THE HEAVENS IN JULY.

THROUGH THE TELESCOPE.

Something for Astronomers—The Principal Bodies and Their Movements—Beautiful Sights.

[Providence Journal.]

VENUS is evening star until the 11th. Though she ceases to shine in the western sky after that time, and even disappears from sight before and after the advent of one of her great epochs, she is during the whole month the most interesting member of the planetary group with which the earth is indissolubly bound—at least for millions of years to come. On the 11th, at 9 o'clock in the evening, she is in inferior conjunction with the sun. She then passes between us and the sun, with her dark side turned towards the earth, like the moon at new moon, changing at the same time from the sun's eastern side, where for nearly ten months she has shone as evening star, to his western side, and where, in reversed order, she will shine as morning star for nearly ten months to come. Her present inferior conjunction is of special interest, for it succeeds the memorable one of the 6th of December, 1882, when she made her famous transit over the sun's disc, one of the great astronomical epochs of the nineteenth century. At the present inferior conjunction she passes above the sun, and is lost to sight in the depths of space. At the previous inferior conjunction she was near one of her nodes, and was projected on the sun's bright surface, as a tiny black orb, just visible to the naked eye, and, as an orb of intense blackness, nearly as large as the moon, in a good telescope. Another transit will not occur until the year 2004, for at every intervening inferior conjunction she will pass above or below the sun, and, though the exact minute of the passage will be known, no mortal eye will behold it. The reason of these movements may be easily explained. The orbit of Venus is inclined to the ecliptic, about three and a half degrees, so that she is half the time above the sun's path, and half the time below it. She must, therefore, be at, or near, one of her nodes, to bring her directly between the earth and sun, and make her passage or transit visible to terrestrial view. The interval between one inferior conjunction and the next one succeeding is 584 days. This is called the synodic period of Venus, though she completes an entire revolution around the sun in 224 days. As the earth and Venus are both moving, nearly three revolutions of Venus are required to bring the sun, Venus, and the earth into line.

Our nearest planetary neighbor moves very rapidly in this portion of her orbit, and soon becomes visible as morning star in the eastern sky. She will be a beautiful object at the end of the month, rising soon after 3 o'clock, nearly two hours before the sun. But she has met with a change since we beheld her in the glowing west, when her slender crescent was diminishing at every reappearance. For, as morning star, the lovely crescent is all the time increasing in dimensions as the planet turns more of her illumined surface towards her terrestrial neighbor. It is hard to decide whether the fair star is more beautiful when beaming in the twilight sky, she slowly sinks below the western hills, or when, anticipating the dawn, she fades away into the light of heaven at the coming of the sun.

Venus is brightest and largest of the starry throng, and comparatively near the earth. But it is difficult, even for the best telescopes, to find out what is going on in her broad domain, on account of her intense lustre and the atmosphere of clouds in which she is closely veiled. Her varying phases, and the somewhat uneven boundary of her terminator, or inner bright edge, are all that will probably be detected by the ordinary observer. But trained observers have never, since astronomy became a science, given up the hope of making discoveries concerning this fascinating planet. M. Trouvelot has taken up the subject in earnest, and has made diligent and long-continued study of our brilliant neighbor. This most delicate and careful work he has carried on since 1877, when he found two remarkable white spots on opposite limbs of the planet, near the extremity of the cusps, or horns, of the crescent. The southern spot was the brighter of the two, and appeared to be composed of many bright points, forming on the northern border a row of brilliant star-like dots of light. The spots disappeared in about three months. Since that time M. Trouvelot has observed on 242 occasions either one or the other of the luminous spots, and occasionally both of them, and has made 120 drawings of the planet with the spots in varied aspects. Since April of the present year the northern spot has alone been visible. He did not find the spots affected by the diurnal rotation of the planet, and hence infers that the axis passes either through or near their centre. The spots seem to be almost permanent, and M. Trouvelot thinks they are the summits of high mountains projected beyond the cloudy envelope that covers the planet. The observations made in 1877-'78 were made in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Those made during the present year were made at the Observatory of Meudon, near Paris. M. Trouvelot is one of the most skilful and accurate observers in the astronomical ranks, and as well as one who stands among the highest for his drawings of the sun, and the different members of his family. His observations and drawings are as reliable as such intricate work on far distant objects can be. We trust his practiced eye will detect something more than two white spots on the face of Venus. A glimpse of the long-lost moon, for instance, would be more satisfactory than a dozen high mountains.

The right ascension of Venus on the 1st is 7h. 50m., her declination is 18° 33′ north, and her diameter is 55″.8.

