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STAR LORE

AND

Future Events.



By the Editor of ZADKIEL'S ALMANAC.

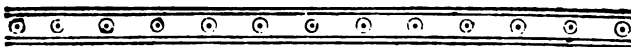
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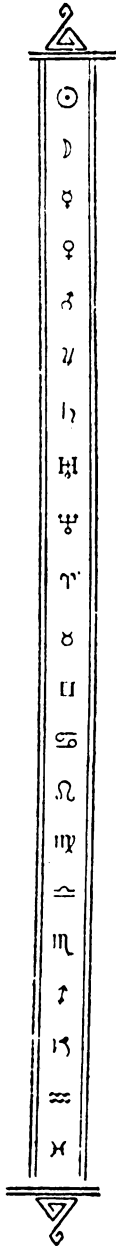
[PRICE 3D.

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PUBLISHED BY
 GLEN & CO., 328, STRAND, LONDON.



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ASTROLOGY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

THIS MAGAZINE is the only one published in Great Britain devoted to *pure* ASTROLOGY—that is to say, *Astrologia Sana*—which is based on the solid rock of NATURE. The two other magazines are devoted to an obsolete system of astrology, superseded 250 years ago. To exclude natural astrology from the circle of the sciences merely because it is rejected by materialistic scientific societies on the ground that it is absurd *primâ facie*, and because it has been corrupted by pretenders who make use of it solely for the purpose of fortune-telling, is to blind one's self to one of the mainsprings of Nature, and to reject invaluable foreknowledge which would enable nations and individuals to avoid many calamities.

If astrology were accepted and included in the circle of the sciences, mankind would perceive how it is that "time of good and of evil events happeneth to them all"; that the heavenly bodies are the Ministers of the Almighty, and that many people rush upon their fate through neglecting and despising astrology.

How little the scientific men of the present day know of the astrology which they presumptuously condemn without examining it may be seen in Sir Robert Ball's assertion that:—"It was imagined that the Sun, Moon, and the Stars exhibited in the vicissitudes of their movements the careers of nations and individuals." No master of astrology ever made so silly an assertion. It is not "the vicissitudes of the movements" of the major planets, but their configurations and relative positions which are found by observation—not "imagined"—to operate on the careers of nations and individuals.

As James Wilson observed, in the preface to his interesting translation of the *Tetrabiblos*, the objections to astrology may all be comprised under the three following heads:—1°, The folly and knavery of some of its professors; 2°, The uncertainty of the science itself as manifested by the frequent failure of its predictions; and 3°, the certainty that it must be false because it cannot be true, and therefore no man of learning and sense

would believe in it. The first objection contains more truth than validity ; the desire of possessing foreknowledge is tempting ; impostors will profit by it where they can, and formerly they had more opportunities of doing so than they have now. Wise men who studied the science were convinced of its truth, and, being fully aware of its difficulties, were careful how they committed themselves. Astrology must stand or fall by its own merits and demerits, and not by those of its professors. The second objection is more plausible, but it is equally applicable to other branches of knowledge whose truth is not even disputed. To those who make the third objection, patience may be recommended, with the assurance that they will probably change their opinions. A little investigation, however, will enable them to see that a few ages ago, before the spirit of research had been almost subdued by prejudice, most men of acknowledged ability did believe in it. The great and ingenious Kepler, whose astronomical discoveries formed the basis of the received system of astronomy of the present day, and the profound, intelligent Locke, whose indefatigable spirit of research will favourably compare with the brightest genius of the present age, were well convinced of the truth of astrology and not ashamed to acknowledge it. Other names might be quoted of equal celebrity, but no such authority is required to sanction truth."

In the middle ages astrology was pursued chiefly by pretenders, who were mostly very ignorant, who—like many professors at the present day—practised a "simple" and the least abstruse (Arabaian) system, which gave them the least trouble to acquire and enabled them to obtain money most quickly. Their astrology was a heterogeneous jumble of the "secondary system" of directing, and the "horary" method of reading figures of the heavens. The practice of astrology was suppressed by law, and State appointments being given to astronomers, it was abandoned to the illiterate. The love of truth alone encourages the true astrologer in his laborious course of study, for no State aid or reward, no Chair at any College is given to him. The *nomos* is received—the *logos* is rejected.

