pinnacled with tall quartz crystals,

<text><text><text><text>

wood. Bome of these creatures had crossed this water and were lying like spread engles on the skirts of the wood. We could then parceive that they passessed wings of great expansion, and were similar in structure to those of the bat, being a semi-transparent membrane ex-panded in curvilineal divisions by means of straight radii, united at the back by the dor-sal integruments. But what astonished us very much was the circumstance of this membrane being continued, from the shoul-ders to the legs, united all the way down, though gradually decreasing in width. The wings seemed completely under the command of volition, for those of the creatures whom we saw bathing in the water spread them instantly to their full width, waved them as ducks do theirs to shake off the water, and then as instantly closed them again in a com-pact form. Our further observation of the habits of these creatures, who were of both scess, led to results so very remarkable that I prefer they should first be laid before the public in Dr. Herschel's own work, where I have reason to know they are fully and faith-fully stated, however incredulously they may is in the dark confines of the canvas be-fort in the dark confines of the canvas be-fort in the dark confines of the canvas be-fort we had time to breathe from our par-alyzing astonishment. We scientifically de-nominated them the Vespertilio-home, or man-bat; and they are doubless innocent and happy creatures, notwithstanding that Some of these creatures had crossed this and happy creatures, notwithstanding that some of their amosements would but ill com-port with our terrestrial notions of decorum. INTERESTING DETAILS TO COME.

So remote do their social actions appear to Soremote do their social actions appear to be from those common in mixed assemblages on this globe that Dr. Herschel requested some of the civil and military authorities of the colony and several Episcopal and Wesleyan ministers to visit the observatory late in March and become eye witnesses. Their cartificates will appear in the forthcoming report of Dr. Herschel, which (though The Journal has been favored with but a few hints on the subject) we are confident will be at once the most sublime in science and inat once the most sublime in science and in tense in general interest that ever issued from the press. [Many columns of The Sun are next filled with details of discoveries on

while the estimation of the Bingers. But this was been determined order and subordination. We had the only proof we had that they were creatures of order and subordination. We had the opportunity of seeing them on the second judge, they specified the second is a we could judge, they specified the second is the second second the second is the second poet,

-Meek Diana's cress Sails through the sauresir, an island of the blast, without exulting in my knowledge of its

truth. DR. BERSCHEL EXPLORES OTHER PLANETS. DR. HERSCHEL EXPLORES OTHER PLANETS. Here ends the detailed statement of Dr. Grant as to lunar discoveries, as at this date the moon ceased to be visible until a late hour in the night, and thereafter Dr. Her-schel directed his labors to the primary planets of the system, especially to Saturn and his rings. As is well known to all read-ers of The Journal of Science, this planet is 100,000,000 of miles from the sun, and having a diameter of 79,000 miles it is more than 900 times as large as this earth. Nevertheless is a diameter of 79,000 miles it is more than 900 times as large as this earth. Nevertheless is revolves upon its axis in ten hours and six-teen minutes, which, as Dr. Hornchel has demonstrated, cause the smoke of its many volcances to stream backward, so to speak, thus creating those yellowish and purple belts which thwart the surface of the planet. Of its wonderful rings the outer is 204,000 miles in diameter and the inner 184,000 miles, the space between them being 25,000 miles. Sir John Herschel's most interesting dis-covery is that these rings are the fragments of two destroyed worlds, which, on being ex-ploded, gathered around Saturn by the at-traction of gravity and yet were prevented traction of gravity and yet were prevented from failing on his surface by his extraordinary rapidity on his axia. Later the astrono-mers resumed their lunar surveys, and com-pleted a map of the moon, indicating the in-habited portions, timber, water, mountains,

etc. [This concludes the Supplement, with the exception of forty pages of illustrative and mathematical notes, which would greatly en-hance the size and price of this work, with-out commensurably adding to its general interest.-Ed. Sun.]

