NEW HEAVENLY BODIES.

That is, Not Exactly New, but Only Newly Discovered.

From the London Humanitarian.

New stars are comparatively rare in astronomical history. About fifteen genuine novae have been discovered in the last 400 years. Among these was the new star in Auriga, which was first seen early in 1892, winning much attention. Another new star was found—this time by a lady, Mrs. Fleming—late in 1897 or early in 1898. So faint was its light that on a photographic plate which showed stars to the fifteenth magnitude it had failed to impress its image. Still, there the feeble little star was. A new variable, too, has been found lately, in the Constellation Cygnus—one of the Algol type. This discovery was made by means of photography. Its variations in light were first remarked in two successive photographs taken at Moscow, and again in others at Harvard College observatory. The changes run their course in rather more than four days and a half, the difference between its extremes of brightness and dimness being very considerable. Within the confines of our solar system three new heavenly bodies—not counting asteroids—have been discovered during the last ten years.

Early in the ten years, and indeed so long ago that we have almost ceased to think of the stranger as "new," Jupiter's fifth moon was found by Prof. Barnard of the Lick observatory. So quickly do fresh scientific objects drop into the background of established facts. But Saturn also has lately gained a new satellite—or, rather, we have had to admit another into our conception of Saturn's system. A faint object has been detected on photographic plates, in the neighborhood of Saturn, changing its position with such rapidity as at once to suggest the idea that it must be another "moon." When noted it seemed to be journeying in the same direction as Saturn himself, though not so fast as the great planet. If not a satellite it can hardly be aught else than a further-off planet; but the satellite explanation is reckoned the more probable. This small body, if observed by human eyes from Saturn, would look much the same in point of brightness as a sixth-magnitude star observed from earth. Its diameter has been roughly calculated as, perhaps, somewhere about 200 miles. Not of much service to Saturn as a moon, one would imagine, supposing that any such "service" were there required. The name of "Phoebe" was proposed for this moonlet by Prof. Pickering—"after' a sister of Saturn.

Another recent discovery deserves especial mention. Not because of the bulk or brilliancy of the body found, but from other factors in the question which make it of importance. On August 13, 1898, a German astronomer at work in Berlin caught a glimpse of a certain small wanderer, never before seen, and the fact became speedily known. The size of the stranger as compared with our moon is as a tiny islet compared with the whole mass of earth's continents. A very minute world indeed—perhaps only some seventeen miles, and at most probably not more than twenty-five miles in diameter—so that one can hardly feel surprise at its having so long eluded the attention of astronomers. And yet it has a peculiar interest for inhabitants of our earth. Hundreds among the asteroids would, each singly, far outweigh this little body; and most of the known satellites are gigantic by comparison. But among all the asteroids and all the satellites of the solar system not one can be found to vie in attraction with the latest found planet. The asteroids belong to one another, journeying in company through the vast space which lies between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars. We think of them as a whole—as a system—as the possible remnants, according to one theory, of some great planet in the long past. And the satellites all belong to their primaries.

We do not picture them to ourselves as planets apart. But the new small planet, Eros, is different. Eros stands alone. Eros is controlled by no great primary. Eros is controlled by no great primary. Eros travels, so far as we can tell, in solitary state; not between Jupiter and Mars, but between Mars and the earth. It has always been asserted that, after the moon, no single body in all the heavens—putting aside the thought of meteorites—ever approached nearer to earth than Venus on the one side and Mars on the other. That can be said no longer. Eros is almost half as near again as Venus, and only about one-third as far off as Mars. The nearest point to which the moon ever comes is about 238,000 miles away. The nearest point of Mars is over 34,000,000 miles, and that of Venus over 24,000,000 miles away. But the little planet Eros is, or soon will be, within 14,000,000 miles of us. So the finding of Eros, tiny though that planet be, may be looked upon as an epoch in the history of the solar system.

Butter by the Yard.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

Probably Cambridge, England, is the only place in the world where one would be likely to find butter sold by lineal measure, but here, in accordance with the old custom, it is sold by the yard. For generations it has been the practice of Cambridgeshire dairy folk to roll their butter into lengths, each length measuring a yard and weighing a pound. Deftly wrapped in strips of clean white cloth, the cylindrical rolls are packed in long and narrow baskets made for the purpose, and thus conveyed to market.

The butter women that in white linen aprons and sleeves preside over the stalls in the mart have no need of weights or scales for dispensing their wares. Constant practice and an experienced eye enable them with a stroke of the knife to divide a yard of butter into halves or quarters with almost mathematical exactness.

The university people are the chief buyers of this curiously shaped article. In addition to being famed for its purity and sweetness, Cambridge "yard butter" is eminently adapted for serving out to the university students in the daily commons. Cut in convenently sized pieces and accompanied by a loaf of the best wheaten bread a stated portion is sent round every morning to the rooms of the undergraduates for use at the daily breakfast and tea.