Venus sets on the 1st about a quarter after 8 o'clock in the evening; on the 31st she rises soon after 3 o'clock in the morning.

MERCURY is morning star until the 12th, and then becomes evening star. On the 12th, at midnight, he is in superior conjunction with the sun, thus reversing the conditions just described for Venus. For he passes to the sun's eastern side instead of his western, beyond the sun instead of between him and the earth, and is at his greatest distance from the earth instead of the least. The movements of the two planets clearly illustrate the difference between superior and inferior conjunction, as, indeed the words themselves plainly indicate. In the former case the planet is joined to the sun on his superior or outer side. In the latter case, on the inferior or inner side.

Although in reality, Mercury and Venus are as far apart as they can be, in our view, they appear near together, and are in conjunction on the 12th at 1 o'clock in the morning. Venus, four hours after inferior conjunction, encounters Mercury twenty-three hours before superior conjunction. The planets meet and pass on the celestial course, both morning stars at the time, the former moving westward from the sun, the latter moving eastward towards the sun. Though the aspects of both planets are the same, swift-footed Mercury will complete more than five synodic periods, while the more stately Venus completes one. Mercury is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 22d at 3 o'clock in the morning, being 1° 10′ north. Both planets are too near the sun to make the conjunction visible, even if the time were favorable.

The right ascension of Mercury on the 1st is 5h. 55m., his declination is 23° 24′ north, and his diameter is 5″.6.

Mercury rises on the 1st about a quarter before 4 o'clock in the morning; on the 31st he sets a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

NEPTUNE is morning star throughout the month. There is nothing noteworthy in his course, excepting his increasing distance from the sun and his approach to the earth. At the end of the month he rises before midnight, and he would be a conspicuous object in the morning sky if we were near enough to behold him. It would also be easy to keep the run of him, for it takes him thirteen years to move through a constellation of the zodiac.

The right ascension of Neptune on the 1st is 3h. 22m., his declination is 16° 45′ north, and his diameter 2″.6.

Neptune rises on the 1st soon after half-past 1 o'clock in the morning; on the 31st he rises about half-past 11 o'clock in the evening.

SATURN is morning star. He is far enough from the sun to be seen by early risers, and will soon give promise of the radiant object he will become a few months hence. He has perceptibly advanced in his eastward progress in his orbit, and is leaving behind Aldebaran and the Pleiades, his close companions of the last year. Observers will find him almost directly south of Capella, rising an hour and a half before the sun on the 1st of the month, and three hours before the sun at the close of the month.

The right ascension of Saturn on the 1st is 5h. 4m., his declination is 21° 26′, and his diameter is 16″.

Saturn rises on the 1st about 3 o'clock in the morning; on the 31st he rises about half-past 1 o'clock.

JUPITER is evening star during the month, but will soon be too near the sun to be detected in the glare of twilight. He reigns alone, for Venus, his great rival, is out of the way. He will, however, enjoy the supremacy but a short time, for he is rapidly approaching his greater rival, the sun, in whose overpowering beams his lesser light will be eclipsed. Even the giant Jupiter has to succumb to the mighty power of the great central orb, and, as it were, be blotted from the sky when he dares to encroach on the solar domain. Jupiter, hastening toward the sun, is met on the way by Mercury, the smallest of his brother-planets, hastening from the sun. They are in conjunction on the 23d, an event already referred to.

The right ascension of Jupiter on the 1st is 8h. 40m., his declination is 19° north, and his diameter is 36″.2.

Jupiter sets on the 1st soon after 9 o'clock in the evening; on the 31st he sets at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening.

MARS is evening star. He is near Uranus during the whole month, setting about a half-hour earlier on the 1st, and a quarter of an hour later on the 31st. Meantime, they meet and pass each other, being in conjection on the 19th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mars is 11′ south of Uranus. There are difficulties in the way of observing the planetary conjunction. It occurs at daylight, and if the conditions were favorable it would require a powerful telescope to pick up Uranus, now far away from the earth, while Mars is approaching his most insignificant aspect.

The right ascension of Mars on the 1st is 11h. 4m., his declination is 6° 54′ north, and his diameter is 5″.8.

Mars sets on the 1st about a quarter before 11 o'clock in the evening; on the 31st he sets at half-past 3 o'clock.

URANUS is evening star. Beside being in conjunction with Mars, he is very near Beta Virginis, a star of the third magnitude in the constellation Virgo. The conjunction takes place on the 30th at noonday, the planet being then but 2′ north of the star.