The second objection is frequently adduced by leader-writers. The *Daily Telegraph*, April 17th, contained a leading article in which it was stated that "Astrology has been rejected on the ground that its prophetic deliverances will not wash, and, indeed, never have washed." We commented on this mistaken assertion at page 76 of *STAR LORE* (May). As our acceptance of the challenge given was not allowed to appear in the *D. T.*, we will comply with the request of several subscribers to publish a list of great events foretold in *Zadkiel's Almanac*. First, we

must remind our readers that we foretold the drought and scarcity of grain, and the outbreak of an epidemic in India, for last year; also the attacks on Europeans and the necessity for strong measures to repress disorder in India, this year. The Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Curzon, however, indulged in optimistic assurances as to the results of the "forward policy" in India; and even when famine made its appearance failed to realise the gravity of the visitation! The *Globe* now attacks the Viceroy for his lack of statesmanship. It is not only better statesmanship that is required, but a due recognition and proper study of astrology. For the neglect of the science, newspaper-writers are as responsible as the scientific societies and statesmen. That astrological predictions sometimes fail is true, but this is because the science is not yet perfect, and human judgment is apt to err when opposing influences coincide.

The following important events were clearly foretold in the sixty-seven annual editions of *Zadkiel's Almanac*—those of the years 1831 to 1875, by the original editor and proprietor, and those of 1876 to 1897 by the writer. If we were to include minor events, the list could be increased at least tenfold.

1831.—Great epidemic of Influenza. Earthquakes in Sicily; a new volcanic island.

1832.—Plague and bloodshed in Turkey. Reform Bill! turmoil in England. War in Holland.

1833.—Influenza in England. A bad harvest. Bloodshed in Portugal.

1834.—Overthrow of the Ministry. Troubles in India. Civil war in Persia.

1835.—Change in the law of marriage. Religious changes in Spain. Earthquake in Tunis.

1836.—Flourishing revenue. Disaster to the Tsar. Earthquake at Castiglione, day named.

1837.—Great earthquakes in Syria and Mexico.

1838.—Increase of the British Army. Rebellion in Canada. Defeat of the Russians in Circassia.

1839.—Penny Postage Act. Capture of Aden. Great slaughter at Aleppo.

1840.—Marriage of Queen Victoria. Fraud on the revenue, of £150,000. Birth of the Princess Royal. Persian war. Defeat of Russians in Circassia.

1841.—Smallpox epidemic in London. Deficit of two millions in the revenue. Yellow fever in the United States.

1842.—Distress in England. Disaster in Afghanistan. War in India and China. Russian defeats and conspiracies. Rise of the Nile impeded.

1843.—Sanguinary tragedy at Lahore. French seizure of Otaheite.

1844.—Strike of pitmen at Durham. Mormon riots in America. French attack on Tangiers. Abundant harvest. Earthquakes in Circassia. Death of Princess Sophia.

1845.—Surplus in the Revenue. Mutiny and war in India. Bad weather, indifferent harvest, and dear corn.

1846.—Potato blight; famine in Ireland. Tumults in Paris.

1847.—Civil war in Portugal. Commercial panic in England. Death of Daniel O'Connell. Earthquakes in Alexandria, Lisbon, and Italy. Cholera in Prussia.

1848.—Riots in Ireland and Poland. Chartist riots. Bank failures. Downfall of Louis Philippe. Hurricanes in the West Indies.

1849.—Cholera in England. Defeat of the Russians in Circassia and Hungary. Fighting in the Punjaub. Death of the King of the Netherlands. Cold spring.

1850.—Surplus revenue and reduction of taxation. Blockade of the coasts of Greece; and withdrawal of the French ambassador. Cholera in Jamaica. Civil war in China.

1851.—Overthrow of the French Republic. Heavy death-rate in London. Fall of Lord John Russell's Cabinet on the Church Question. War at the Cape.

1852.—Extreme drought. General Election. Earthquakes at Naples. Increase of the army and navy.

1853.—Great earthquake at Cumana, foretold to the day; earthquakes in Persia and the Indian Archipelago. Fall of Lord Derby's Ministry. Bountiful harvest.

1854.—The Crimean war. Fearful earthquakes in South America and Persia. Dearthness of provisions, and bread riots, in England.

1855.—Cold spring, yet bountiful harvest. Heavy mortality in London. Riots in Hyde Park. War in Persia.

1856.—Great blight of fruit. Abundance of fish. End of the Crimean war.

1857.—The Indian Mutiny; "fearful and terrible sudden deaths; a year of grief and alarm; national loss and humiliation." The Divorce Bill passed.

1858.—Danger to Louis Napoleon, January 14th. Defeat of the Ministry. Belfast riots.

1859.—Insurrection and war in Italy. France at war with Austria. Louis Napoleon's success. Austrian losses.

1860.—War with China. Cold spring. Bad harvest.

1861.—Death of the Prince Consort. Civil war in North America.

1862.—Abolition of slavery in the States. War between Turkey and Montenegro. Abdication of King Otho. War between France and Mexico.