Buch are the most salient portions of the article as it appeared in The Sun, and the reader of today can scarcely conceive of the interest it excited. One writer anys that the mass of readers accepted the document un-hesitatingly, and among those of A scientific turn there was the wildest enthusiasm. Even those with more technical knowledge wave those with more technical knowledge Even those with more technical knowledge were staggered, and some who decried the article waited with anxiety for the next European mails. Soveral editors confessed their faith, but many more sneered at The Sun as "sensational." Those, however, who took a jocular view of it came out with the most orgits and some sneered at the

took a jocular view of it came out with the most credit, and a good specimen of that class is the opinion of William Cullen Bryant in The New York Evening Post: "It is quite proper that the sun should be the means of shedding so much light on the moon. That there should be winged people in the moon does not strike us as more won-derful than the existence of such a race of be-ings on earth; and that there does or did ex-ist such a race rests on the evidence of that most varacions of voyagers and circumstan-tion of the state of voyagers and circumstanmost veracious of voyagers and circumstan tial of chroniclers, Peter Wilkins, whose cele tial of chroniclers, Peter Wilkins, whose cele-brated work not only gives an account of the general appearance and habits of a most in-teresting tribe of flying Indians, but also of all those more delicate and engaging traits which the author was enabled to discover by reason of the conjugal relations he entered into with one of the females of the winged

or an ane aperiouses, where no can raise any other mechanism of worlds and fill and ani-mate them all with the evidences of his givery."

SOME CHILDREN'S DRESSES OLIVE MARPER WRITES OF FASH-

JONS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Testaful and Becoming Costumes Which Will Be Worn During the Coming Sonton-lints and Millinery for Misses-Ribbons in Dark Shades

(Special Correspondence.) NEW YORE, Feb. 20.-There was a time within the recollection of the most of us who have children when little of us who have children when fitte girls' dresses were made as nearly like those of the nivithers as they could be, and they really were ministure soples as far as material, cut and trimming of garments could make them. But that garments could make them. But that time has gone by, and little girls have a distinct and individual style for them-selves suited to their age and childiah grace. It is not now how much trim-ming can be loaded upon little gowns, but how simply they can be made.



PRETTY STYLES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

The dresses naturally vary in style, partly with the mother's taste, and part-ly with the age of the child, and also the appearance of the little one. Some look lovely in the quaint little Green-away costumes, and others in the picture dresses copied from old portraits. Others again require a style more pecu-liarly adapted to themselves, and the tasteral mother will manage generally to find out what best suits her darling. Dark woolen materials and shepherd's plaids as well as silk or surah are most

commonly seen this spring for little girls, and light colored veilings and cashmeres as well as India silk are made up for young girls in their "teens" for party or evening dresses. A pretty dress for a girl from 8 to 13 can be made after a model dress which I saw in a large house. It was of shepherd checks in gray, ma-roon and white and was trimmed with mignonette green velvet. Another dain-ty little gown which is illustrated here is of tan colored tricot with a guimpe, belt and cuffs of ruby velvet. The waist is shirred so that the edge stands upward like a narrow ruffle, and it has a velvet belt, and three tucks in the skirt for sole trimming, but it makes a becoming and suitable little gown. Many ladies find that the best back breadths of their own worn out dresses can be utilized in mak-ing up such a little gown, only requiring five-eighths of a yard of velvet to make a pretty little dress. It would need about two yards and a half of material fortyfour inches wide to make this, and if there was not quite enough dress mate-rial the sleeves also could be of velvet.

For school dresses, merino, fiannel, challis and many other of the more ordinary woolen goods can be used, and all that is then required is a fair stock of pretty white aprons, and the plainer the dresses are made the more satisfactory TTOOD'S BARBAPARILLA TOTALLY HELPLES

TOTALLY HELPLAND

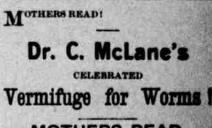
"I hereby certify to the foregoing facts stated." JONATHAN GIFFORD, Justice of P Peace, Emportuil, Penn. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all drugginis, \$1 ; sig for 5. Proper only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Man. 100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

HIS FINGER NAILS CAME OFF.