Interesting observations on Uranus have recently been made by M. Perrotin and Mr. Lockyer at the Observatory in Nice. They found a bright spot near the lower limb of the planet that further observation showed was near the equator. It was a very difficult object, and much doubt was felt as to its real existence. But repeated observations confirmed the first impressions, and made them conclude that they saw a luminous belt instead of a band. They deduced from their observations a rotation period of about ten hours. Thus these trained observers actually saw the huge sphere rotating on its axis, as they watched the progress of the luminous spot over the disc, though they were nearly 2,000,000,000 miles away.

THE MOON.

The July moon fulls on the 8th, at 11 minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning, standard time. On the 17th, two days after the last quarter, she is near Neptune, and on the 19th near Saturn. On the 21st, the day before new moon, she is near Venus. On the 23d, the one-day-old moon is near Jupiter and Mercury. On the 26th she is in conjunction with Uranus and Mars, thus passing each planet in turn, and showing the order of their position in regard to the sun. The old moon draws near Neptune, Saturn, and Venus, morning stars, on the sun's western side. The new moon draws near Jupiter, Mercury, Uranus, and Mars, evening stars, on the sun's eastern side.

The moon occults only three small stars that are visible in this belt of the world's territory. Observers from other lookouts are more favored, for the moon occults Neptune to observers in some localities between 44° and 74° south latitude, and occults Venus, that most charming sight, to some favored mortals looking upward between the limiting parallels of 90° and 54° north latitude.

A LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE.

A Boston Rock-Keeper Kills a Siberian Bloodhound After Being Terribly Mangled.

A special dispatch from Boston says: About 4 o'clock Sunday morning E. W. Jackson, rock-keeper, was on his way from Medford to Malden to catch the early horse-car for Boston. While passing the residence of George K. Goulding a large Siberian bloodhound, belonging to Mr. Goulding, rushed out to the sidewalk and attacked Mr. Jackson in a most savage manner. The animal jumped for the man's throat, but caught hold of his wrist, which was put up to ward off the attack. A desperate struggle followed. The vicious beast, having tasted blood, fought like a tiger and tore the flesh in several places from Mr. Jackson's arms. The dog being large and powerful, it required all Mr. Jackson's strength to keep it away from his throat.

The struggle lasted a considerable time, during which the cries of Mr. Jackson for help could be heard half a mile away, but unfortunately there was no one in the vicinity at that early hour, and the man and beast had to continue the struggle for life or death. The dog finally got a vise-like grasp of Jackson's wrist, which he crushed and broke between his teeth. The hand being his right one, Mr. Jackson was at a great disadvantage. He finally succeeded, however, in grasping the animal by the throat, and, with the unnatural strength of a man whose life is at stake, succeeded in choking the beast to death. Mr. Jackson was taken home and his wounds, which are serious, were dressed. The dog has been chained, but frequently broke away and was the terror of children and of everybody else who passed that way.

HE STOPPED THE FIGHT.

How a Bishop Broke Through a Crowd of Spectators and Separated the Combatants.

While the new Bishop of Dakotah, Dr. Walker, was on a visit to a clergyman of his diocese at Wahpeton on Sunday he saw opposite a saloon seventy or eighty men forming a ring around two others who were engaged in a desperate fight. Their clothes were torn and blood-stained, and one was nearly blinded. Bishop Walker broke into the ring, and going up to one of the struggling men, who was kicking the other in the face, attempted to drag him away. He then said:

"Will no one of you help to separate these men?"

"Let them have it out," cried some one in the crowd.

Then the Bishop, lifting himself up to his full height, his eyes blazing with indignation and contempt, said:

"Is it possible that the manhood of all of you is gone? Are you only wolves? Shame on you!"

The whole crowd for a moment stood dazed and amazed. Then four or five rushed forward and helped the Bishop to drag the men apart. His hands and clothes were soiled with blood in the struggle. Then, standing between the two men, who were glaring at each other and streaming with blood, he asked two or three of the crowd to take one of the men to his home, and two or three others to lead the other man away. This they did. Then the crowd quietly dispersed.

The Story of an Earthquake.

[Storms and Sunshine of a Soldier's Life.]

A tremor in the earth was perceptible throughout the remainder of the day, and the Afghans were, for the time being, overwhelmed with terror. Brigadier Shelton had quarrelled with almost every one of the prisoners except Mackenzie, with whom he happened to be sitting on a bench on the roof of a house when the shock took place. He looked round fiercely to see who was shaking his bench. Mackenzie cried: "It's an earthquake, Brigadier!" and calling to Lady Sale, made for the stairs, which were cracking and falling about them, and, by God's mercy, they all reached the bottom in safety. In the evening Shelton came up and said: "Mackenzie, I want to speak to you." "Very well, Brigadier." In a solemn tone, to make him feel the enormity of the offence: "Mackenzie, you went down stairs first to-day"; to which the latter coolly replied: "It's the fashion in an earthquake, Mr. Brigadier. I learnt it among the Spaniards in Manilla."