- 1863.—Rebellion in China. Flourishing revenue. Drought.
 1864.—The Danish war. Long drought in England. Polish insurrection.
 1865.—Death of Lord Palmerston. Tumult in Jamaica. Death of the King of the Belgians. The great cattle plague. Peace in America.
 1866.—The Prusso-Austrian war; success of the King of Prussia. Stoppage of banks in England, and failure of trade.
 1867.—The Reform Act. Fenianism. Earthquakes at Mitylene and St. Thomas.
 1868.—Overthrow of King Theodore of Abyssinia. Splendid harvest. Flight of Queen Isabella.
 1869.—The Irish Church disestablished. The Carlist war.
 1870.—The Franco-Prussian war. Panic in London. Fall of the temporal power of the Pope.
 1871.—Civil war in Paris. Increase of income-tax. Epidemic of smallpox.
 1872.—The great strikes. Failure of the fruit crop. Carlist outbreak.
 1873.—The Modoc war. Cholera in America. Great shipwrecks.
 1874.—Death of the Emperor of China. General Election. Smallpox epidemic.
 1875.—Failure of trade. War in Spain and Herzegovina.
 1876.—Carllists expelled from Spain. American war with Indians.
 1877.—Cattle plague. Russo-Turkish war. Wet summer.
 1878.—Preparations for war, our fleet sent to Constantinople. Depression of trade. War in Afghanistan and Zululand.
 1879.—War in South Africa. Victory at Cabul. Tay Bridge catastrophe. Cold spring.
 1880.—Defeat of the Government at the General Election. Fine harvest month.
 1881.—The Boer war. Irish Land Act. Death of the Czar. Earthquakes at Chios.
 1882.—War in Egypt. Increase of taxation. Severe winter.
 1883.—Defeat and reconstruction of the Cabinet. Fenian outrages. France at war with Madagascar. Preparations for war in the Soudan.
 1884.—War in the Soudan. Earthquake in London. Death of the Duke of Albany. Fine and dry spring.
 1885.—Rebellion in Canada. Imminence of war with Russia. Fall of the Ministry. War in Burmah. Fenian outrages.
 1886.—Riots in London and America. Government defeated at General Election. French expedition to the New Hebrides.
 1887.—Panic at New York. The Government in difficulties. Depression on 'Change.

1888.—Death of two Emperors of Germany. Prosperity of the United States. The Local Government Act.

1889.—Increase of the navy. Dervish invasion of Egypt. Fighting in India. Illness of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Whitechapel murders. Flight of the Emperor of Brazil.

1890.—Influenza epidemic. Turmoil in London. The Behring Sea difficulty. Death of the King of the Netherlands. Rise of the Nile impeded.

1891.—Influenza again. Irish Land Purchase Act. Surplus in the Indian Budget. Troubles in Portugal. Earthquakes in Italy. Famine in India. Revolt in Yemen.

1892.—Death of the Duke of Clarence. Influenza again epidemic. Cabinet Ministers affected. Famine in Russia. Rising in Burmah.

1893.—An inelastic revenue. Magnificent spring weather. Silver crisis in the States. Bountiful harvest in Ireland. The great coal war.

1894.—Declining revenue; deficit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. War in Asia. The terrible earthquake at Kuchan. Earthquakes at Shallabagh and Rangusa.

1895.—Defeat of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet at the General Election. Severe winter. Great heat and drought. Troubles in Armenia and Macedonia.

1896.—Foreign and Colonial crisis; war imminent. Revolt in Matabeleland. Murrain among cattle in South Africa. Surplus revenue. Heat and drought. Drought and epidemics in India.

1897.—War between Turkey and Greece. Border warfare in India. Damage to the Assam-Bengal Railway by earthquake. Great strike of engineers. Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in June. Yellow fever in the West Indies.

In illustration of the fact that these astrological predictions had a true scientific basis, and were not made haphazard, as most of our opponents ignorantly surmise, it may be mentioned that in 1842 and again in 1890 it was foretold that the rise of the Nile would be impeded, and in both those years the prediction proved singularly true. Here is the first prediction, as it appears at p. 34 of *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1842:—"Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 8th, 1842, in the sign Cancer $15^{\circ}38'$. Mars rules the eclipse, and in particular will impede the rising of the Nile." The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria, August 6th, 1842, stated that "the Nile has risen this year only five feet, while last year at the same time it had risen from twenty to twenty-five feet."

The second prediction appeared at p. 52 of *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1890, thus:—"Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 17th, 1890, in Gemini $26^{\circ}6'$. According to Ptolemy, the rising of the Nile

will be impeded." History records that the rise of the Nile was so greatly impeded that the gravest anxiety was caused, for a time, in Egypt.

Now let the student refer to the *Tetrabiblos*, Ashmand's translation, II., c. viii., attributed to Claudius Ptolemy, and he will find it there stated that a great Solar eclipse taking place close to the summer tropic, "with respect to Egypt in particular, it will impede the rising of the Nile." This aphorism was, no doubt, based on a long series of ancient observations; and the effect is found the same in the present century, viz., in 1842 and 1890, *i.e.*, when the astronomical phenomenon takes place, the physical effect follows.