IN FAR AWAY UTAH

National Committeeman Salisbury Hopes for Republican Success.

PUTTING UP A TERRIFIC FIGHT

Remarkable Evidence of the Effect of the Dingley Act.

HAS REVOLUTIONIZED STATE

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, October 3, 1900.

While it is generally thought in the east that Bryan will again carry Utah, it is by no means absolutely certain that he will do so from a survey of the political conditions as they appear at present. The situation seems to be that the republicans have a fighting chance and they are daily growing in strength and are putting up a most determined contest.

Former Representative Brigham H. Roberts carried the state over Alma Eldridge by 5,665 plurality, Warren Foster, populist, receiving 2,878 votes. The total number of votes cast at this election in 1898 was 67,805. Taking these figures as a basis, a change of only 3,000 votes would give the state to McKinley by 166 plurality, or seventeen votes less than Bryan's plurality in South Dakota. In 1896 Representative King was elected over Mr. Holbrook by 19,543 majority, showing a loss to the democrats between King's majority and that of Robert's of 13,878 votes.

One of the best informed and widely known republicans in the state is National Committeeman O. J. Salisbury of this city. Mr. Salisbury stated to a Star correspondent today that, while he would not feel willing at this date to make a positive prediction, he believed that the republicans would carry Utah by 5,000 majority and would elect their nominee for Congress, as the state is particularly benefitted by the Dingley tariff law and has experienced the greatest prosperity since four years ago, when Bryan carried it by a majority of 33,116 out of a total vote of 96,124.

Bryan Given but Twelve Electoral Votes in the West.

"At the present outlook I do not see how Mr. Bryan can count on any northern or western state this year, with the possible exceptions of Nebraska and Colorado," said Mr. Salisbury. "As it looks to me, in all the north and west Mr. Bryan cannot count upon more than twelve electoral votes at the outside.

"The issue of imperialism is looked upon by Utah republicans as a bogie only. I believe the great majority of democrats consider it simply as a foolish phantom upreared to influence some timid people, to supply an excuse for the harangues of the Schurzes, Crokers and Boutwells, who are never happy except when finding fault; that generally it is a fraud gotten up for election purposes and which will disappear in a day when the election is over.

"Some of our gold democrats will vote the republican ticket. A good many will go back and vote the democratic ticket, not because they like it, but because they like to be 'regular.' The German votes in this region will follow party lines, as usual.

"Most of the people of this state are bimetallists. They do not take kindly to the insistence upon the gold standard, but the effort to get up a free silver issue here is a failure this year for two reasons. One is that the arguments of four years ago that more money was needed have lost their force. The other is that when sensible men read the Kansas City platform they see that silver is but a secondary matter with the so-called democrats; that the populists must have run that convention and that the paramount idea of that convention and its candidates was to flood this country with greenbacks. A careful reading of the platform shows all this, and that to accomplish it an amount of greenbacks would have to be issued which would more than equal all the silver—if coined at 16 to 1—saved to all the world from the mining of five thousand years.

"The wording of the Kansas City platform makes it reasonably clear that when Mr. Bryan four years ago was advocating the restoration of silver he still had in his mind the thought which impelled him to vote for Gen. Weaver in 1892. Moreover, it will be noticed that in the platform where the opening of the mints to the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is insisted upon, no provision is included to make the dollar thus promised a legal tender for debt. Hence, I say, there is no silver issue this year. The real struggle is between a gold standard and an irredeemable paper money standard, which would mean, of course, a panic and all its attendant disasters.

Republicans Making a Hard Fight.

"I think the democratic party has been a brake on the progress of the country for at least forty years. Its sincerity can be estimated by the howl about imperialism and by that spirit which disfranchises some hundreds of thousands of native-born American voters in the southern states because they are black. It stands where it always did, for office and spoils, and when given the chance lacks the capacity to administer the government wisely and economically.

"Utah is for expansion, honest and fair expansion. Utah can see no difference in the way the Philippines were acquired from the way California and Utah were acquired, and they believe the government, like an individual, ought to hold and defend what it honestly possesses.

"The President's course in regard to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines has met the unqualified admiration of republicans of every shade in this region.

"It is hard to tell what the dominant issues of the campaign are in Utah. The democracy is waging its fight in criticism of everything the republicans have done and in promises of what the democracy will do if they get the chance, and during the last few days a desperate effort is being made to influence the people again on the silver issue and to keep from them the fact that no matter how much Mr. Bryan talks silver he never was a thorough silver man, but a greenbacker. The republicans are making their fight on the general prosperity that prevails in Utah; on the misfortune which would follow the removal of the protective tariff and the inevitable panic which would sweep the country in case of Mr. Bryan's election, and I may add, in hearty support of the administration in the Spanish war, in the Philippine rebellion and in the splendid triumphs which it has won in the handling of the Chinese question.

What the Dingley Bill Does for Utah.

