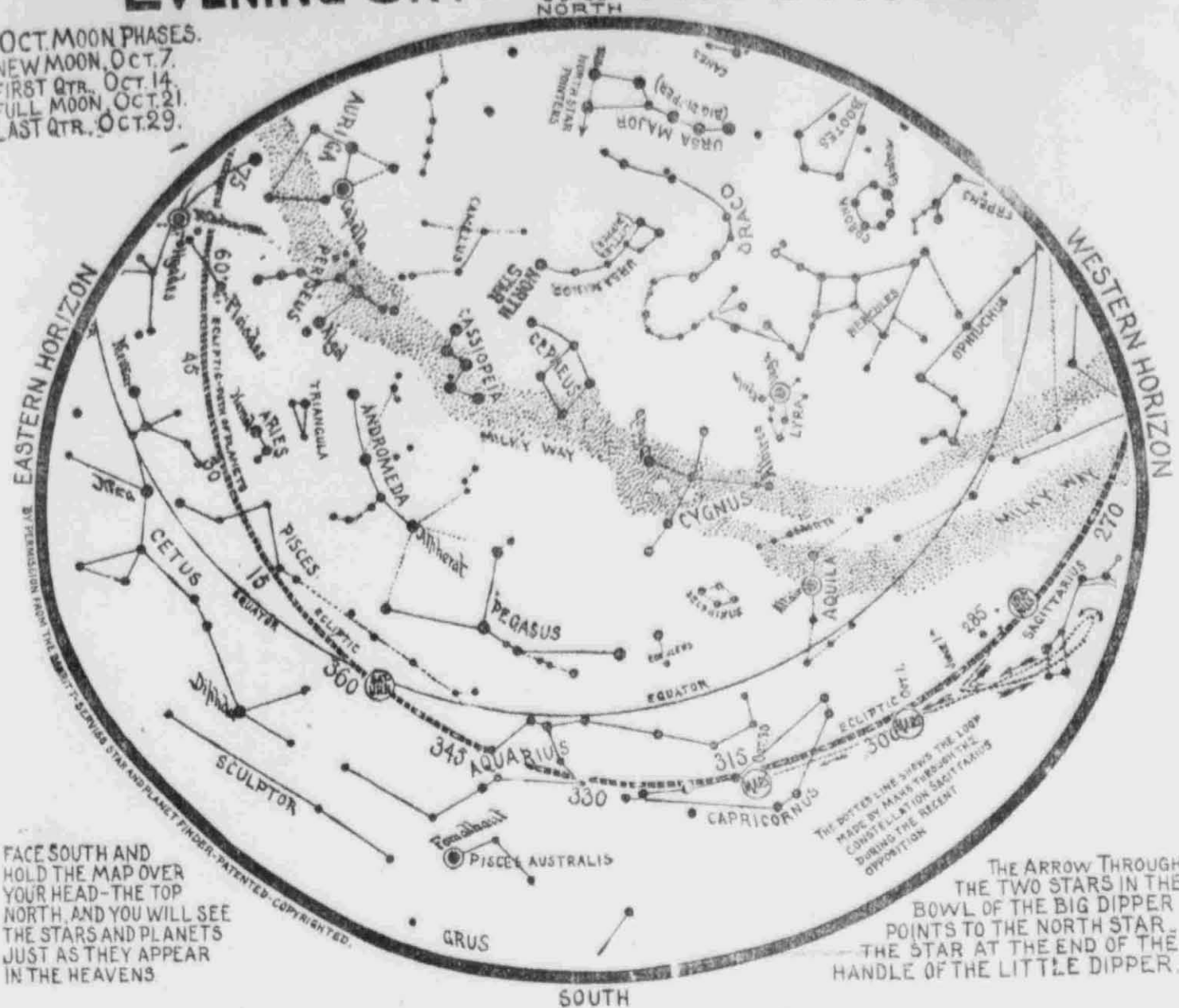


EVENING SKY MAP FOR OCTOBER

OCT. MOON PHASES.
NEW MOON, OCT. 7.
FIRST QTR., OCT. 14.
FULL MOON, OCT. 21.
LAST QTR., OCT. 29.



FACE SOUTH AND HOLD THE MAP OVER YOUR HEAD—THE TOP NORTH, AND YOU WILL SEE THE STARS AND PLANETS JUST AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HEAVENS.

THE ARROW THROUGH THE TWO STARS IN THE BOWL OF THE BIG DIPPER POINTS TO THE NORTH STAR, THE STAR AT THE END OF THE HANDLE OF THE LITTLE DIPPER.

The southern side of the rings, which will become visible to us next year, has been buried in night since 1893, and as it emerges into sunlight, the northern side will pass into a correspondingly long period of darkness. In other words, we may say that day and night on the rings of Saturn each endure about 15 years. But the rings of Saturn are not solid. They are composed of an innumerable multitude of separate bodies of unknown size, circulating about the planet like a swarm of bees arranged in a series of concentric flat rings.

