

STANDARD TIME.

A History of the Steps Leading to its Adoption

Now the Time of Over Fifty Millions of People on This Continent.

All Canada Except St. John Has Standard Time—An Interesting and Valuable Record.

(From The Daily Sun of the 20th ult.)

The history of the standard time movement was given by the secretary of the general time convention, held at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, in April, 1894. The report is as follows:

The system of standard time, which this convention endorsed at its meeting held in St. Louis in April, 1893, being now in force, it appears fitting that some record of its adoption should be placed on file in this paper.

Primarily, this movement may be traced to a paper by the American Meteorological society at its meeting of October 13, 1881. In this paper, a single standard for the whole country was proposed. The hour theory suggested as an alternative proposition. A suggestion of General Hazen respecting time balls is one that should be carried into effect. At the time this paper was submitted there appeared to be little hope of any reform being soon accomplished.

A brief reference may be made to the early history of this subject. Sir John Herschel first mentioned the general idea in 1833; the late Professor Benjamin Pierce first proposed the theory of standard time based upon the 75th and 90th, etc. Greenwich meridians in 1875 or 1876. Previously, in 1869, Prof. C. F. Dowd had proposed the hour difference theory based upon Washington time; in 1876 the Railroad Gazette urged the adoption of a uniform standard; in January, 1876, your secretary suggested a theory of reform as a result of a study of the situation as it then presented itself; in 1875 Sanford Fleming proposed the hour difference theory for the use of the whole world; in 1881 Dr. Thomas Hill of Portland, Me., formerly president of Harvard college, proposed a similar theory. So far as I have been able to ascertain all of these different persons reached their conclusions independently of each other. In 1879 Professor Cleveland Abbe and Mr. B. B. Elliott made an admirable report on the subject to the American Meteorological society (in which report they alluded to a previous report made in 1875) and followed this in 1881 by submitting to this convention the paper before referred to. The subject was also discussed in various papers by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, president of the American Meteorological society, and by members of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Society for the Advancement of Science. In 1882 E. R. Knorr, C. E., issued an elaborate pamphlet suggesting the joint use of local and Greenwich time. In the pamphlet contained many valuable papers on the subject. In 1882 the American Meteorological society for 1879 the names of twenty-five persons other than those here named are mentioned as having published articles relative to standard time. In addition to those named, I believe almost every city in the country has discovered that within its borders dwelt "The father of standard time." Scientists do not generally patent their theories. Had all applied for patents it appears probable that we should have had another car couplet middle.

A number of systems were proposed based upon this hour theory. Prof. Dowd suggested at different times three systems, based respectively upon Washington, New York city, and Greenwich 75th meridian time, etc., to various railroad associations and by circulars, and spent much time laboriously calculating the mean time of all railway stations. Sanford Fleming contributed many valuable papers on the subject, and in 1882, in connection with the American Society of Civil Engineers, he forwarded circulars to a number of railroad officials and other prominent persons, in which he proposed a system based upon the hour difference theory. Dr. Thomas Hill of New Haven in 1882 also proposed a system. Col. H. S. Haines proposed a system for the southern railways in 1883. It may be said of these propositions that no work of this character is entirely lost, and full honor should be done to their authors. With the exception of Col. Haines they proposed boundary lines and governing meridians, to which you were expected to adapt yourselves. The system proposed to you in April, 1893, suggested divisions and meridians which were best adapted for your operations, but which other interests could readily adapt themselves to without inconvenience. Whether this fact was the reason which induced you to give the system your practical endorsement you are yourselves the best judges.

You are aware that no session of the convention was held in April 1892, which would have been the first meeting after the one in which the communication of the American Meteorological society was presented, and that only sixteen persons were present at the next meeting in Cleveland in October 1892, when, however, the subject of standard time was informally discussed.

The published proceedings of your last two meetings furnished a sufficient history of the successful meeting prior to and including Oct. 11, 1893, the resolution pledging yourselves to put the new standards in effect on November 18, 1893, having been then adopted. One week later the southern railway time convention in New York unanimously adopted the same resolution.

Previous to this the Central Vermont, the Concord, Northern (N. H.), Boston, Concord & Montreal, Passumpsic and Southeastern railroads had adopted the time of the 75th meridian, and commenced to run their trains by that time on Oct. 7, 1893, the Ogdenburg & Lake Champlain following on October 15.

The desirability of having the time of New York city, as the most important city on the continent, conform to the new standard did not admit of a question. On Oct. 19th, the second day after the meeting of the southern railway time convention, in company with James Hamblet, who has charge of the New York time service of the Western Union Telegraph company, and who was an enthusiastic advocate of standard time, your secretary called upon Mayor Edson, who received the subject favorably. Subsequently Mayor Edson forwarded a letter written at his request, proposing the change to the board of aldermen, with a commendatory message. At this time Professor J. K. Rees, secretary of the American Meteorological society and adjunct professor of astronomy at Columbia college, took charge of this matter in New York city, and to his good judgment, knowledge of men and wise judgment, the prompt adoption of the new standard in New York city is due.