His FINGER NAILS CAME OFF. "For a year I was afflicted with a horrible case of blood poison, and upwards of itw months of that time I was unable to do ward to any kind. My fluger nails came of and my hair dropped out, leaving my head as char and smooth as if it had been shaved. I con-mitted the best local phynicians, and spent Attra-tived and oblights for medicines of different time, but whoot receiving the slightest besent. The fidd, but becoming disgusted with the trans-ment i was receiving there, commended the was advised finally to visit Hiot springs. The had on ne was traly wonderful. I commended to receve after taking the first bottles i was by the time I had taken tweive bottles I was had be when the world-renowned Hot Springs had ment is world-renowned Hot Springs had ment by YEAHS ON WAS. LOOMID. Braveport. La"

when the world-renowned Hot Soring has miled. WM.8. LOOME. A. Brownord, Law FOUR YEARS ON CRUTCHES. FOUR YEARS ON CRUTCHES. To fifteen years of which I was compelled to go on crutches. Worlds are innice until to express the sufferings I endured during that time. Der-ing these fifteen years of existence (It was not iving). I titled every known remedy without specified, S. S. J., which from the first gave mo-relief, and to-day I am enjoying the best of heatth and am a well man. I candidly be-lieve that S. S. S. Is the best blood purifier an the market to-day. Trentise on Bioor Biot String the search free. BUT SPECIFIC CO., (3)



MOTHERS READ.

Andrew Downing of Cranburg Township, Ve-nango County, gave his child one teaspoont of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Ve-miluge, and she passed 177 worms. Next morr-ing on repetition of the dose she passed US more.

ing on repetition of the done she passed its more. Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Verminace to a child six years old, and it brought away fill worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, mak-ing Si worms in about 12 hours. Mrs. Guigby No. K2 Essex St., New York, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for botter than two months. She pre-enred a bottle of the genuine Dr. C. McLaneyr Vermifuge and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few meeting by No. K2 essex St., New York, passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few meeting the there is any reason to repre-worms, and lose no time in administering the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge. It never is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I triad all the known remedies for this terrible affec-tion, but without heing able to destroy 11. The a bottle of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Vermi-fuge, prepared by Fieming Bros. Pittaburg, The-which I took according to directions; and the store worms of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Vermi-ture of the genuine Bros. Pittaburg, The-which I took according to directions; and the section but without heing able to destroy it. The shotte of the genuine Bros. Pittaburg, The-which I took according to directions; and the

which I fook according to directions; and the result was I discharged one large taps worm, measuring more than a yard, bendes a sumba of small ones. Price 26 cents a bottle. Insist on baving the genuine.

und him with a loftier co his mental supremacy. It is impossible to contemplate any grea

astronomical discovery without feelings closely allied to a sensation of awe, and nearly akin to those with which a departed spirit may be supposed to discover the reali-ties of a future state. Bound by the irrevo cable laws of nature to the globe on which we live, creatures "close shut up in infinite expanse," it seems like acquiring a fearful supernatural power when any remote mysterious works of the Creator yield tribute to our curiosity.

It seems almost a presumptuous usurpation of powers denied us by the divine will when an, in the pride and confidence of his skill, steps forth, far beyond the apparently natural boundary of his privileges, and demands the secrets and familiar fellowship of other We are assured that when the immortal philosopher to whom mankind is in-debted for the thrilling wonders now first made known had at length adjusted bis new and stupendous apparatus with a certainty of success, he solemnly paused several hours before he commenced his observations, that he might prepare his own mind for discoveries knew would fill the minds of myriads of his fellow men with astonishment, and secure his name a bright, if not transce conjunction with that of his venerable father to all posterity. And well might he pause From the hour the first human pair opened their eyes to the glories of the blue firmament above them, there has been no accession to human knowledge at all comparable in sub-lime interest to that which he has been the ored agent in supplying; and we are taught to believe that, when a work, already prepar ing for the press, in which his discoveries are embodied in detail, shall be laid before the public, they will be found of incomparable importance to some of the grandest operaons of civilized life.