Mercury, passing from the constellation Virgo into Libra, reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 23rd, about which date it may be seen low in the southwest after sunset. (Mercury setting so early is not shown on our map this month.) Venus, which is also in Virgo at the beginning of the month, passing into Libra at the end, is too near the sun to be seen. It will begin to emerge in November. Venus seems to follow Mercury eastward, with more deliberate step, but after the 13th Mercury will turn backward, and Venus will follow Mercury westward, moving away from and Mercury toward the sun.

THE STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS.

The Milky Way now spans the heavens nearly from east to west, although its arch passes north of the point overhead, and its eastern bow is bent northward. The constellations Aquila, Cygnus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus are strung along its western end. Around Cygnus and Perseus it is particularly rich, and the smallest telescope reveals countless myriads of stars. Between Perseus and Cassiopeia there is a glaring mass, visible to the naked eye, where a glass will show the stars bedded almost like glittering sands upon a beach. The proper place from which to view the Milky Way is the open country, and in the absence of moonlight. In the city there are so many sources of artificial light that the observer of the Milky Way in its full splendor, when the Milky Way is well seen the most brilliant stars or planets cannot be compared with it in the overwhelming effect produced upon the mind. Its vast luminous clouds are magnificent beyond description.

Far down the southern sky the observing eye is caught by a star of somewhat less than the standard first magnitude, but which appears very conspicuous on account of its lone situation. This is Fomalhaut, in the "Southern Fish." It is directly under Aquarius, which now contains the planet Saturn. Above Aquarius and somewhat to the left, appears the Great Square of Pegasus, with the chief stars of Andromeda stretching away in a row from its northeastern corner. Below Andromeda toward the east appears Aries, the first constellation of the zodiac and below Aries again and covering the larger part of the southeastern quarter of the sky is the huge constellation of Centaurus. The observer should familiarize himself with the position of the star Mitr in this constellation, for it is one of the most wonderful objects in the heavens, and during the autumn it will give an exhibition of its remarkable power of gaining light. Its calculated maximum occurs on the 15th of November, but it should begin perceptibly to brighten in the latter part of October. When at its minimum it is totally invisible to the naked eye, while at maximum it sometimes attains the second magnitude. During its last previous maximum, last winter, it was extraordinarily brilliant. The observer should watch it for several weeks before and after the maximum period, comparing its changing brilliancy with the light of other stars in its neighborhood. The cause of the variability of Mira is not known, but it is evidently something in the constitution of the star. When invisible to the naked eye it appears red in the telescope. As it brightens its color fades, until sometimes it is almost white. But the falling off of light is always accompanied by a return of the red color—as it were a gleaming ember, periodically blown into incandescent flame.

The great star Arcturus, in Bootes has now disappeared, but its brilliant rival Vega in Lyra continues as the chief ornament of the northwestern quarter of the sky. The most careless observer cannot fail to notice the two little fourth magnitude stars forming a small but very perfect triangle with Vega. The northernmost of these stars is especially interesting. It is named Epsilon, and an opera-glass will show that it is double. There are a few persons whose eyes are acute enough to see the two stars without a glass. If after having looked at Epsilon with an opera-glass, the observer will take a telescope magnifying say 150 diameters, he will be delighted to find that each of the two stars is itself double. It is a wonderful quadruple system, and all four of the stars appear to be revolving about their common center of gravity. The other little star near Vega is also double. Reference has before been made of the extreme beauty of the double star Albireo in Cygnus, the last star in the foot of the large cross which occupies the greater part of that constellation. On account of the brilliancy of the contrasted colors exhibited this star has few rivals as a telescopic object.

The observer will notice that the Great Dipper in Ursa Major is now under the pole in the north, while Cassiopeia, which always keeps its position nearly opposite to Ursa Major, is high overhead. The head of the great dragon Draco is marked by a conspicuous orange-colored star, the west of the pole. Its coils extend first toward Ursa Minor and the Great Dipper.

Over in the east and northeast Auriga and Taurus are seen rising, the former being rendered conspicuous by the brilliancy of its chief star, Capella, while the latter is marked by the little swarms of Pleiades and the V-shaped figure of the Hyades, having the red Aldebaran near their feet. There is a well-marked shower of meteors which occurs from the 18th to the 26th of October. They are called the Orionids because they appear to radiate from the upper part of the constellation Orion. The observer should not expect to see many of them, but even a few will reward watching. They are bright and swift in movement, inasmuch as Orion does not rise until 10 o'clock on the 26th of October it will be well to wait until late in the evening before beginning to watch for the meteors. They will be seen rising from the eastern horizon. The presence of the full moon will unfortunately somewhat detract from their beauty.