Is a fact like this to be ignored because it "lets in astrology,"—that bugbear of the scientific cliques—and is not palatable to those who have for decades repeated the parrot-cry that "astrology is an exploded science"? Let our readers remember the words of Arago:—"Authorities are of little weight in the face of positive facts. He who ventures to treat *a priori* a fact as absurd lacks prudence. He has not reflected on the numerous errors he would have committed with regard to modern discoveries." If scientific men and leading journalists really possess that love of truth to which they lay claim, they should at once admit that natural astrology must be received, as Bacon received it, as a part of Physics.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

WILD predictions as to the approaching end of the world have been made, lately, by Falb, of Austria, and Professor Corrigan, director of the Carleton University, Northfield, Minnesota.

Falb says that the world will come to an end at 3^h 3^m p.m. (Vienna time, we presume) of the 13th of November, 1899.

Corrigan states that the certain destruction of the earth is imminent, through the breaking away of a new planet from the Sun, producing a terrific explosion, which will probably smash the earth and surely destroy all animal life on land as well as in the waters. He avers that this new Planet is unmistakably nearly separated from the Sun now. He also states that

"A similar detachment of Solar matter by the same means is known by scientists to have occurred twenty-three millions of years ago—a period simultaneous with the palæozoic age, at which time all animal and vegetable life then existing on the face of the earth was completely crushed out."

As to the law, Corrigan writes:—

"The law of the series of planetary development from the primitive, condensing, gaseous nebula which I have found, and

through which I have derived the mean distances of the bodies aforesaid, indicates that between the mean distance 0·0713 and the present surface of the Sun, there are four more possible orbits in which planets may move; but it is probable that if such intra-Mercurial bodies do exist their dimensions are much less than those of the smallest of the three above described, and it is even probable that the great intensity of the Solar radiation in the immediate vicinity of the Sun may have prevented the agglomeration of the Solar matter there detached into planetary bodies, and caused it to be diffused in space."

If such predictions had been made by an astrologer they would have been pointed out as the ravings of sensational would-be prophets. Dr. Falb has not been successful with his sensational predictions in the past, and we decline to attach the smallest importance to his latest prophecy. Professor Corrigan's prediction being published in *Popular Astronomy* has drawn more attention; but he says "no man knoweth" the day or the hour of the visitation—this invalidates his forecast.

Formerly, when astronomers foretold the approaching destruction of the earth, or of animal life thereon, they ascribed the expected effect to collision of a comet with the earth, or the earth passing through the tail of a comet (whereas in 1861 the earth passed through the tail of a great comet without suffering the slightest inconvenience), or to a great planet falling into the Sun and enormously increasing the heat of his rays. From Newton down to the present day all such predictions have been falsified, and our readers may rest assured that these of Corrigan and Falb will be falsified. Zadkiel I. wrote as follows, in his preface to the *Almanac* for 1858:—

THE COMET.—"Talk of credulity in believing in astrology! Why, half of the world has gone foolish about the comet. Let my readers be assured that when the comet is likely to do an injury to the earth I will give them timely warning. The astronomers know nothing about the comet of 1556, and they had better hold their peace. They make free to laugh at astrology, and now the astrologer may, if he will, laugh at them. Mr. Hind, the able superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, has burnt his fingers with this comet."

The comet of 1861 falsified all the theories of the astronomers in regard to comets, for it never drew nearer to the sun; and they have never yet answered Zadkiel's question: "Why was not the comet of 1861 *not* drawn nearer to the sun?" Neither the sun nor the comet interfered with each other's mission, and such an interference would be inconsistent with

"ORDER, HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

HOROSCOPE OF THE LATE MR. R. HUTTON.

With great regret we read of the death of Mr. R. Hutton, editor of the *Spectator* since 1861, at Twickenham on the 10th of September, his amiable wife having passed away but a few weeks earlier.

In the year 1862, February 22nd, a very interesting letter from Mr. A. G. Trent was printed, in the *Spectator*, on the nativities of the Bourbons—we reprinted it at pp. 97-100 of "The Science of the Stars." In the same year, our pamphlet "A Defence of Astrology" was reviewed in the same journal, very fairly.

Mr. Hutton's attention having thus been drawn to astrology, he sent us, through a friend of his, a statement of the times of birth of three individuals, with the dates of some important events in their lives, marked 1, 2, and 3. We selected No. 2 as we found the horoscope the most striking of the three, and wrote a judgment on it, stating that we judged, from the primary directions operating at the dates mentioned, that the first event was marriage; the second most probably death of the wife; the third, in such case, a second marriage; and the last (1861) was an event connected with literature or journalism, or a new appointment. After the lapse of a few days we were informed that the judgment was right in the main, and that the nature of the four events was correctly judged in each case; and that the horoscope was that of Mr. Hutton.