To render our enthusiasm intelligible we will state at once that by means of a tele cope of vast dimensions and an entirely new principle, the younger Herschel, at his ob tory in the southern hemisphere, has already made the most extraordinary di eries in every planet of our solar system; has discovered planets in other solar systems; has obtained a distinct view of objects in the moon, fully equal to that which the eye commands of terrestrial objects at the dis-tance of a hundred yards; has affirmatively settled the question whether this satellite be nhabited, and by what order of beings; has firmly establish ed a new theory of sometary nena, and has solved or corrected near y every leading problem of mathematical

For our early and almost exclusive information concerning these facts we are indebt-ed to the devoted friendship of Dr. Andrew Grant, the pupil of the elder, and for several years past the inseparable coadjutor of the younger Herschel. The amanuensis of the latter at the Cape of Good Hops, and the indefatigable superintendent of his telescope during the whole period of its construction and operation, Dr. Grant has been enabled to supply us with intelligence equal, in general interest at least, to that which Dr. Herschel himself has transmitted to the Royal society. indeed our correspondent assures us that the voluminous documents now before a committee of that institution contain little more than details and mathematical illustrations of the facts communicated to us in his own ample correspondence. For permission to indulge his friendship in communicating this invalu-able information to us, Dr. Grant and oureives are indebted to the magnanimity of Dr. Herschel, who, far above all mercenary considerations, has thus signally bonored and rewarded his fellow laborer in the field of science. The engravings of lunar animals and other objects, and of the phases of the several other objects, and of the phases of the several planets, are accurate copies of drawings taken in the observatory by Herbert Home, Esq., who accompanied the last powerful series of reflectors from London to the Cape, and su-perintended their erection; and he has thus recorded the proofs of their triumphant sue-

#### THE WONDERFUL TELESCOPE.

It is well known that the great reflecting telescope of the late elder Herschel, with an object glass four feet in diameter, and a tube forty feet in length, possesses a magnifying power of more than six thousand times. But a small vertion of this power was very ada small portion of this power was ever advantageously applied to the nearer astro-nomical objects; for the deficiency of light

ark red nower prec sely si the Papaver rhoses, or rose poppy, of our sublunary confields; and this was the first organic production of nature in a foreign of so rich a yellow and orange hue that we at first supposed them to be pointed flames of rid ever revealed to the eyes of men. LUNAR MOUNTAINS, VALES AND PORESTS

to induce them to retard its exit. It had demonstrated that the moon has an atmos-phere constituted similarly to our own, and

capable of sustaining organized, and there-fore, most probably, animal life. The bassi

tic rocks continued to pass over the inclined

canvas plane, through three successive diam-eters, when a verdant declivity of great

beauty appeared, which occupied two more. This was preceded by another mass of nearly

the former height, at the base of which they were at length delighted to perceive that

novelty, a lunar forest. The trees for a period of ten minutes were of one unvaried kind, and unlike any I have seen, except the

largest kind of yews in the English church-yards, which they in some respects resemble. These were followed by a level green plain,

which, as measured by the painted circle on our canvas of forty-nine feet, must have

seen more than half a mile in breadth; and

then appeared as fine a forest of firs, un-

Passing the next range of hills, we found a

all the external characteristics of the bi

a remarkable fleshy appendage over the eye crossing the whole breadth of the foreher

head and beard like him, and a single horn.

lightly inclined forward from the perpen

orn and beard, but had a much longer

ance of symmetry it rivaled the antelo

subjected.

nibbling

would to them.

equivocal firs, as I have ever seen che

n the bosom of my native mountains

fire; and they spring up thus from smooth round brows of hills which are covered as with a velvet mantle. Even in the enchant-The rapidity of the moon's ascension, or ing little valleys of this winding island we rather of the earth's diarnal rotation, being nearly equal to five hundred yards in a sec-ond, would have effectually prevented the inspection, or even the discovery of objects could often see these splendid natural spires, mounting in the midst of deep green woods, like church steeples in the vales of Westmore land. We here first noticed the lunar palm so minute as these, but for the admirable mechanism which constantly regulates, under tree, which differs from that of our tropical latitudes only in the peculiarity of very large the guidance of the sextant, the required alticrimson flowers, instead of the spadix pro tude of the lens. But its operation was truded from the common calyx. found to be so consummately perfect that the observers could detain the object upon Beyond this the woods were dark green. the field of view for any period they might desire. The specimen of lunar vegetation, however, which they had already seen, had decided a question of too exciting an interest