Shot by an Infuriated Man.

A Trenton telegram of June 29th says: Richard Coleman, a young man just entering his majority, was walking past the brick-yard in the upper section of the city this afternoon when he heard cries of "Murder, murder, save me!" They came from the premises of George Gregory, close by. Coleman ran into the yard and found Gregory savagely beating his wife and children. He remonstrated with Gregory and a quarrel ensued. Infuriated at Coleman's interference, Gregory rushed into his house and in a moment returned with a two-barrel gun. Taking aim, he buried a load of shot into Coleman's left breast and then fled. It is thought that Coleman's wounds will prove fatal. Gregory is still at large, but officers are in pursuit of him. The victim bears an excellent reputation as a peaceable citizen, while his assailant's character is quite the opposite.

A New Crematory.

Messrs. Davis and Reed, of Lancaster, Pa., were in Washington, Pa., recently examining the Lemoyne crematory. They have the funds on hand and expect to have a crematory in operation in Lancaster by August 1st. It will be an improvement on the one there, and will cost between $5,000 and $6,000.

THE BEASTLY "SLUGGER."

Sullivan, the Champion, Appears Before a New York Audience "Sick."

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 30.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 people, including hundreds from Boston and Philadelphia and large delegations from Baltimore and Chicago, went to Madison-Square Garden to-night to see the glove-contest announced to take place between John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell. The first part of the night's programme, in which appeared several members of the Sullivan Combination and others, passed off pleasantly, the spectators giving hearty encouragement to the sparrers.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock John L. Sullivan, in street costume, staggered up the steps leading to the platform, accompanied by Billy O'Brien and another man, who was said to be Dr. W. H. Vanderpool, of the Ashland House. O'Brien announced that the Doctor had positively stated that Mr. Sullivan was too ill to spar. He said that rather than have the people disappointed Dominick McCaffrey would spar with Mitchell. Mr. O'Brien was hooted. Then the great Sullivan made his way to the edge of the ring, and supporting himself by the ropes made a few remarks. He looked like a terrible example. His hat was unbrushed and his clothes were soiled. He was bloated in body, and his face and features were red and distorted almost beyond recognition. Standing in the attitude of a lounger at a bar, he said in a hoarse voice that could be heard but a few feet away: "I can't spar to-night; I'm too sick. You may think I'm drunk, but I ain't. I am sick. I don't think it fair to give you a friendly set-to with Mr. Mitchell, for you didn't come to see that." The people cried "Shame," and hissed and shouted, "Sullivan, you've lost your reputation," and made various other depreciatory remarks, and then slowly and sadly left the building. It is estimated that $14,000 was taken in by the management, and that $2,000 will cover all expenses.

A Desperado's Work.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Intelligence reached this city to-day of the shooting and fatal wounding of John Vauters, the town marshal of Twiner Station, Henry county, at that place on Saturday, by a desperado named Lucien Evans. An old grudge was the cause of the shooting. A warrant was sworn out for Evans's arrest, but he surrounded himself with eight desperate companions, who levelled guns at the officers and defied them, finally forcing them to leave. Vauters is Evans's fifth victim.

Held for Indictment.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., June 30.—After a trial of five hours in the Examining Court George A. Lea and J. P. Reagan, two of the men who were engaged in the difficulty with the negro George Adams on the 19th of May last, were this evening ordered to be held for the action of the grand jury in September, charged with feloniously maiming Adams. They are held in $100 bail each. The other men were discharged.

Cholera in Italy.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, June 30.—Two cases of cholera have appeared at Saluzzo, a city of North Italy.

FIGHTS WITH HORSE-THIEVES.

Two Encounters in Montana, in Which the Thieves Got the Worst of It.

A Helena (Mont.) telegram of June 29th says: On Tuesday night Ed Owens and Si Nickerson stole eight horses from the Benton & Billings Stage Company's Rock Spring station, one hundred miles northeast of Helena. John Davis, superintendent of the stage line, pursued them down the Musselshell river, and when fifty miles below the station was told by cow-boys that the thieves had passed with the horses a few hours before. Fifteen cow-boys volunteered to follow the trail. The thieves were overtaken on Thursday thirty miles north of Black's ranch and attacked. The cow-boys were driven back, being armed only with revolvers, while the horse-thieves had rifles. Men were sent to camp for guns and the fight renewed. Nickerson was shot dead and Ed Owens, who was wounded, was captured and hanged. William Jones and Tim Devlin, cow-boys, were wounded.

