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RECKONING TIME

THE DAY BEGINS AT SUNSET IN MO-
HAMMEDAN COUNTRIES.

Firing a Noon Gun at Tehran, Persia—
Very Good Time in Africa If There is a
Telegraph Line to Greenwich—Four
Kinds of Railroad Time in El Paso.

The ordinary method of reckoning
time in Mohammedan countries is
from sunset to sunset. Twelve o'clock
is at sunset, and this is the beginning
of the day. Two periods of twelve
hours then pass till the next sunset,
whereupon everybody sets his watch,
if he has one, backward or forward,
according to the season. Of course, ac-
curate time is impossible under such
a system. The telegraphs and rail-
roads in Syria, for example, keep any-
thing but exact time, though it might
be procured from the observatory at
Beirut, which uses its mean time. In
Tehran, Persia, a midday gun is fired
by the time shown on a dial, and this
in spite of the fact that the correct
local mean time might be procured at
the telegraph office, which is regulated
daily by a time signal from Greenwich
and is the time standard for all tele-
graphic business. But the merchants
and the street car company keep gun
time, and the railroad trains do not
seem to require a time table at all, as
they seldom start until full or requir-
ed to start by a government order.

There are out of the way parts of
the world that keep very good time,
because their clocks are regulated by
the Greenwich mean time is reduced
to local time according to longitude
difference. Thus, at Lagos and the
Gold Coast, West Africa, the local
time is checked daily by telegraph
from Greenwich and transmitted to all
the telegraph offices in the colonies.
The time at Accra is only forty-five
seconds slower than that of Green-
wich, and is the time used throughout
the Gold Coast.

Last December was the time when
all the towns in Colombia were ex-
pected, thereafter, to use the time of
Bogota, the capital. With this respon-
sibility upon them it is hoped that the
public clocks of that city will improve
in their timekeeping, for visitors at
Bogota say it is nothing unusual for
the public clocks to disagree by fully
a quarter of an hour.

In India, the standard time for the
whole of the peninsula is the mean
time of the Madras Observatory, and
this time is used on through lines of
railroad, and in recording the time of
sending telegrams to foreign coun-
tries. Local time is, however, used in
most towns and villages, and it is an-
nounced by clocks striking, gongs,
bells and guns, the signals being given
from churches, treasury buildings,
forts and telegraph offices. The local
clocks are set daily by the time tele-
graphed from Madras, and each tele-
graph office has a closely printed table,
filling about fifty pages, giving the dif-
ference between Madras and local
time for all the government telegraph
offices in India.

Every place in Newfoundland uses
St. John's time for all purposes, ex-
cepting Heart's Content, which has
special privileges as a cable station.
For local purposes this little town em-
ploys local time. Every day it receives
a signal from London giving the
Greenwich time, and as the difference
in time between the two points is
three hours, thirty-three minutes and
thirty-three seconds it is only neces-
sary to keep the local time clocks that
much slow on Greenwich time to have
the exact local time. But in the cable
office all foreign business is trans-
mitted with Greenwich time.

In Great Britain Greenwich mean
time is the standard, and is used for
all purposes nearly everywhere.
Among the few exceptions is the city
of Canterbury, which uses a time
about four minutes fast on Green-
wich, and clocks at a few railroad sta-
tions are kept one or two minutes
fast. Ireland uses the time of Dublin,
and so all the clocks in the island are
twenty-five minutes twenty-two sec-
onds slow on Greenwich time.

The official time throughout Ar-
gentina is that of the city of Cordova,
which is telegraphed every day to
control the timepieces in the various
cities. It is used everywhere in the
railroad and telegraph offices, but
many citizens in the provinces prefer
to use local time of doubtful accuracy.
The people of the Hawaiian Islands
try to keep their timepieces ten hours
thirty minutes slower than those of
Greenwich and call this standard time
At Bell, British Honduras, the clock
over the court house, which furnishes
the time for the town, is usually regu-
lated by the time kept by the ships in
the harbor. The town of Nukualofa,
which furnishes the time for the entire
Tonga group, is in west longitude, but
because all business relations, except
with Samoa, are with places in east
longitude, the east longitude time for
the day of the week and month is
kept.