and beyond that was every tint of our sea-sons. The hectic flush of autumn was often seen kindled upon the cheek of earliest spring; and the gay drapery of summer in some places surrounded trees leafless as the victims of winter. It seemed as if all the season here united hands in a circle of perpetual harmony. Of animals we saw only an elegant striped quadruped about three feet high, like a miniature zebra, which was always in small herds on the green sward of the hills, and two or three kinds of long tailed birds, which we judged to be golden and blue phonsants. On the island shores, however, we saw countless multitudes of univalve shell fish, and among them some huge flat ones, which all three of my associates declared to be cornu ammonæ; and I confess 1 was here compelied to abandon my skeptical substitution of pebbles. The cliffs all along these shores were deeply undermined by tides; they were very cavernous, and yellow crystal stalactites larger than a man's thigh were shooting forth on all sides. Indeed every rood of this island appeared to be crystallized; masses of fallen crystals were found on every beach we explored, and beamed from every fractured headland. It was more like a creation of an oriental fancy than a distant variety of nature brought by

valley in which magnificent forests skirted the powers of science to ocular demonstra rich meadows, and here we were blest with tion the sight of animals. In the shade of the HUMAN BEINGS IN THE MOON woods on the southeastern side we beheld con-On the plain we were again delighted by the discovery of animals. The first observed was a quadruped with an amazingly long tinuous herds of brown quadrupeds, having but more diminutive than any species of the neck, head like a sheep, bearing two long bee genus in our natural history. Its tail is like that of our bos grunniens; but in its semi-circular horns, the hump on its shoulders, and spiral borns, white as polished ivory, and tanding in perpendicular parallel to each other. Its body was like that of the deer the depth of its dewlap, and the length of its shaggy hair, it closely resembled the species but its forelegs were most disproportionally long, and its tail, which was very bushy and to which I first compared it. It had, how-ever, one widely distinctive feature, which of a snowy whiteness, curled high over its rump, and hung two or three feet by its side. we afterwards found common to nearly every lunar quadruped we have discovered; namely, Its colors were bright bay and white in brindled patches, clearly defined, but of no regular form. It was found only in pairs, in spaces between the woods, and we had no opportunity of witnessing its speed or habits. and united to the ears. We could most dis-tinctly perceive this hairy veil, which was But a few minutes only clapsed before three shaped like the upper front outline of a cap known to the ladies as Mary Queen of Scota specimens of another animal appeared, so well known to us all that we fairly laughed cap, and was lifted and lowered by means of the ears. It immediately occurred to the acute mind of Dr. Herschel that this was a at the recognition of so familiar an acquaintance in so distant a land. They were neither more nor less than three good large sheep, providential contrivance to protect the eyes of the animal from the great extremes of light and darkness to which all the inhabwhich would not have disgraced the farms of Leicestershire or the shambles of Lendenhall market. With the utmost scrutiny we could itants of our side of the moon are periodically find no mark of distinction between these and those of our native soil; they had not The next animal perceived would be class even the appendage over the eyes, which 1 have described as common to lunar quadru ed on earth as a monster. It was of a bluish ead color, about the size of a goat, with a