On Thursday three men, names unknown, stole seven horses, forty miles southeast of Helena, from Boulder Valley ranchmen, while the owners were absent on a round-up. The theft was committed in broad daylight and witnessed by several people. The horses were driven up into the mountains, where the thieves camped for the night. The men on the round-up were notified by a messenger. They armed themselves and followed the thieves, coming up to the camp at 1 o'clock on Friday morning. The thieves were ordered to throw up their hands, but refused, and after firing at the ranchmen fled into the thicket, one being badly wounded by the return volley. All escaped. None of the ranchmen were hurt. The horses were recovered.

Personal.

Thackeray's widow is passing her old age in the house of one of her husband's dearest friends, who carefully looks after her welfare. She is suffering from a slight mental derangement.

The new uniforms of the Russian army are so severely simple that they are almost ugly. Even the time-honored metal button is discarded, the fastenings being hooks and eyes hidden from sight.

The Empress Eugenie is going next month to Carlsbad to take the waters, and from there she will go on to Switzerland, to stay for a short time at Arenenberg, her beautiful residence on the Lake of Constance.

Frank Burge, the member of the London Stock Exchange who blew his brains out after the Exchange announcement of his failure for $250,000, was one of the handsomest men in London. He was six feet three inches tall, married, and childless.

The Duke of Albany left only £10,000, and the Queen has consented to pay a portion of his debts, including a share of the funeral expenses. There is a heartless clause in the grant to the Duchess which takes away her £6,000 a year if she remarries.

A writer in the Paris *Figaro* states that a young man about twenty-eight years of age, faultlessly dressed, and followed by his valet, goes through the streets of London playing a barrel organ. He is Lord Somerset, and he takes this method of raising money for the London poor.

Hallam Tennyson's wedding followed the novel fashion in England of being in the afternoon, and marks the gradual disappearance of the wedding-breakfast, which is now loudly denounced from all sides as breaking up a whole day, while at the afternoon wedding the guests can do as they did after the Tennyson marriage—take a comfortable airing in the Park.

Foreign Facts and Gossip.

General Tchernayeff, the late Governor-General of Turkestan, proposes that along the line of the present camel track from Tashkend to Khiva a railway with camels as the motive power be built.

The people of Nimes, in France, are very reluctant to give up their periodical bull-fights, and view with great disfavor the recent Government circular interdicting these entertainments. The Prefect of the department went to Paris a fortnight ago to confer with the Minister of the Interior on the subject. The matter was referred to the Cabinet.

Mr. John Tenniel, of *Punch*, dined in Downing street with Mr. Gladstone a few weeks ago. "Pity Mr. Bright was not of the party," says the London *World*, "for then the distinguished cartoonist could have seen that the Right Honorable gentleman does not wear the right eye-glass, with which he has been endowed in *Punch* for the last twenty-five years."

One of the wealthiest residents of Nice, a gentleman who is said to be well-known in England, France, and Italy, in a private letter, draws a lamentable picture of the condition of that city. He says that through the gambling spirit fostered by Monte Carlo the town is going fast on the road to ruin, and that debt and taxation are painfully prevalent there.

During the last twenty-five years the total cost of new streets, sewers, waterworks, and public buildings in Paris has been something over 654,000,000f. The making of new streets has cost 191,000,000f. and the erection of public buildings 110,000,000f. Two items in these totals show that the aggregate cost of making the Avenue de l'Opera and of the Boulevard St. Germain was $16,000,000.

Since the death of Holloway, the pill man of London, and the publication of facts about his advertising expenses, interesting facts about other great advertisers are coming to light. A well-known firm of soap manufacturers are spending from $150,000 to $200,000 a year. The most profitable investment they ever made is said to be Fo cardi's statue, "You Dirty Boy," for the marble of which they gave $2,500.

Count Gruenne, who died in Austria recently, was one of the teachers of the present Emperor before he ascended the throne. Until the battle of Sadowa he remained the Emperor's intimate friend and confidant. His power ceased with the advent of the Constitution. This he opposed with all his power, being always a firm and sincere advocate of clericalism and absolute rule. He lived and died in a house owned by the Emperor.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

The Thrilling Adventure of Two Young Philadelphians.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The steamer Richmond, which arrived in New York on Saturday evening from Norfolk, Va., brought in two adventurous young Philadelphians, who were rescued during a terrible storm on Friday from a small yacht in distress, about twenty-five miles below Chincoteague, Va. When abandoned the yacht was seriously crippled. Her mizzen sail was blown away and the rudder was broken off close up to the head. The young sailors were half-dead from exhaustion and exposure.