"Utah is exceedingly prosperous, and for many reasons. Her mines of gold, silver, copper and lead are the real foundations of her prosperity. They create so much wealth every year that could it all remain here the state would be rich beyond estimate in a few years. Then the tariff helps the lead, wool and stock industries exceedingly, together with our large sugar and other agricultural products, and makes every branch of industry profitable.

"The farmer is receiving splendid prices for the products of the soil, the mines, owing to the tariff on lead and the large advance in the price of copper, are realizing as much, if not more, per ton of ore mined than at any other period in the history of the country. The stock men are getting from 50 to 100 per cent more for their beef and mutton than they did while the democratic Wilson tariff law was in effect. The demand for labor exceeds the supply, consequently the laborer has steady work and good wages. Our merchants and business men, as well as the professional men of all kinds and classes, have and are sharing in the general prosperity, all of which is attributable directly to the Dingley protective tariff law and the wise, conservative and patriotic administration of President McKinley.

"I think the democratic howl of government by the consent of the governed is a bogie for election purposes only, and considering what they are doing in the south it certainly requires more gall on their part than ever the democratic party manifested before.

"As to the alleged democratic 'guarantee of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created free and equal,' the declaration does not say that; it says 'equal,' but nowhere 'free', and when it says equal it means that all men ought to have equal opportunities to forge out for themselves a fortune and fame, if possible, without the restrictions of unjust and discriminating laws; and, as Mr. Jefferson, when he wrote the declaration, did not manumit his slaves, as he did not extend the declaration to the savages in the wilds of the Atlantic coast, as he did not consult the desires of the people of Louisiana, it is well enough for us to follow what Jefferson did.

"As to the Philippines, the doctrine does not apply, because the testimony is universal that that people are not yet fit for self-government, and to give them self-government would simply be to offer a reward to Aguinaldo and his brother murderers for killing American soldiers, and it would be further to establish a despotism in the Philippines whereby the thirty other tribes would pay tribute to one. Further, it would put in jeopardy the life of every decent Filipino who has ever shown any favor to Americans, and Mr. Bryan's policy to do that and then guarantee the mongrel murderers exemption from attack from all the rest of the world would be a policy in which justice, cruelty and imbecility would be involved in a ceaseless struggle for mastery."

TEND THEIR OWN GRAVES.

Pennsylvanians See That Their Burial Places Are Kept Green.

From the New York Sun.

Plenty of men in eastern Pennsylvania have their graves dug and walled up all ready for occupancy. They visit their graves once a week and take good care of the turf and the flowers. They have the satisfaction of knowing that when death does come the burial lot won't be disfigured by earth thrown on the grass from the newly dug grave. The earth to fill these ready-made graves is brought in wagons. Some men want such earth brought from a particular spot near their home.

Elderly women also have their graves prepared in advance in accordance with their ideas. One old lady has her grave walled up with stones taken from an ancient bake-oven, in which her grandmother baked the best custards she ever ate in her life. She says she knows it is only a notion, but she wants it that way.

An old sexton of Lehigh county has charged the young minister of the church with one sacred duty, as he calls it. The preacher must see to it personally that he is buried without a coffin. He wants his body wrapped in a sheet and lowered into a grave eight feet deep and then covered with yellow sand from a nearby hill, where he played when a boy. The floor of the grave is to be of the same sand a foot thick. He says the brave soldier boys were buried in their blankets and a sheet is enough for him.

Many girls and young men choose their graves, but if they marry, then the conditions change and their funeral arrangements are reconsidered. In the lower part of Berks county a hermit in the Oley hills owns a faraway corner in an obscure cemetery, where he wishes to be buried entirely separated from any other grave. The hermit's plot will not be encroached upon in a hundred years. He says he wants no company even in death, and his gravestone is to be inscribed "Here Lies Nobody." An aged church organist died last year. His last request was that he should be buried on a hill in a certain cemetery and that an aeolian harp should be erected over his grave. He left $300 to the graveyard trustees to pay the expense of keeping such a wind instrument always in good repair, so that he would have music whenever there was a breeze. Near the borders of Schuylkill county a well-to-do farmer has his grave dug and in the side near the bottom is an opening four feet long and two feet wide, a sort of crypt. At his death his favorite bulldog is to be killed and buried in the crypt and his own coffin is then to be lowered by the side of his dog. He never had a wife and says his dog is his best friend. He is so well off and has so much influence that the church trustees will not refuse a cemetery burial to the dog.

An eccentric old stage driver has his grave dug and the bottom of it so bricked that the head of the coffin will be two feet higher than the foot. The old man suffers from asthma and cannot lie down to sleep, but has to be reclining. He wants to have his head elevated even in death.

The Sure Road.

From Harper's Bazar.

The old stager—"Young man, if you would be successful you must do two things. First, get some enemies."

The aspirant—"And second?"

The old stager—"Second, irritate them so that they will make you prominent."