Among the documents laid before the Colonial conference was a memorandum prepared by the general postoffice, showing the cost of a universal penny post, in so far as such cost would affect the exchequer of the United Kingdom.

UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE INEXPEDIENT.

The objections to universal penny postage, it states, are entirely of a financial kind. It involves a large initial loss of revenue, and further, by subsequently leading to a movement for a lower rate than 1d. for letters passing in the inland service.

The experience of the British post-office in connection with the imperial penny postage scheme shows that if the increased cost of dealing with increased quantities of postal matter be taken into account, as it should be, the department has not recovered, and cannot recover, the loss of net postal revenue involved by the reduction of the imperial letter rate, which was estimated in 1896 at £198,000 for the first year.

As regards the extent of the loss which a universal penny post would involve, it must be remembered that the penny rate would not touch the old half-ounce basis, seeing that the international unit will shortly next October become 25 grammes, or one ounce in the case of the United Kingdom (instead of the present half-ounce).

The introduction of the ounce unit, with the reduction to three halfpence for the second ounce and for each subsequent ounce, involves a sacrifice of revenue of £180,000 a year.

If postage on the ounce basis were already established between the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and British colonies, the additional loss of revenue to the British exchequer by the introduction of a universal rate of one penny per ounce would amount to £450,000 for the first year. Thus the introduction of universal penny postage and the ounce basis would together involve an initial loss of £630,000 a year, a sum arrived at by adding the £180,000 due to the reduction of the imperial rate to the £450,000. The memorandum concludes by stating that the British government is not at present in a position to bear this very heavy loss.—London News.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. W. BALDWIN, KINNAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 50¢ per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. "Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation."

WHY HAIR TURNS GRAY.

Although usually regarded as a sign of age, gray hair, or canities, as it is called in the language of medicine, is not always so. It may appear early in life, even in the teens. In that case it usually affects young women rather than young men.

A peculiarity about the gray hair of the young is that it is almost always entirely white, and becomes so suddenly. All the hairs are equally affected, and one seldom sees the mixed color, or iron gray, so common in those of middle or advanced age.

Sometimes in the young, even in children, there is one gray lock like a jet of hair, or the hair of a normally colored hair about. This is usually a family peculiarity, occurring in one generation after the other.

The cause of the hair turning gray is something that puzzles the doctors. The color of the hair is due to the deposit of pigment in the interior of each hair. That pigment follows the loss of the hair. That is self-evident, but the puzzle is what causes the pigment to disappear. Some have believed that it is due to the drying of the hair, which causes a shrinkage of its fibers, and a consequent exposure of air bulbs, the reflection of light from which gives the white appearance.

The idea, which is advanced in support of the belief is that if a gray hair is not torn, the color of the air bulb, and the air in the exhausted color of the air bulb return more or less completely.

Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist, says the cause of grayness is the degeneration into the hair of wandering cells, resembling the white blood corpuscles. These cells, assisted by other cells the aggregation of which produces the hair, settle upon the granules of pigment and destroy them.



LIEUT. ELBERT D. THOMAS, FIRST INFANTRY.

To Lieutenant Elbert D. Thomas of the First Infantry is due much credit for the organization of Company H. He, with Captain Bassett and Lieutenant Brown, brought into the National Guard many stalwart young men, many of them University students, and to him they have looked for much of their inspiration in military matters. Though young, both in years and military experience, Lieutenant Thomas is one of the most energetic officers in the regiment, and shows his entrance into the military life, has been keen and his efforts have accomplished much for the upbuilding not only of his company but of the regiment. Lieutenant Thomas has been in the forefront in the University of Utah, having been prominently connected with the Conscience organization and other "Varsity" organizations. He is a son of E. K. Thomas.

memory of the action cometh like a rush of the torrent, and taketh our burden away. Asking will not go astray. After having found the right road, unless from disputation. "What is Islam?" asked Lord Muhammad. He said: "Purity of speech and charity." This word is a prayer for the faithful, but a promise for unbelievers.

SAIDINGS OF MAHOMET.

Heaven, both of the feet of mothers. Angels will be judged according to the feet. The feet of angels is that which the right hand and the left hand kneareth. The modern is the source of all. To consider the heart of the weary, to consider the suffering of the afflicted, both of the feet in the day of trouble, the

THE NATIONAL MCKINLEY MEMORIAL AT CANTON.



The cut is from the most recent photograph of the splendid memorial erected as a national tribute to the lamented McKinley in Canton, his old home. This noble mausoleum will be dedicated on next Monday. President Roosevelt and a host of distinguished visitors from all parts of the land taking part in the ceremonies. The cost of the memorial has been upward of half a million dollars, and the tower was raised by popular subscription.