We have plenty of time variety in
our own country. For example, any
town that happens to be on the divid-
ing line between two of the hour-time
zones will have its own time, and, in
addition, at the railroad station there
will be two times, differing by an hour
one for the west and the other for the
east bound trains. The city of El
Paso labors under the embarrassment
of four kinds of railroad time. It has
central time for the Atlantic section
of the Southern Pacific, Pacific time
for the Pacific section of the same
road, mountain time for the Santa Fe
and City of Mexico time for the Mexi-
can Central, all the railroads of Mex-
ico being run on the time of the cap-
ital.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The limit of average speed in a
modern ocean-going passenger steam-
ship of the best type possible to pro-
duce with the means at hand," says
Lewis Nixon, "is twenty-four knots
an hour. That is an estimate, based
on the size of propeller, draught and
other conditions demanded by the
channels of this and other harbors.
Ignoring that consideration, and giv-
ing the vessel an ideal course in open
and unobstructed water, the limit
would be slightly greater, but not
more than one knot, making the ab-
solute limit about twenty-five knots an
hour. The limit of length of such a
steamship is not over one thousand
feet; in fact, I should place it at
slightly less than that." Mr. Nixon's
figures apply to the great ocean steam-
ship alone, and have no reference to
craft of various other descriptions that
are capable of making thirty and more
knots an hour for short distances.
The swallow has a larger mouth, in
proportion to its size, than any other
bird.

London has one street seventy feet
long being the shortest street in the
city.
On June 10 the board of health esti-
mated the population of the city of
New York as 3,550,000.

Cannon are said to have been in use
as early as 1338, while artillery con-
structed of brass first appeared in
1635.

Muskets were first used in 1414, dur-
ing the siege of Arras. They finally re-
placed the bows and arrows of the
British soldiers in 1521.

Women sailors are employed in Den-
mark, Norway and Finland, and they
are often found to be most excellent
and delightful mariners.
Frost has a variety of effects upon
different products. Under the same
influence eggs will burst, apples con-
tract and potatoes turn black.

In the fourteenth century armor be-
came so heavy that many soldiers only
thirty years old were deformed or per-
manently disabled by its weight.

In Buffalo a planer is in operation
which at each cut removes a shaving
full twelve inches wide from solid
cast-iron. The knife is between
twelve and thirteen inches wide.

The largest music school in the
world is the Guildhall in London. The
number of pupils this year is 3600.
In 1398 the professors, one hundred
and twenty-one in number, were paid
the sum of something over \$118,000;
and during the same period the school
received from students and endow-
ments the sum of \$139,525.

Several doctors of Cologne have
been arrested on a charge of having,
in consideration of considerable mon-
etary payments, administered to a
number of conscripts certain pills
which produced symptoms of heart
disease, with the result that the con-
scripts were declared to be unfit for
military service.

The growth of the hair depends up-
on the life at its roots. A brisk rub-
bing sufficient to irritate the roots in-
to activity is important.

The cyclone is an immense tornado,
without the spiral, or rather, with one
so enormous that the diameter of it
is thousands of miles.

MOTHERS

A mother is the divinity of infancy.
—English.

A mother's love is the best of all.
—Weir A. Miller and Hindoo.

A simple kiss from my mother
made me a painter.—Benjamin West.

A mother's love will draw up from
the depths of the sea.—Russian.

A mother's love is the best love,
God's love the highest love.—German.

A child must ask its mother wheth-
er it may be a wise man or a fool.—
W. L. Weems.

A mother's tenderness and caresses
are a milk of the heart.—Eugene de
Guerin.

A mother's arms are made of tender-
ness and children sleep soundly in
them.—Victor Hugo.

A wife; a mother; two magical
words comprising the sweetest source
of man's felicity.—L. Almee Martin.

A mother's prayers, silent and gen-
tle, can never miss the road to the
throne of all bounty.—Henry Ward
Beecher.

RULES FOR FAMILY PEACE

First—We must be quite sure that
our will is likely to be crossed to-day,
so prepare for it.

Second—Everybody in the house has
an evil nature as well as ourselves, and
therefore, we are not to expect too
much.

Third—Learn the different temper of
each individual.

Fourth—When any good happens to
any one, rejoice at it.

Fifth—When inclined to give an
angry answer, count ten.

Sixth—If from sickness, pain or in-
firmity we feel irritable, keep a very
strict watch over ourselves.

Seventh—Observe when others are
so suffering, and drop a word of kind-
ness and sympathy suited to their
wants.

Eighth—Watch for little opportuni-
ties of pleasing, and put little annoy-
ances out of the way.

Ninth—Take a cheerful view of ev-
erything.

Tenth—In all little pleasures which
may occur, put self last.

Eleventh—Try for the soft answer
that "turneth away wrath."

Twelfth—When we have been pained
by an unkind word or deed, ask our-
selves: "Have I not often done the
same and been forgiven?"

Thirteenth—In conversation do not
exalt yourselves, but bring others for-
ward.

Fourteenth—Be very gentle with
the younger ones and treat them with
respect.

Fifteenth—Never judge one another,
but attribute a good motive when
possible.

Sixteenth—Compare our manifold
blessings with the trifling annoyances
of the day.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

KINSMAN SHOWS WASHINGTON
THE AUTHOR.