peds. Soon they appeared in flocks. How ar dently we longed for a sight of the shepherd! dicular. The female was destitute of the We had at last concluded that there none-that no man held dominion in this It was gregarious, and chiefly abounded on the acclivitous glades of the woods. In eleglunar world-when we were thrilled with as tonishment to perceive four successive flocks of large winged creatures, wholly unlike any kind of birds, descend with a slow, even moand like him it seemed an agile, sprightly creature, running with great speed, and springing from the green turf with all the tion from the cliffs on the western side and alight upon the plain. They were first no-ticed by Dr. Herschel, who exclaimed: "Now, countable antics of a young lamb or kit-This beautiful creature afforded us the gentlemen, my theories against your proofs, most exquisite amusement. The mimicry of its movements upon our white painted canwhich you have often found a pretty even bet, we have here something worth looking at. I was confident that if ever we found vas was as faithful and luminous as that of animals within a few yards of the camera beings in human shape it would be in this obscura, when seen pictured upon its tym-pan. Frequently when attempting to put longitude, and that they would be provided by their Creator with some extraordinary our fingers upon its beard, it would suddenly bound away into oblivion, as if conscious of powers of locomotion; first exchange for my number D." This lens, being soon introduced, gave us a fine half mile distance, and we our earthly impertinence; but then others would appear, whom we could not prevent counted three parties of these creatures-of twelve, nine and fifteen in each-walking the herbage, say or do what we erect toward a small wood near the base of On examining the center of this delightful the eastern precipices. Certainly they were valley we found a large branching river, abounding with lovely islands and water like human beings, for their wings had now disappeared, and their attitude in walking

moon's surface and accounts of a slight improvement in the apparatus specially de-signed for the study of these apparently human beings. They were rewarded by the discovery of a valley with indications of a temperate climate in which was a magnifi at temple.]

The roof was composed of some yellow The roof was composed of some yellow metal and divided into three compartments, which were not triangular planes inclining to the center, but subdivided, curbed and sepa-rated, so as to present a mass of violently agitated flames rising from a common source of conflagration and terminating in wildly waving points. This design was too mani-fest and too skillfully executed to be mistaken for a single moment. Through a few open-ings in these metallic flames we perceived large sphere of a darker kind of metal nearly of a clouded copper color, which they inclosed and seemingly raged around, as if hiero-glyphically consuming it. This was the roof; but upon each of the three corners there was a small sphere of apparently the same metal a small sphere of apparently the same metal as the large center one, and these rested upon a kind of cornice quite new in any order of architecture with which we are acquainted, but nevertheless exceedingly graceful and impressive. It was like a half opened scroll, swelling off boldly from the roof and hanging far over the walls in several convolu-tions. It was of the same metal as the flames and on each side of the building it was open at both ends.

The columns, six on each side, were sim ply plain shafts, without capitals or pedes-tals, or any description of ornament; nor was any perceived in other parts of the edifice. It was open on each side, and memed to contain neither seats, altars, nor offerings; but it was a light and airy structure, nearly a hundred feet high from its white glistening floor to its glowing roof, and it stood upon a round green eminence on the eastern side of the valley. We afterwards, however, discovered two others, which were in every re-spect fac-similes of this one; but in neither did we perceive any visitants besides flocks of wild doves which alighted upon its lustrous pinnacles. Had the devotees of these temes gone the way of all living, or were the latter merely historical monuments! What did the ingenious builders mean by the globe surrounded by flames! Did they by this record any past calamity of their workl, or predict any future one of ours!

But we had not far to seek for inhabitants of this "Vale of the Triads." Immediately on the outer border of the wood which sur-rounded, at the distance of ball a mile, the eminence of which the first of these tem-ples stood, we saw several detached assemblies of beings whom we instantly recognized to be of the same species as winged friends of the Ruby colos seum, near the Lake Langrenus. Having adjusted the instrument for a mine ite era tion, we found that nearly all the individuals in these groups were of a larger stature than the former specimens, less dark in color, and in every respect an improved variety of the race. They were chiefly engaged in eating a large yellow fruit like a gourd, sections of which they divided with their fingers, and ate with rather uncouth voracity, throwing away the rind. A smaller red fruit, shaped like a cucumber, which we had often seen pendent from trees having a broad dark leaf, was also lying in heaps in the center of several of the festive groups; but the only use they appeared to make of it was sucking its juice after roll ing it between the palms of their hands and nibbling off an end.