Sunday afternoon a sturdy, brown-faced young fellow, dressed in semi-sailor garb, was found at No. 1513 Green street. It was William Howell, son of Dr. S. B. Howell, a well-known physician. He was one of the sailors rescued from the yacht. To a *Press* reporter he modestly told a story of his thrilling escape from the perils of the sea.

"On Saturday last," said he, "Edgar L. Street, of Moyer street, Kensington, and myself started from Cape May for Chincoteague in my father's English yawl-rigged yacht Sea Gull. We arrived there on Monday, and left for Cape May again on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock. The wind was from the south and the weather was clear and pleasant. At about 2 o'clock, when off Isle of Wight bay, half way to the capes, the wind suddenly shifted to the north without a moment's warning, and in fifteen minutes' time was blowing the worst gale I ever experienced. It rained, too, as though the bottom had dropped out of the sky. The sea immediately was lashed into foam, and the big green waves dashed the boat around like a chip. We stood out to sea a couple of miles, for I was in dread of being cast upon the lee shore, which was uncomfortably near. There we lay to, under mizzensail and jib. In a few minutes the mizzensail cracked with a report like a pistol, and was torn from top to bottom. Five minutes afterward not a single shred was left of it, such was the force of the wind. I never saw anything like it. Our only resort was to rig out a sea-anchor. This sea-anchor is a sort of a drag to keep a vessel's head up into the wind. Our case was critical. We arranged two drags, one of which was formed by tying the cabin stairs to a rope and dropping it overboard. This put us in a little better shape. The great trouble with the drags was that the monster waves would often cause the line to slack, and the boat would yawl around and plunge as though intent only upon getting to the bottom.

"Meanwhile the night set in and the storm increased in violence, until it seemed as though the elements were bent on destruction and death. The cold rain fell in torrents, almost freezing us. It was truly terrific. The wind howled and raved as though it was Davy Jones calling us. The waves rose even higher than before, and through the pitchy darkness we could every moment see the great, green, billowy banks towering above our heads and threatening to engulf us. The Sea Gull was completely at the mercy of the waves. She tossed around like a drunken man, one moment standing perpendicularly upon her stern, while a watery giant tried to overthrow her, the next she would be poised upon her bows, as though rubbing her nose upon the bottom.

"My companion and I were wet through and chilled to the bone, and were weak and cold from exposure. We took the management of the boat sailor-fashion, 'watch and watch.' Despite the motion of the craft, I was so exhausted that I contrived to get a little sleep in the cabin. Several times, however, I awoke to find tables, stools, and furniture piled upon me, such was the remarkable jumping of the boat. All during that night we waited in vain for the storm to abate. About 3 A. M. of Friday the rudder was broken off by the waves. We were then helpless. The game was getting desperate. Without the rudder we would be unable to make for any port until fair weather. Meanwhile, the fury of the storm had not in the least subsided. At daylight we saw a large steamer close by us. It was the Richmond. Captain Crossman wanted to take us off. I did not want to lose the boat, so I asked him to tow us, which he said was impracticable. We were almost used up, and he eventually induced us to leave the Sea Gull. The sea was terrible, and to lower a small boat was very dangerous; but, notwithstanding, a cutter, manned by ten men, put off. We awaited with breathless eagerness the result. I half expected to see her go to the bottom. Once she almost swamped. Finally the boat was close under our stern, and, watching our opportunity, we both jumped into it, and left the yacht to her fate. In a few minutes we were safe on the Richmond. They said we were about twenty-five miles at sea, and about the same distance below Chincoteague. I tell you, Captain Crossman is a big-hearted man. We owe thanks to him and the brave sailors who rescued us. I think we will get our yacht again. She very probably has ridden out the storm safely and been picked up by some vessel. Should she be at the bottom now, I lose a good gun, besides the vessel's equipments. Mr. Street lost all his clothing. This shall not end my sailing. I mourn the loss of the boat."

The Original Dory Idiot.

A New Haven telegram of Saturday says: The dory Harold T. Bibber, Captain John Traynor, a young fisherman of Bath, Me., is fitting out here to sail for England on Monday. The Captain will row all the way. The dory is but sixteen feet long. This is a feat never before attempted. About two years ago Captain Traynor gained world-wide notoriety by sailing across the ocean in a dory eighteen feet in length. He was forty-six days on the passage, and had one companion. Up to that time this was the smallest craft with which the trip had ever been attempted, and it was generally predicted that the daring mariner would never accomplish the undertaking. After many vicissitudes and some very close escapes, however, Captain Traynor reached England in safety. He was considerably lionized there, and came back to this country by steamer about $15,000 richer than when he went away, his successful experiment in navigation having brought him liberal gifts from royalty and the rich Englishmen.