History of the Document—An Interesting
Contribution From Bushrod C. Wash-
ington in a Recent Number of the
Forum.

Verily, this is an age of inconceivable
change. We are assured by some that the plays
attributed to Shakespeare were really
written by Bacon, and others would
give us to believe that no such per-
sons as Homer and William Tell ever
existed. We have borne all such as-
saults upon our cherished beliefs with
durable patience, feeling sure that
we have many heroes left concerning
whose identity and achievements there
can be no dispute. True, our equani-
mity was from time to time disturbed
by sinister rumors in regard to George
Washington's peace as an author, but
we have restored, thanks to a kinsman of
is, who shows that all such charges
are groundless.

This kinsman is Bushrod C. Wash-
ington, and his article, which appears
in the April number of the
Forum, entitled "Was Wash-
ington the Author of the Farewell Ad-
dress?" The writer in this article
shows clearly the circumstances under
which Washington conceived the idea
of writing such an address, and also
shows how and to what extent he was
assisted in the work by other persons.
Here, in brief, is the history of the
document: On May 20, 1792, Wash-
ington wrote to Madison requesting him
to "turn his thoughts" to a valedictory
address. On June 20 Madison replied,
ending the draft of a farewell address
upon the lines indicated by Wash-
ington in his letter. There the matter
rested for a time. Toward the close
of his second term, however, Wash-
ington again became convinced that it
could be proper for him to deliver
such an address, and, as was natural,
he looked for advice and assistance to
Alexander Hamilton, his late Secretary
of the Treasury.

What he did was to send him Mad-
ison's original draft, which he had
somewhat altered, together with sev-
eral other new hints. He suggested to
Hamilton that the whole might be
formed into a new draft, and Hamilton
went to work on this plan. Wash-
ington, on receipt of this new draft, ex-
amined it carefully, and then wrote to
Hamilton that he liked it much better
than the former one.

He also wrote: "I shall expunge all
that is marked in the paper as unim-
portant, etc., and, as you perceive
some marginal notes written with a
pencil, I pray you to give the senti-
ments so noticed mature considera-
tion." He subsequently wrote, request-
ing that a clause be inserted upon the
subject of education, which was duly
done, and in this final form, after a
few changes had been made by Wash-
ington, the address was given to the
public.

Soon afterward the claim was made
that Hamilton was the sole author of
the address, but this was manifestly
impossible, since he to some extent in-
corporated Madison's original draft
with his own. Since, then, the incep-
tion and substance of the address were
clearly Washington's, and the literary
style was largely that of Madison,
what, it may be asked, was the distinc-
tive work of Hamilton?

According to Bushrod Washington,
his work "was that of the lapidary up-
on the diamond."
"It was his to transform the draft
of Washington and to reproduce from it
a luminous and unimpaired gem. He ar-
ranged the draft with a logical se-
quence that gave to the thoughts of
Washington their fullest force and ef-
fect. This was the inimitable work of
Hamilton, which it was the wisdom of
Washington to secure, and the fame of
which his grateful countrymen will
ever award to Hamilton."

In conclusion, Bushrod Washington
says: "The thought and the expres-
sion of Washington, Madison and
Hamilton were singularly intermingled
in the Farewell Address; besides some
suggestions by Judge Jay, to whom, at
Washington's request, it was on one
occasion shown. But the origin of the
address was not in Madison, Hamilton
or Jay. It was conceived in the mind
and nurtured in the heart of Wash-
ington. Some of the finest expressions
in the paper were exclusively his own,
and in several instances the sentences
of Hamilton were measurably im-
proved by his interlineations or erasures.
Great honor is due to Hamilton and
Madison for eminent services in the
preparation of the Farewell Address,
but the evidence is conclusive that
Washington was, in the only applica-
ble sense of the term, the author of it."

The truth seems to be that Wash-
ington was as much the author of the
Farewell Address as Michael Angelo
was the creator of St. Peter's at Rome
and Solomon of the Temple at Jerusa-
lem.

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No less than 275,000,000 gallons of
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tio of 2 to 1, we have diluted spirits
sufficient to allow ten gills to every
man, woman and child (obese men)
in the United Kingdom.—London
Spare Moments.

BE PLEASANT AND

TO EVERY BODY

If you feel cranky and out of
sorts look to your Kidneys, Stom-
ach, Liver and Bowels. Diseases
of these organs cause nine tenths
of all the mean feelings in this
world. If your kidneys are not
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down from Bright's Disease, there
is only one remedy that will build
them up and restore them to a
healthy condition; that is, Mrs. B.
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they simply relieve. Mrs. B. French's Crown Stomach and Liver Cure is the great
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anteed catarrh cure on the market.

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anteed if used together.

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ment must be used together.

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