They seemed eminently happy, and even polite, for we saw, in many instances, individuals sitting nearest these piles of fruit, select the largest and brightest speciment and throw them archwise across the circle to some opposite friend or associate who had extracted the nutriment from those scatter around him, and which were frequently not a few. While thus engaged in their rural banquets, or in social converse, they were always seated with their knees flat upon the turf, and their fest brought evenly together in the form of a triangle. And for mysterious reason or other this figure seemed be an especial favorite among them; for we found that every group or social circle arranged itself in this shape before it dispersed, which was generally done at the signal of an individual who stepped into the center and brought his hands over his head in an acute angle. At this signal each memher of the company extended his arms for-ward so as to form an acute horizontal angle

tribe."

It is certainly matter of interest that longing to penetrate the mysteries of nature has distinguished the Aryan branch of the human race from the very start, as was thus beautifully expressed by Virgil 2,000 years

Ye sacred muses, with whose beauty fir'd, My soul is ravish'd, and my brain inspir'd. Whose priest I am, whose holy fillets wear; Whose priest I am, whose holy fillets wear; Would you your poet's first petition hear; Give me the ways of wandering stars to know: The depths of heav'n above, and earth below Teach me the various labors of the moon, And whence proceed th' eclipses of the sun. Why flowing tides prevail upon the main, And in what dark recess they shrink again. What shakes the solid earth, what cause delays The summer nights, and shortens winter days And, similarly, through all these years fanciful writers have played upon this long-ing, the result being such productions as

ing, the result being such productions as "The Arabian Nights," Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," Bishop Berkeley's "Adventures of Signor Gaudentio Di Lucca," Swift's "Gula-ver's Travels," De Foe's "Robinson Crusse" and Lord Erskine's "Armata," besides nu merous others of a similar character. And as the moon's surface has naturally been so lected as the scene for vagrant fancy to disport itself, it is well to add here a few

disport itself, it is well to add here a few actual facts on that luminary. Of volcanic origin, the moon is full of vol-cances, which, however, perhaps from a con-viction of the uselessness of further action— there being nothing to destroy, and no one even to see their explosions—are now silent and torpid. But they wrought out their des-tiny so long and so faithfully, that the surface of the moon is frightfully disfigured and uneven. Switzerland is a prairie compared to the smoothest part of the moon's surface. It is pothing but incessant mountain and hol-low. Lunar Alps and Rocky mountains inter-sect every few miles of the surface. The Himalays would be unnoticed among the gigantic ranges which ornament the lunar superficies And the projections, mighty as they are, are but trifling in comparison with the bollows It would seem as though the moon, with apish weakness, had tried to imitate the earth in throwing off space for rivers and oceans-forgetting that it contained no water to fill the cavities. Astronomers have made the most extraordinary discoveries in reference to these lunar hollows. Some of then appear to be about fifty miles deep, and a ndred miles or so wide, with precipitou

There are no "men in the moon." There cannot be, for they could not exist without air and water. 'Tis a pity, for the sight of et of ours, thirteen times the this planet of ours, thirteen times the size which the moon appears to us, as fair, and bright, and shining as our nightly luminary, would be a sight worth seeing. This article, being a melange of science and fiction, but still aiming to direct the reader towards the ublime, cannot close more appropria than with that eloquent passage of Dr. Thomas Chalmers on the telescope and micro-

"The one led me to see a system in every star. The other leads me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people, and of its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity. The other teaches me that every grain of sand other teaches me that every grain of saids may harbor within it the tribes and families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon. The other redeems it from all its insignifi-cance; for it tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every gar-dee every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and number-less as are the glories of the firmament.

"The one has suggested to me that beyond and above all that is visible to man there may ie fields of creation which sweep immeasura bly along and carry the impress of the Al-mighty's nand to the remotest scenes of the universe. The other suggests to me that within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore there may lie a region of invisibles, and that, could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might there see a theatre of as many wonders as as-tronomy has unfolded; a universe within the compass of a point so small as to elude all the powers of the microscope, but where the won-dar working God finds room for the exercise

they will prove.

