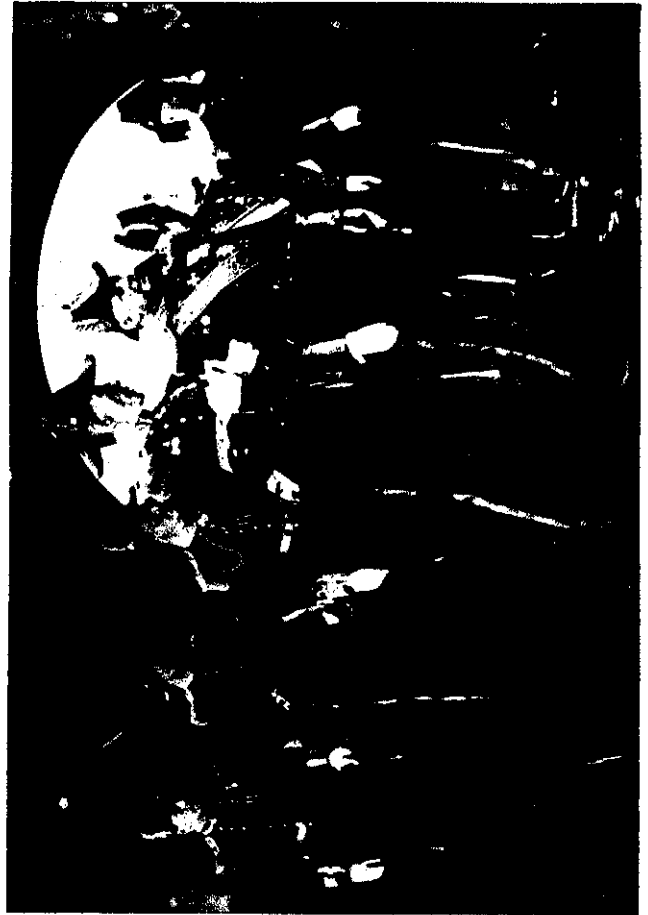




THE PERIL OF THE COMET.
According to a writer in "Pearson's Magazine," if a comet were to sweep along the outer fringe of the earth's atmosphere, no tremendous would be the gale caused by its progress, that a vast tornado would be caused. It would tear up trees, houses, trunks, and ships in its embrace, and would probably devastate one complete hemisphere.



FROM THE QUARTER DECK TO PARLIAMENT.
Admiral Lord Charles Boscawen, whose reported advocacy of naval reform has created intense interest, topped the poll at Portsmouth last week in the Liberal interest. Since his return, the Admiral has received over 3000 telegrams from various parts of the Empire congratulating him on his victory.



See Special article, "Comets and their Mystery" Pgs. 42 and 43.
THE COMET OF 1882 OVER MOUNT EGGMONT.
From all the known facts, astronomers have concluded that the nucleus of a comet is merely a mass of rocks, easily dispersed into small groups or distributed gradually along the orbit until eventually the comet is completely disintegrated and extinguished. Bibo's comet, discovered in 1842, split into two parts, and reappeared as a double comet in 1846. In 1842 the two parts had different orbits, and did not reappear together. They were supposed to be fragments of the earth's comet of that year, and were broken up by the action of the earth's atmosphere. Since the discovery of the nucleus of the comet of 1882, it has been broken up into four portions, each of which will give rise to a separate comet. Our illustration shows the famous comet photographed in Taranaki in 1882.