Of the one hundred principal cities of the United States named in the census of 1890, seventy immediately adopted the new standard, and the example of the metropolis.

Your thanks are especially due to Professor J. K. Rees of New York city, as to J. Raynor Edmonds of Boston (and I cannot speak too highly of the work of these gentlemen), who, by their hearty and successful aid, which they gave the movement.

The co-operation of scientific men generally was a marked feature of this period, and among them I wish especially to refer to F. A. P. Barnard, Prof. Leonard Waldo, Professor Cleveland Abbe and Professor Pickering, whose work came within my personal knowledge. There were doubtless many others who may be known to you, the hearty and very valuable support given the movement by the railway newspapers and the press of the country generally is worthy of special notice.

Of the various circulars issued on behalf of the convention between October 11th and November 18th and of the numerous letters, telegrams and enquiries of all characters for details, etc., which were exchanged it is unnecessary here to speak. The situation was rendered more difficult from the fact that in the minds of many persons standard time was confounded with the twenty-four hour system.

The Union Division of the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific west of Denver have not yet adopted standard time, but I am assured that with the impending change of schedule the Union Pacific will make the change and understand also that the Central and Southern Pacific roads are likely to follow. The Southern Pacific east of Denver, now using Central standard time.

On November 18th, 1893, outside of the roads above named and their branches, ninety per cent. of all the railroad adopted standard time, and within a very few weeks the other ten per cent. fell into line. Every road in Canada immediately conformed and all are running by eastern time.

From a careful study of the whole situation, as developed by the responses to the circulars recently sent you, I am convinced that at the present date not over five millions, counting men, women and children, out of the fifty millions of people in the United States, are using local time. All parts of the Dominion of Canada except the city of St. John, New Brunswick, use standard time, Halifax using the time of the 60th meridian. The population of the Dominion is about five millions. By an act of congress, approved March 14, 1884, the time of the 75th meridian was made the legal standard for the District of Columbia and the city of Washington.

On November 18, 1893, the ball on the tower of the Washington Union building in New York city, dropped for the first occasion in its history on Sunday. Standing upon the roof of that building, about a hundred feet from the tower, in the midst of a little group of interested spectators, I heard the bells of St. Paul's chapel strike on the old time. Four minutes later, obedient to the electric signals from the Naval Observatory at Washington, two hundred and forty miles away, the time ball made its rapid descent, the chimes of the old frigate rang twelve measured strokes and local time was abandoned, probably for ever.

The relief experienced at this moment in realizing that the task you had assigned me had been finally consummated, you may understand, but I cannot find words to express it. I was your hearty and earnest co-operation that had made this consummation possible. It is a conclusive evidence of the value of the influence of this and your associate convention that the system of time adopted by you now governs the daily and hourly actions of at least fifty millions of people.

Respectfully submitted,
W. F. ALLEN.

BURNED TO DEATH.
Terrible Fate of a Negro Jack the Ripper in Texas.

Tyler, Texas, Oct. 29.—Henry Hilliard, a negro who outraged and then cut her throat and horribly mutilated the dead body of a Mrs. Bell near Kilgore, was captured, fully identified and sentenced by the citizens to be burned to death.

A scaffold was erected in the center of the square. Wagons with kindling wood, coal oil and straw were driven to the scene and placed in position. The negro was then given an opportunity to speak, but his words were inaudible, but when he offered his last prayer his words could be heard for several blocks.

He was then lashed to the iron rail that extended through the platform.

Mr. Bell, the husband of the murdered lady, applied the match and the flames shot upward, enveloping the brute in sheets of fire. He begged for mercy, but it was denied him.

From the time the match was applied until his death was exactly 50 minutes.

When is a seam like the sky? When it is overcast.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Committee of the N.B. and P. E. I. Conference.

A List of the Amounts Granted to the Various Missions—General Business.

The annual missionary committee of the conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met in Queen square church, St. John, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 29th. The meeting opened with devotional exercises. The following were present: Rev. Isaac Howie, president of conference; Rev. Dr. Evans, secretary-treasurer; Revs. J. Teasdale, Dr. Brecken, Dr. Chapman, James Crisp, J. A. Clarke, G. M. Campbell, E. Slackford, Dr. Daniel, Dr. Wilson, J. Shenton, Thos. Marshall, W. W. Lodge, Joseph Sells, Dr. Pope, C. E. Mansson, F. A. Wrightman and Wm. Penna, and Messrs. G. Frank Beer, D. Rogers, Dr. Inch and J. T. G. Carr.