NEW VICTOR RECORDS For October, 1907, on sale throughout America TO-DAY

All vocal selections have accompaniments by the Victor Orchestra

- Victor Orchestra** Walter B. Rogers, Conductor
Anno Chorus from "Il Trovatore" (No. 345) Verdi
Cornets and Trumpets of Pryor's Band
Bugle March No. 2 (No. 346)
Clarinet and Flute by Christie & Lyons
Spring Greetings (No. 347) Beethoven
Comic Song by Arthur Collins
And a Little Bit More (No. 348) Fischer
- Duet by Miss Jones and Mr. Murray**
Kiss, Kiss, Kiss (If you want to learn to kiss) (No. 349) Hoffman
Tenor Solo by Harry Tally
Take Me Back to New York Town (1907) Van Tilt
Songs by Billy Murray
Lucia (No. 350)
I'd Rather Two-Step than Waltz, But (No. 351) Klein
March Song by Frank C. Stanley
Honey Boy (No. 352) Van Tilt

- 10-inch 60 cents; and 12-inch \$1**
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Telescope March (No. 349) Seitzer
Come! Turn the Key—Hemlock (No. 353) Beethoven
Red Bird (The Indian's Bird) (No. 354) Beethoven
Sail Dance (Pas des Echarpes) (No. 355) Beethoven
From Ballet Symphony "Capriccio" Chamade
Elizabet Duet—Intermezzo (No. 356) Beethoven
- Victor Dance Orchestra**
Ambrosia Waltz (No. 357) Tracy
Cornets and Trumpets of Pryor's Band
Bugle March No. 1 (No. 358) Rogers
Army Bugle Call No. 3 (with the call announced) (No. 359) Kimmell
Xylophone Solo by Chris Chapman
Watermelon Club March (No. 360) Lampe
Clarinet and Flute by Christie & Lyons
Sweet Visions of Childhood (No. 361) Glover
Bostaty Waltz (No. 362)

- Soprano Solo by Helene Noldi**
Rock Me to Sleep, Mother (No. 363) Allen
Two New Records by Alice Lloyd
You Splash Me and I'll Splash You (No. 364) Solman
Story of a Clothes Line (No. 365) Tate
Two New Records by Vesta Victoria
Summer Breeze (No. 366) Helbury
Man, Man, Man (No. 367) Helbury
(1907) You're Thinking Too Much of the Man
"Coon" Song by Miss Ada Jones
If the Man in the Moon Were a Coon (No. 368) Fischer
- Songs by Harry Tally**
Victor Drum, Flute and Bugle Corps
My Maryland March (No. 369) Rogers
Accordion Solos by John J. Kimmel
Irish Boy March (No. 370) Kimmell
Maiden of Irish Rite (No. 371) Kimmell
Xylophone Solo by Chris Chapman
Watermelon Club March (No. 372) Lampe
Clarinet and Flute by Christie & Lyons
Sweet Visions of Childhood (No. 373) Glover
Bostaty Waltz (No. 374)

- Lyric Quartet**
The Radiant Moon (No. 375) Woodward
The Merry Dance (unaccompanied) (No. 376) Molloy
Billy Murray and Haydn Quartet
Take Me Where There's a Big Brass Band (No. 377) Moore
Descriptive Specialty
by Miss Jones and Mr. Spencer
Jimmie and Maggie in Nickel-land (No. 378)
- Three New Witherspoon Records**
Herbert Witherspoon, Bass
March Song by Billy Murray
Honey Boy (No. 379) Van Tilt
"Coon" Songs by Eddie Morton
March Song by Billy Murray
That's Gonna Be a Hotch-a-ma-kooch (No. 380) Van Tilt
"Coon" Song by Arthur Collins
I'm Going to Die I'm Going to Have Some Fun (No. 381) Cuban
Duet by Collins and Harlan
Who? Me? (No. 382) Snyder

- New Red Seal Records**
Six New Schumann-Heink Records
Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Contralto
In my life, I am nowhere German
Friedrichsberg (Schopenhauer) (No. 383) Becker
Der Tod und das Mädchen (Death and the Maiden) (No. 384) Schubert
10 inch size \$1.00 each—No. 385
Mignon—Knecht des Laids (Knecht from the Laid) (No. 386) Thomas
Olen—Ach, ich habe sie verloren (I have lost her) (No. 387) Gluck
Rhinogrid—Weiden, Weiden, Weiden! (Weaver, Weaver, Weaver!) (No. 388) Wagner
Belles—La Girana (The Girana) (No. 389) Artini
A New Record in English by de Coghira
Emilio de Coghira, Baritone
10 inch size \$1.00 each
Book to Me Only With These Eyes (No. 390) Fischer
- Four New Powell Records**
Maud Powell, Violinist
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Maret (No. 391)
Bouquet (No. 392)
Melancholy (No. 393)
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