

we know from the journals and correspondence now daily coming back upon us from all parts of Europe and the United States, to the whole world. All eyes are fixed on London as the modern Babylon, full of all manner of iniquities, and it may be that in foreign capitals many are resting in the belief that the atrocities of London exceed in degree, if not also in kind, the offenses of any other city. Nevertheless, it was only on Friday last, the 24th of July, that I received from Boston a letter of ardent sympathy in the terrible work in which the 'Fall Mall Gazette' is engaged, and invoking our help, when our labor at home is done, in a similar effort for the cleansing of Boston and New York. . . . At length the knowledge of these terrible iniquities forced itself upon our attention, and in 1881 a commission took evidence and reported on the immoralities in London, and especially on the traffic in young girls between London and the Continent. The revelations of that report fall little short of the revelations of the 'Fall Mall Gazette.' The Cardinal next sketches the abortive efforts made during the next five years to get the Criminal Act amended in Parliament. . . . This heartless delay justly aroused the indignation of those to whom justice and

mercy are more dear than the redistribution of seats or the disfranchisement for medical relief. Prompted - I might say stung—by an indignant impatience, the editor of the 'Fall Mall Gazette,' and other like-minded men, defying all antagonists, entered upon their warfare against the dominion of cruelty and lust. I have said elsewhere, that many of those who profoundly sympathize in the motives which induced the 'Fall Mall Gazette' to take up the question, might have desired its modes and expressions to have been revised and chastened; but that in such a matter of moral life and death, and above all, when the obloquy and calumny of the bad, and hasty and shortsighted censures of some good men were heaped upon those who entered the furnace to save souls, I should hold it to be not only ungenerous, but cowardly and cruel, not to stand between the handful of men who, for the moral life of England, dared this courageous action, and the whole world of their censors."

Noble words. The immediate results of this heroic movement are well known, and cannot fail to stimulate the friends of virtue everywhere to be up and doing. Other cities, both in the Old World and the New, are in equal need of radical reform.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

By ROYAL HILL.

OCTOBER 1st, 8 P. M.—As the evenings lengthen we can more conveniently make our observations half an hour earlier than in summer, and in doing so we now have before us the Zodiac constellation Capricornus. It is one of the smallest of the twelve, and is traversed by the sun from the 17th of January to the 14th of February. It is well marked by a pair of stars of the third magnitude, now about half way up the sky and half an hour to the west of the meridian. The upper one of the pair has a very faint star close to it. They are very easily recognized as there are no other bright stars in their immediate neighborhood. A line drawn through the pair points directly to Altair, the bright star of The Eagle, which is now just one hour past the meridian, and thence upward to the brilliant Lyra which, having made its meridian passage two hours and a quarter ago, is so far on its downward course to its setting-point in the far northwest.

To those who have an unobstructed view of the southeast, the pentagonal figure of Sagittarius is still a conspicuous and beautiful object. Exactly overhead at this moment is the bright star Aridus in The Swan—a very conspicuous constellation, sometimes called the Northern Cross and by some known as The Triangles. All these bright stars will now, as the year draws to its close, be seen lower and lower in the sky at this time in the evening.

Looking to that side of the meridian where the stars are still rising, we first notice Enif, a second magnitude star that is not quite an hour

from its meridian passage and about the same height from the horizon as Altair. It is one of the four bright stars of Pegasus, and the one that leads the way for that constellation. Still further east, about two hours and a quarter from the meridian, are two other bright stars of Pegasus. The highest is called Scheat; the lowest is known by the more familiar name of Markab. They are the leading stars of the well-known Square of Pegasus, a figure which though now quite conspicuous, will be more so when it comes to the meridian, as we shall see it in our next month's observations.

Low in the southeast may be now seen the most southern of all the first magnitude stars visible in the northern latitudes of this country. It is Fomalhaut, in the constellation of the Southern Fish. At its meridian passage, which will occur a few minutes past ten, it will be less than a quarter of the way up the sky, and in a few hours finishes its short course and sinks below the horizon.

Turning to the north, we notice that the Little Dipper now lies horizontally from the North Star toward the west. All the stars between the Little Dipper and Lyra belong to The Dragon. Lower down in the northwest are the seven stars of the Great Bear, so well known as the Big Dipper—the lowest pair always directing the eye to the North Star. High in the northwest Cassiopeia rises as the Great Bear descends, and low down near the northeast horizon the brilliant Capella is beginning its ascending course.