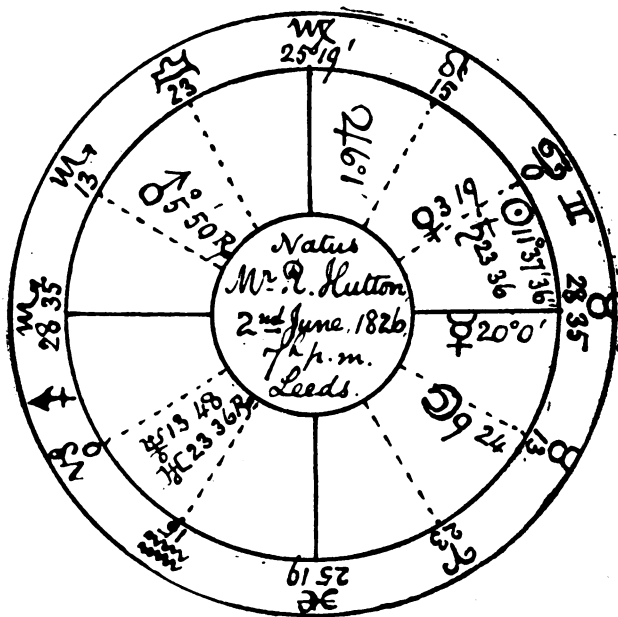
In the interests of science we now publish this interesting horoscope. The birth of the late Mr. R. Hutton took place at 7^h p.m. of the 2nd of June, 1826, at Leeds. Upon calculation, the student will find that the right ascension of the meridian was at that moment $175^{\circ} 42' 30''$. *Virgo* $25^{\circ} 19' 24''$ culminating and *Scorpio* $28^{\circ} 35' 27''$ ascending. The Sun was in the western angle, or seventh house, in *Gemini* $11^{\circ} 37' 36''$, attended by Saturn, separating from quartile with Jupiter in the ninth house, and from sesqui-quadrant (135°) with Uranus. The Moon was on the cusp of the sixth house, in *Taurus* $9^{\circ} 24'$, less than 4° separated from opposition with Mars in *Scorpio* $5^{\circ} 50'$ retrograde, in trine with Jupiter, and semi-quartile with Saturn. Mercury was in the sixth house, in *Taurus* $20^{\circ} 0'$, receiving the Moon's application.

Finding the Sun and Moon thus configured, we expressed our opinion that the sight was very imperfect, and that of the left eye probably lost, which proved to be true.

The application of the Moon to conjunction with Mercury, her trine with Jupiter in the ninth (the house ruling religion, literature and science) elevated above all the other heavenly bodies, and the trine aspect of Mercury with Uranus, together indicated the great talent for literature, the honesty of purpose,

noble aims, and true religious feeling of the late editor of the *Spectator*.

The arc for death at 71 years and three months (1 year = 1°) is 71° 16', and that for the death of Mrs. Hutton, about 71° 5'. Grief at the bereavement hastened Mr. Hutton's death, for he had been in bad health for a few months previous. We append the primary directions operating at 71 years old. We have not altered the time of birth, as may be seen on reference to p. 133



| Planets. | | Latitude. | | Declination. | | Right Asc. | | Mer. Dist. | | Semi-Arc. | |
|-----------|---|-----------|------|--------------|------|------------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|
| | | ° | ' | ° | ' | ° | ' | ° | ' | ° | ' |
| Sun ... | ☉ | — | — | 22 | 12 N | 70 | 6 | 105 | 87 | 123 | 38 |
| Moon ... | ☾ | 2 | 7 N | 16 | 21 N | 36 | 17 | 40 | 34 | 66 | 32 |
| Mercury | ♁ | 2 | 30 S | 15 | 21 N | 48 | 15 | 52 | 32 | 68 | 8 |
| Venus ... | ♀ | 1 | 11 N | 24 | 36 N | 93 | 18 | 82 | 25 | 128 | 25 |
| Mars ... | ♂ | 0 | 54 S | 14 | 20 S | 213 | 11 | 37 | 28 | 69 | 43 |
| Jupiter | ♃ | 1 | 13 N | 10 | 27 N | 158 | 6 | 17 | 27 | 104 | 30 |
| Saturn | ♄ | 1 | 2 S | 22 | 16 N | 89 | 4 | 92 | 39 | 123 | 45 |
| Uranus | ♅ | 0 | 30 S | 21 | 53 S | 295 | 34 | 60 | 9 | 1:3 | 2 |

of the first volume of the "Text-Book of Astrology," where the time of birth is given as 7^h p.m.

