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DIAGRAM SHOWING COURSE OF HALLEY'S COMET DURING 1909 AND 1910

sky before the fall of Jerusalem, it may end finally as Biela's comet did, falling in a star shower on earth, or on some other planet, or into the sun, or scattering through space around the sun in masses perhaps of nickelfron, unseen on earth, unless the earth captures them out of space and sets them blazing through the sky as they fall.

Suppose we were to capture Halley's comet and it were really to fall, what would become of the earth or of the comet?

That is a fair question for all who wish to keep a proper scientific awe of our finest regular comet. It may offer something to take. the place of the unscientific awe which used to send thousands to their knees, remembering their sins and praying for pardon as soon as Halley's comet began to spread its magnificent tail across the sky. In other words, it made them try to think, which was, no doubt, the best thing a comet could do for them.

Another important question is whether Halley's comet will bring its magnificent tail back with it, restored to its ancient and awful splendor. If it does not, the world, learned and unlearned, will be disappointed, for a comet without a tail is not awful or sublime enough to be worth growing either enthusiastic or repentant over. We cannot tell about the tail. It may come back with the comet, reduced 30 per cent., or it may finally be lost altogether or increased back to awful magnificence, streaming across the sky in such a spectacle as can be hoped for on earth only once in a lifetime.

If it recovers its tail in its full historic splendor, Halley's will be too magnificent a comet to be lost, according to our ways of looking at comets. It is not a third-rate astronomer's comet, like Biela's, but a comet for everybody, with all mankind interested in it. It may set all the gongs in Asia beating while we are watching it through telescopes. Millions who do not know enough to be frightened at the idea of its striking the earth may find it awful enough to make them try hard to think, with results which, while they last, may seem to them the most awful they ever felt in their lives.

While all who are intelligently interested in comets will want Halley's back regularly, tail and all, as something to think about, there is a chance that it will lose its tail and also a chance, very remote now, that it may be shipwrecked finally and lost in space. It is a "chance" only until the law is learned. The chance is worth discussing only in the hope of learning more of the law. Can a comet lawfully get out of its regular path and be pulled down finally by the earth or some other planet? That is a question of law and as far as we have learned the law the answer is that

We do not know much yet about the law. All we are beginning to find out dates from the night in January, 1846, when Prof. Challis looked through his telescope at the Cambridge observatory and could not believe his eyes. The spectacle he saw in the heavens was too astonishing to believe. It was Biela's comet split into two distinct comets. Such a thing had never been heard of or imagined as pos-But in some way it had actually occurred. Had the comet exploded by its own forces? Had it come in reach of the attraction of one of the planets and been pulled apart? What must become of a comet after being thus split in pieces? Could it come

within range of the earth and be captured and pulled down to the surface? If so, would it jar the earth in its orbit or set the planet

All we will ever have in the way of a final answer to these questions as they belong to the complete and final loss of Biela's comet is given officially now in the records of Mexico in the statement recorded by Senor Jose A. y Bonilla, director of the astronomical observatory in the state of Zacatecas. In November, 1885, it was supposed that between the twenty-fourth and twenty-ninth of the month the earth would pass in space through or near the fragments left by Biela's comet. As they were then called "Bielids," it had been concluded that they were a swarm of hundreds of thousands or perhaps of millions of small masses of meteoric matter, perhaps weighing from an ounce up to a ton or more. It was feared that if the earth passed through them and drew them to the surface in daylight they would not be seen at all, but would either burn up in gas or else fall in a few scattering stones on distant parts of the earth. This may have occurred in other places, but on a ranch near Mazapil, in the state of Zacatecas, one of them (or a mass of nickel-iron belonging to some group of the same kind) was seen to fall and recovered at once by the owner of the ranch, who made the deposition taken down in Spanish by Senor Bonilla and translated by William Earl Hidden, to close the last chapter in the story of Biela's lost comet:

"It was about 7 o'clock on the night of November 27 (1885)," said the ranchman in his deposition, "when I went out to the corral to feed the horses. Suddenly I heard a loud, sizzing noise, exactly as though something red hot was being plunged into cold water and almost instantly there followed a somewhat loud thud. At once the corral was covered with a phosphorescent light, while suspended in the air were small, luminous sparks, as though from a rocket. I had not recovered from my surprise before I saw this luminous air disappear and there remained on the ground only such a light as is made when a match is rubbed. A number of people came

SUPPOSED FRAGMENT OF BIELA'S COMET nal of Science. In the century Magazine of

> "At the time of the fall of this meteorite" (in Mexico), Hidden writes, "it was 10 hours after the maximum number of meteors was observed. The earth was meeting with only the stragglers of the train. It cannot be doubted that the cosmical dust proceeding from the disintegration of Biela's comet wholly enveloped the earth and was seen as meteors from every part of it. Such was the magnificence of the celestial phenomena in some parts of the eastern continent that some people believed there would be no more stars left in the sky." Biela's comet had returned regularly in a period of a little less than seven yeads until it underwent complete shipwreck in the heavens. No one ever expects to see it again. The end, as far as known, is this star shower in the night the Bonilla bielid was picked up in Mazapil, to give us the best knowledge we have of what may be expected when a comet falls. Biela's lost comet does not compare with Halley's, which must have billions of stones or small and large masses of matter, probably nickel-iron, in its magnificent head. If it were shipwrecked by Jupiter, by the earth or by

of "bielids."

The "BIELID" of 1885

minerals. Analysis showed that it

was 91.26 per cent. iron, 7.84 per

cent. nickel, 65-100 per cent. cobalt, 30-100 per cent, phosphorus, with

traces of sulphur, carbon and chlorine. Mr.

Hidden wrote its history in the American Jour-

August, 1885, he answered the question, "Is

it a piece of a comet?" by summing up the

evidence in connection with the known history

of Biela's lost comet, since it split in 1846 and

returned as two comets in 1852, to disappear

finally in what were supposed to be a swarm

any other planet, these, if they were drawn

close enough by the planet to break the hold the sun has on them, may do a number of interesting things. They might revolve around the earth at a distance, collecting in such a ring as that of Saturn, which is supposed to be composed of an infinite number of such stones, or they might whirl closer and closer in revolving around it until finally the largest of them, which do not burn up in the atmosphere by friction, must fall as this bielid fell in Mexico. The hope of getting a beautiful earthring, such as that of Saturn's, by capturing comets, is very small, if only because comets have not matter enough in them to make it.

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