The Engagement Still On.

[From the New York Sun.]

"You have heard of papa's trouble at the bank, George, dear?" she asked from beneath the lapel of his coat.

"Your papa's trouble at the bank!" exclaimed George, turning white. "Certainly not! What is it?"

"Why, he is $4,000,000 behind in his accounts, and an investigation is to be had."

"In that case," replied George, coldly, struggling to release himself, "our engagement must ——"

"And mamma got a dispatch from him to-day from Canada," interrupted the girl, holding him down by main strength. "He reached there only this morning, and is willing to settle matters at three cents on the dollar."

"Oh!" said George, returning her head to his shoulder and stroking her ringlets fondly.

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—1 A. M.—For the Middle Atlantic States, fair in the northern portion, light showers followed by clearing weather in the southern portion, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, local showers, partly cloudy, slightly warmer southerly winds, lower barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was cloudy and rainy.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 70; 9 A. M., 74; noon, 81; 3 P. M., 83; 6 P. M., 76; midnight, 70.

Mean temperature, 75 4-6.

EDUCATIONAL.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. For circulars address Colonel C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal. (je 17-deod2m&w2m)

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under care of members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad-street station. FULL COLLEGE COURSES—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also, a PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Extensive grounds; new and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences ninth month—SEPTEMBER 9, 1884. Apply early to ensure admission. For catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President. (je 17-3m Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pa.

AUCTION SALES—This Day.

By J. Thompson Brown & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SMALL DETACHED TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 1122 NORTH SECOND AND LOT, FRONTING ON THE PRESENT TERMINUS OF THE STREET RAILWAY.—By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. L. B. D. and Rebecca Peters to L. E. Brown, trustee, dated April 2, 1883, and of record in the clerk's office of Richmond Chancery Court, Deed-Book 125 A, page 67, to secure a certain note therein mentioned, and whereas default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do, I will sell at public auction, on the premises on

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884,

at 6 P. M., the above property. The HOUSE contains three rooms, and the LOT fronts 20 feet (more or less), running back an irregular depth to a 10-foot alley.

TERMS: Cash as to expense of sale and a note of $300, with interest from April 2, 1884; balance in six and twelve months.

LEROY E. BROWN, Trustee. je 26

Immediately after the above sale we will offer TWO NICE BUILDING LOTS, fronting fifty feet on south side of Cowie street between First and Second streets, in rear of above property. Small houses erected here would prove good paying investment.

TERMS: Easy; small cash payment and long credits. J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., je 28 Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Chancery Court, entered in the case of Millhiser vs. Fernandez & Co., I will sell, at the cigar-factory of said Hernandez & Co., over 1319 Cary street on

FRIDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF JUNE, 1884,

commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., all the FIXTURES of said factory, such as are usually found in a cigar-factory; also all the MACHINERY and FURNITURE, about 30,000 CIGARS, of sundry brands, about 14 cases GOOD TOBACCO, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention here.

Any person desiring to enter into the business of the manufacture of cigars would do well to attend this sale.

The fixtures, machinery, and furniture will be sold as a whole if desired.

LEWIS P. WINSTON, Sheriff and Receiver. je 18

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. LEWIS P. WINSTON, Sheriff and Receiver. je 27

By Grubbs & Apperson, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 8 north Eleventh street.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND DWELLING, 430½ AND DWELLING 432 WEST DUVAL STREET, NEAR BROOK AVENUE.—By virtue of a trust deed from S. J. Turpin to me, dated 20th August, 1878, and duly recorded, I will sell on the premises, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1884,

the PROPERTY above described, fronting according to said deed, 45 feet on the north line of Duval street, running back 90 feet, more or less, and which is rear of about 54 feet.

The STORE has four good rooms and kitchen, and the DWELLING also four rooms.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs, etc.; but one third cash, balance at six and twelve months, for negotiable notes, interest added, and trust deed will be accepted.

A. B. APPERSON, je 30 Trustee.

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer, 24 Ninth street.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, SHOW-CASES, &c.—On TUESDAY, JULY 1ST, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at No. 523 Henry street the stock of GROCERIES, consisting of SOAPS, BLACKING, PICKLES, BROOMS, BASKETS, MACKEREL, HERRINGS, 1 PATENT OIL-CAN, SCALES, SHOW-CASES, &c. E. B. COOK, Auctioneer. je 30

By Jno. E. Laughton, Jr., Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, VALISES, STORE-FIXTURES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, entered on the 29th day of May, 1884, in the suit of O. S. Short vs. Meinrier & Condon, &c., I shall proceed to sell at their store, 909 east Main street, on

SATURDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF JUNE, 1884,

at public auction, the entire stock of BOOTS, SHOES, VALISES, STORE-FIXTURES, IRON-SAFE, &c.,

in parcels to suit purchasers.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is sold.