M.C. 45° ♀ zodiac, direct, 71° 9' = July, 1897

© parallel ♀ mundo, direct, 71° 11' = August, 1897

These measure closely to the period of the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, and the Sun (hyleg) directed to parallel with Uranus was, unfortunately, reinforced and rendered more evil by the conjunctions of Saturn with Uranus (in January, June, and September) close to the ascending degree. Moreover, at the Solar return, Saturn and Uranus were in 26° 26' of *Scorpio*, the Moon was close to the place of Saturn at birth, and Mercury was in the 26th degree of *Taurus*, close to the cusp of the seventh house of the horoscope and in opposition with Saturn and Uranus. A year before the fatal event, and a few months after it, we find other evil directions coming into operation, so that the train is a formidable one:—

♂ 45° ☉ Zodiac, converse, 70° 18'

Asct ss [] ♀ m., converse, 71° 32'

Asct 135° ♀ Zodiac, direct, 71° 43'

♃ 135° ☉ Zodiac, converse, 71° 54'

The last-named direction would begin to operate quite six months before the arc is complete, by reason of the great discs of the Sun and Moon.

The following is the working of the fatal arc of direction, viz., Sun parallel Uranus, mundo direct:—As the semi-arc (123° 38') of the Sun is to the diurnal semi-arc (56° 58') of Uranus so is the meridian distance of the Sun (105° 37') to the second distance; then, the second distance subtracted from the distance of Uranus from the upper meridian (119° 51') gives the arc of direction. By proportional logarithms:—

As ☉ Semi-arc 123° 38'16317

(a.c.) 983683

To ♀ Semi-arc 56° 58'49965

So ☉ Meridian dist. 105°37'23157

To second dist. 48° 40' == 56805

♀ Meridian dist ... 119° 51'

71° 11' == Arc of direction of
☉ par. ♀ m., d.

It will be seen that Uranus has to rise above the ascendant to form the mundane parallel with the Sun, therefore his *diurnal* semi-arc is employed, and the second distance is sub-

tracted from his distance from the upper meridian. Uranus being in sesqui quadrate aspect with the Sun at birth increased the danger caused by this direction and rendered it fatal to life.

The directions under the influence of which Mr. Hutton became editor of the *Spectator* in 1861 were:—

M.C. par. ♀ *Zod.*, con. $34^{\circ} 56'$

M.C. Δ . ♀ *Zod.*, d. $35^{\circ} 22'$

From the commencement of his editorship Mr. Hutton made the *Spectator* a success. His death is a great loss to literature and journalism.

CHILDREN NOT REARED.

MR. H. B. requests the attention of students to the sub-joined horoscope. The child (male) was born at $6^{\text{h}} 10^{\text{m}}$ p.m., Greenwich time, of the 26th of July, 1897, at Bootle, near Liverpool, which place being situate $11^{\text{m}} 56^{\text{s}}$ west of Greenwich, the local mean time of birth would be $5^{\text{h}} 58^{\text{m}} 4^{\text{s}}$ p.m.

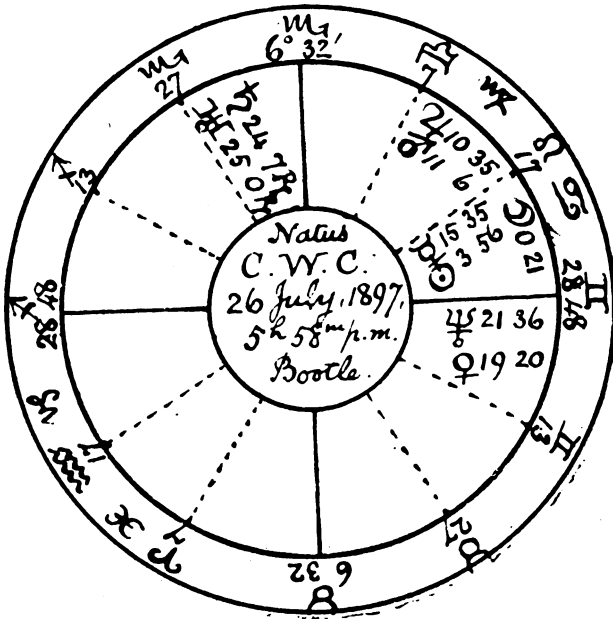
The child died at 7^{h} a.m. of the 19th of September, at 55 days of age only. The medical certificate of death reads, "Primary cause, congenital atrophy; secondary cause, acute bronchitis, 14 days; pulmonary collapse 24 hrs."

During the last week of life the child was frequently in a state of coma, for an hour or two together. It was not until the 13th inst. that the doctor spoke clearly of atrophy of the brain, arising, he explained, from inanition, digestive organs being impaired, and the brain not nourished. On the 9th inst. the doctor asked, "Is he ever convulsed?" and remarked, "He appears to be so now."