Cloaks are made of many materials, but the most fashionable are those of clan plaids in fight cheviot, and they can be modeled after the one in the picture. To wear with these nothing is so suitable as a Tam o' Shanter cap or a Scotch cap with a heron's plume. Both kinds are very easy to make.

For a young girl from 18 to 16 there can be no prettier or more suitable gown than the pretty pearl gray mohair, with its simple lines and its cardinal belt cuffs and plastron. This same design can be made in white veiling or any other material suited to the age of the wearer. In wash goods there are zephyr ginghams that are certainly as pretty as silk.



HATS FOR CHILDREN. Hats for spring are low in the crown and wide in the brim. The smaller the child the larger the brim, and more overpowering the number of plumes. For little girls of 3 and 4 is a soft white leghorn that can be bent and twisted into any shape without injury, and there is a'so a silk plush hat in white and cream, prefusely decorated with plumes. There are also seen still for spring many black rough beaver hats in gray, drab, white and black. Trimming is laid flat, leaning towards the front, and so far no flowers are seen upon children's spring hats.

Ribbons for children's millinery are in dark shades of brown, prune, dark blue and coft rush green. Sometimes a width of pale blue ribbon and a rush green will be combined to trim a hat for a young girl, or terra cotta and moss green, or wood brown and olive green, with good results. OLIVE HARPER



JAPANESE GOODS,

Go to ERISMAN'S, No. 42 West King Street,

HUMPHREY'S

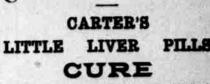
DR. MUHPHREY'S SPECIFICS are scient cally and carefully prepared prescriptions; us for many years in private practice with succe and for over thirty years used by the people Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, par-ing or reducing the system, and are in Sector deed the SOVEREIGN REMEDIES OF TH WORLD.

WORLD, LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES. PRICE I. PEVERS, Congestion, Infammation 2. WORMS, Worm Fover, Worm Colle... 3. CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants, 4. DIARRHEA, of Children or Adults... 6. DYSENTERY, Griping, Billous Colle... 6. CHOLERA MORHUS, Vonsting... 7. COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitts... 8. NEURALGIA, Toothache, Facesche... 9. HERADACHE, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 10. DYSPEPSIA, Billous Stomach... 11. SUPPRESSED of PAINFUL PERIODS, 12. WRITES, too Profuse Feriods... 13. CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing.... 14. SALT RHEUM, Erystpelas, Eruptions... 15. REUMATISM Rheematic Pains... 16. RHEUMATISM Rheematic Pains... 17. FILES, Blind or Bleeding... 18. CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing... 19. CATARRH, Influenza, Cold in the Head, 19. WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs... 20. WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs... 21. GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Wak-DOMS. 27. KIDNEY DISEASE 29. NERVOUS DEBULITY 29. URINARY WEAKNESS, Weiting Bed 22. DISEASES OF THE HEART, Papita-

Sold by draggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHRRY'S MANUAL (14) parent richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free HUMPHRRYS' MEDICINE Co., 100 Fulton St. N. Y

SPECIFICS. Tu,Th,Sew

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



dick Headache and relieve all the troubles in dent to a billious state of the system, such Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distrem al Eating, Pain in the Side, dc. While their m remarkable success has been shown in curin

### SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipution, curing and preventing this aanoying com-plaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

### HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to them who suffer from this distressing complaint but fortunately their goodness does not em-here, and those who once try them will find there little pills valuable in so many ways the they will not be willing to do without them But after all sick head

### ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while

We make onot. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILIS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly veretable and do not gripe or purge, but by their genile ac-tion please all who use them. In vials at 25 ets; five for \$1. Sold everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

#### Coal.

LUMBER AND COAL TOBACCOSHOOKS AND CASES. WEST-ERN HARD WOODS. Wholesale and Retail, by B. MARTIN & CO., n3-1yd 424 Water Street, Lancaster, Pa.

BAUMGARDNERS COMPANY.

#### COAL DEALERS.

OFFICES-No. 129 North Queen Street, and No. Sei North Prince street. YANDS-North Prince Street, near Reading LANCASTER. PA.