TERMS: All sums under $100 cash; all sums of $100 and over on three months' time, for negotiable notes, with approved endorsers.

TO-DAY

at 10 o'clock I shall sell the SHOE-LASTS and FINDINGS, and a small quantity of LEATHER.

ALSO,

One LEATHER-SEWING MACHINE, and all of the STORE-FIXTURES.

At 12:30 o'clock the last of the SHOES will be sold. SOL. CUTCHINS, Special Commissioner. je 1-1t

By N. W. Bowe, (successor to Williams & Bowe,) Real Estate Auctioneer.

THE COMFORTABLE BUT LOW-PRICED HOUSE AT THE JUNCTION OF ST. PETER, CALHOUN, AND ALLEN STREETS WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, 1ST JULY, 1884,

at 6½ o'clock P. M. It has three or four rooms, and will make a comfortable home for a person of no decide income. The lot is of good size.

TERMS: At sale. N. W. BOWE, Auctioneer. je 1

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By R. E. Chaffin & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, Richmond, Va.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE FARM IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VA.

ON MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884,

at 12 o'clock, we will sell at auction at Gloucester Court-house, the VALUABLE FARM known as "SAWYER HALL," formerly the residence of Mr. John Clarke, deceased, lying on Severn river, in the county of Gloucester, about seven miles from the Courthouse.

The tract contains about 1,150 ACRES, and will be sold as a whole or in parcels as may be desired by bidders. This has long been known as one of the most valuable estates in Eastern Virginia.

The improvements consist of a LARGE MANSION, outbuildings, kitchens, dairy, ice-house, and stables—all of brick; also, a large frame barn and other buildings for employees.

About 250 acres are in timber of original growth; the remainder in open land, producing all of the cereals and other products of Eastern Virginia, shipped at little cost. There is a large lawn of 5 acres in front of the mansion, well set in handsome shade-trees of different varieties.

For pleasant society, healthfulness, and the attractions of game, fish, oysters, and plant-beds, it cannot be surpassed. Steamers pass Gloucester point, on York river, daily for Baltimore and other northern cities, and a steamer runs tri-weekly from Norfolk to a wharf on Sawyer's creek, within one mile of the estate.

Post-office, schools, and churches convenient.

TERMS: Accommodating. J. H. CARRINGTON, M. T. CLARKE, Commissioners.

We are authorized to sell privately before day of sale and will be glad to have parties look at the property and submit us their offers. Correspondence solicited. R. E. CHAFFIN & CO., je 25-27-29-&3td Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND IN HENRICO COUNTY, TWO MILES EAST OF THE CITY LIMITS, CONTAINING FIFTY-SEVEN AND ONE FIFTH ACRES, ADJOINING THE LANDS OF MRS. FARRAR, FRANKLIN STEARNS, AND MARTIN LOUGHNANE, ALL IN CULTIVATION AND WELL ADAPTED TO CULTIVATION OF FRUITS AND GARDEN-STUFF.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated February 1, 1873, and recorded in the clerk's office of Henrico County Court in Deed-Book 91, page 218, default having been made in the payment of a certain bond therein secured, dated February 4, 1873, with interest thereon, for the sum of $1,600, with interest, and by request of the beneficiary in said deed of trust, we will sell at public auction, on the premises located as above, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884,

at 5 o'clock P. M., the PROPERTY described above.

TERMS: While the deed requires cash as to the amount of the debt secured, the terms will be one fifth of the purchase-money in cash, and the balance in equal instalments of one, two, three, and four years, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly, or all cash at option of purchaser. FRANKLIN STEARNS, JR., R. A. ROPER. RICHMOND, June 24, 1884. je 24

WOOD AND COAL.

I BELONG TO NO COMBINATION.

COAL and WOOD at lowest cash prices. Anthracite Coal, $4.75, $5, and $5.25; splint Coal, $4 to $4.25 and $4.50; Wood, $2 and $2.25. Long and sawed and kindling at lowest prices. Office 1905 Cary street, and Telephone 165. je 22 C. H. PAGE.

MANUFACTURERS' COALS. JUST RECEIVED, LEHIGH LUMP, FOR FOUNDRIES; EGG, STOVE, AND CHESTNUT, fresh supply for families. WEST VIRGINIA STEAM COAL received daily. my 20 Seventeenth street, at draw-bridge.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

W