Inspection of the horoscope shows that the moon is "hyleg," as she is in the descendant angle, and only $8^{\circ} 10'$ above the western horizon, measured by oblique descension; whereas the Sun is 30° above the horizon. Thus:—Moon's semi-arc $131^{\circ} 59' 52''$ —her meridian distance $123^{\circ} 49' 50'' = 8^{\circ} 10'$. Sun's semi-arc $117^{\circ} 56' 39''$ —his merid. dist. $87^{\circ} 56' 55'' = 29^{\circ} 59' 44''$.

Now the Moon is in exact semi-quartile (45°) with Mercury on the cusp of the eighth house (that of death); she has the zodiacal parallel (within $20'$ of a degree) with Antares, a martial star; and she receives no adequate support from either Jupiter or Venus. Moreover, by longitude she is within 2° of exact opposition to the ascending degree. The Sun, ruler of the brain and heart, is applying to the zodiacal parallel with Uranus, elevated above him and with Saturn, and has no adequate support from Jupiter, and is 45° from Venus in the sixth house. The ascending degree has the sesqui-quadrate

(135°) aspect of Mercury, and the mundane sesqui-quadrate with Mars in the eighth house. The Moon is in the sign ruling the stomach, and Mars is in that ruling the viscera of the abdomen. These positions and configurations account, astrologically speaking, for the early death of the child and the impairment, from birth, of the digestive organs, and atrophy. At birth the infant seemed to be fairly well although spare; he took the breast, but only small drinks, for three weeks, when the milk-bottle was substituted, and he took to it well.



DECLINATIONS.

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ☉ 19° 10' 51" N. | ☽ 20° 14' 33" N. | ♃ 16° 48' 3" S. |
| ♄ 26 32 30 N. | ♅ 8 15 51 N. | ♆ 18 49 22 S. |
| ♇ 17 48 25 N. | ♈ 8 34 49 N. | ♉ 21 51 12 N. |

Thrush made its appearance fourteen days after birth, and re-appeared in the last few days of life. When Mr. H. B. heard that the child was ill he marked the 19th of September as the probable fatal day.

Mr. H. B. considers that the following case should also be studied:—

A male child was born at 8^h 33^m a.m. of the 29th

of April, 1879, in London, *Pisces* 14° culminating and *Cancer* 15¼° ascending; the Sun was in *Taurus* 8° 39' in conjunction with Neptune, intercepted in the eleventh house; the Moon was in *Gemini* 5° 46' in the second house; Mars was in *Pisces* 0° 34' in the ninth, and Uranus was in *Virgo* 0° 7' in the third, *ergo* the ascending degree had the sesqui-quadrate aspect of Mars and the semi-quartile of Uranus. The child died on the 14th of September, 1879, at 10^h 45^m p.m., Saturn having been stationary in 15° 47' of *Aries*, in quartile with the ascending degree, at the end of July, and Mars was in conjunction with Saturn in 15° 9' of *Aries* on the 30th of June. The Sun was not hyleg, being more than half of his semi-arc from the meridian.

ROMANCE AND ASTROLOGY.

IN the charming historical romance, "Mary of Burgundy," by G. P. R. James, the Lord of Hannut received the heroine and her attendants and entertained them at his castle. During the supper, the conversation turned upon the subject of the occult sciences of Magic and Astrology, of which the Lord of Hannut was reputed an adept, and in reply to some enquiry made directly of him by the Princess, her host made the following statement: "Many a long and weary night, many a deep and anxious thought, have I given to the subject (of Astrology), and after the study of nearly forty years—after searching philosophy and Scripture—after consulting the learned and the wise—I cannot doubt, madam, that the science which the Chaldee shepherds studied and acquired in the plains of the East has come down to us, though not in the degree of clear accuracy to which they had brought it. Our calculations are sometimes slightly wrong; a day, a month, a year sometimes, too early or too late; but, on examination, I have always found that the error was in the imperfection of my own knowledge, not in the deceitful prognostication of the stars." And in another part of the book the writer puts the following significant words into the mouth of one of his most intelligent characters: "I believe, too, that the stars, as well as many other things, may tell, to those who study them, events to come; for, depend upon it, everything throughout the universe fits closely, like the blocks cut for a perfect arch, so that from the form and position of the neighbouring stones, a person who has deeply studied may tell to a certainty the shape and size of any other." Although, indeed, the writer makes some of his characters repeat the commonplace objections to Astrology, yet it is evident he had himself studied and was convinced of its truth and powers.—H. B.

LOOKING FORWARD.

THE PEACE preliminaries were signed between 3^h and 4^h p.m. of the 18th of September, at Constantinople.

It is lamentable to find that Great Britain is a party to the Treaty forced upon Greece; but we suppose that Lord Salisbury, in face of the combined opposition of four of the Great Powers, and a Frontier War in India, did not feel justified in refusing to agree with the other Powers in this important matter. There is some danger that three Great Powers, finding Great Britain so compliant, will now endeavour to worry us out of Egypt.

As Saturn and Uranus must have been near the upper meridian at the time the preliminaries of peace were signed, it is our opinion that the Treaty, if ratified by Greece, will not be long-lasting. Moreover, the entry of Regulus, the fiery, martial fixed star, into *Virgo*, the sign ruling Turkey in Europe, must soon bring further warfare on the Sultan.

The strange backing-up of the Sultan by Kaiser Wilhelm can be accounted for, astrologically, by the remarkable sympathy to be found between the planetary positions at the births of those monarchs. At noon of the 22nd of September, 1842—the alleged birthday of the Sultan—the Sun was in *Virgo* 29°3'; so that the Kaiser's Moon,* in *Scorpio* 26°51', is in sextile aspect therewith and in trine with the place of Uranus. Again, the Kaiser's Mercury is in trine with the Sultan's Jupiter, and his Uranus is in trine with the Sultan's Sun. The only discordant aspect is the application of the Kaiser's Mars to the opposition of the Sultan's Sun, which seems to indicate that the Kaiser will try to rule the Sultan too strongly, and so make a "rift within the lute," for the former monarch is too impetuous and dictatorial to play in harmony long with the wily Turk; and some such discord may bring about the development of that antagonism between the Kaiser and the Tzar of Russia which is indicated in their horoscopes.†

The conjunction of *Mercury* with *Jupiter* in *Virgo* 25° 41' takes place at four minutes after noon of the 6th of October, and in the ninth house. This is favourable to our literary and scientific men, bankers, and merchants, chiefly those who were born on or about the 18th of September, or when the Moon held the 26th degree of either *Taurus*, *Virgo*, or *Capricornus*. Some new discovery will be brought to light in chemistry or electricity, in all probability.

The conjunction of *Venus* with *Jupiter*, at 1h. 10m. a.m. of the 20th inst. in the 29th of *Virgo*, is beneficial, also, to those who

* Vide *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1889, p. 58, for the Kaiser's horoscope.

† Vide *Zadkiel's Almanac* for 1897, p. 62.

were born when the Sun or Moon held one of the last three degrees of either *Virgo*, *Taurus*, or *Capricornus*,—especially artists, actors and actresses, and musicians.

Venus crossing the equator, and Jupiter in sextile with Saturn just as they change their signs on the 27th, will disturb the weather greatly between the 23rd and 28th inst. Meteors will be numerous.

From the 9th to the 14th of October there will be much excitement, if not anxiety, on account of foreign affairs; and an increase of our army will be discussed in the newspapers and urged upon the authorities.

In the United States foreign questions and labour disputes will cause great anxiety,

In the Transvaal a crisis appears to be imminent, and about the middle of the month there will be stirring scenes there.

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. O. B., Chicago.—Astro-meteorology is fully treated of in the second volume of "The Text-Book of Astrology," pp. 111 to 233, many instances of the effects of planetary action on the atmosphere, etc., being given.

ALDEBARAN.—The geocentric longitude of Scheat, Beta Pegasi, January 1st, 1898, is Pisces $27^{\circ} 56' 58''$, and its latitude is $31^{\circ} 8' 20''$ N. Caput Andromedæ, Sirius, Vega, Fomalhaut and Scheat are so far removed from the ecliptic that you need not consider their longitudes, but their zodiacal parallels and lines of right ascension only. Caput Andromedæ is of the second magnitude, and of the nature of Jupiter and Venus. The R. A. of Scheat is $344^{\circ} 42' 24''$, and its declination is $27^{\circ} 31' 46''$ N.

W. R. writes: "In my last letter I should have said that the Sun arrives at the quartile of Saturn eleven years after the death of the late Tsar of Russia. He was born on the 10th of March, and the Sun formed the quartile with Saturn on the 9th of May, 60 days after birth, but he died at 49 years old. If we take the Sun to the square of the radical place the difference was six years, but this is too late. The Sun had no evil aspects 49 days after his birth. The sooner "Modern Astrology" is dead and buried, the better for the true science. Raphael's reprint of the *Ephemeris* for 1862, published as 'verified' by him, is dreadfully inaccurate in regard to Neptune's longitude, as may be seen by comparing it with that given in your *FUTURE* (Dec. 1892, p. 176), e.g., he states that Neptune was in Pisces $28^{\circ} 24'$, whereas the planet was really in Pisces $28^{\circ} 59'$ on the 1st of Jan. In his *Ephemeris* for 1863 and 1864, his mistakes are as bad. Alan Leo 'sins against light' by wilfully ignoring primary directions."