The first business was the arrangement of plan of meetings, at which Rev. Mr. Cassidy, returned missionary, is to be present in this conference. The following is the plan: Charlottetown, Nov. 10th; St. John, Dec. 8th; Fredericton and Marysville, Dec. 15th; Moncton, Dec. 22nd. Meetings during the week to be arranged by the chairman of districts concerned.

The total amount raised by the General Missionary society for the past year is \$237,496.51—a decrease on ordinary income of \$13,900.64—an item of receipts this year to the maritime conference, as home mission fund, maritime provinces, proceeds of securities sold and interest on investments is \$18,977.83. For some years the interest on this amount has been paid to the General society, but owing to the character of the securities the capital sum could not be paid over until this year. This amount gives from all source of income of about \$43,000.

The regular receipts credited to this conference this year are \$7,322. The amounts appropriated to this conference by the general board of missions at its meetings in Montreal this month is for ordinary grants, \$4,778, and for moving expenses, \$520, a total of \$5,298, being \$18 less than last year's grant to this conference.

On motion the following scale of salaries was adopted as the basis on which grants should be made: City missions, \$850; ordinary missions, \$750; single ordained missionaries, \$520; unordained missionaries, \$400. It was agreed that the salaries of ordained married men should be that resulting after providing for unmarried ordained men at a salary of \$520, with a deficiency of \$200, and unordained men at a salary of \$400, with a deficiency of \$125.

Unless the missions themselves can raise more this year than the amount of their estimated needs, the working out of the foregoing resolutions will give to men depending on the missionary society for all salaries as follows: Ordinary missions, married missionaries, \$432.50; single ordained missionaries, \$325; unordained missionaries, \$275. This is exclusive of parsonage and children's fund.

Dr. Evans, Dr. Inch and G. F. Beer were appointed a committee to fix the amounts of grants to circuits.

The following are the amounts granted to the several missions:

City.	Salary.	Moving Expenses.
St. John District—		
Hampton	\$138.00	
Springfield	31.50	\$21
Upland	50.00	15
St. Martins	50.00	10
Fredericton District—		
Kingsclear	\$45.00	10
Alton	25.00	5
Nashua	55.00	48
Stanley	65.00	5
Robbinston	111.00	10
Kewick	101.50	21
Grand Lake	181.50	17
Greenwood District—		
Greenwood	\$151.50	5
Hardland	15.00	5
Andover and Ardenbury	31.50	5
St. John's	51.50	51
Miramichi District—		
Newcastle	\$15.00	5
St. John's	151.50	5
Harcourt	181.50	5
Campanella	31.50	5
Sackville District—		
Trenton	\$175.00	5
Alton	40.00	46
Bayfield	151.50	11
Shediac	181.50	11
St. John's	5.00	5
Alton	101.50	46
St. John's	21.50	24
Salisbury	21.50	24
St. John's	60.00	24
St. Andrews	\$201.50	5
St. John's	151.50	5
St. John's	29.46	61
St. John's	150.00	41
Grand Manan	5.00	5
Winnipeg	\$151.50	5
Vernon River	45.00	13
Moncton	201.50	5
St. John's	175.00	23
Granville and Hunter River	41.50	44
Belfast	111.50	64
West Cape	111.50	64

The session closed after the reading of minutes and the benediction.

JEWISH MISSIONS.

Charges That Were Exposed Some Time Ago After a Full Investigation.

The reports throwing doubt on the good faith of Mr. Ben-Olel and his daughter, which have recently been given to the public in Boston and other places, appear to be the same that were circulated some time ago by a former United States consul and others at Jerusalem. The whole matter of the charges was investigated at the time by clergymen and others interested in the mission, and the charges were fully vindicated. Among the men to whom the case was referred were the following: Rev. J. Allison, D. D., convener of Jewish committee of the church of Scotland, 1 South Lane road, London; Rev. A. J. Benton, Presbyterian, Manse, Montrose, Pa.; Rev. James Cunningham, M. A., 1 Kewick road, Putney, England; J. E. Ferson, M.D., 397 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., Boston, (now dead); Rev. Jas. Kerr, D. D., appointed by the synod of the Reformed

Children Cry for

Presbyterian church of Scotland, 19 Queen's square, Regents park, Glasgow; Rev. D. M. Kearns, German town, Phila., Pa.; Rev. J. Wilkinson, founder of the Midway mission to the Jews, 79 Midway road, London, England.

FOOTBALL.

St. John Defeats Acadia in a Well Fought Game.

The large crowd of spectators that was present at the A. A. grounds Tuesday afternoon is evidence of the fact that the good old English game of football will soon be as popular here as it is in Halifax.

Acadia college has for many years had one of the best football teams in Nova Scotia, and last year won the championship of that province. The team which they put in the field yesterday was composed of the following: F. L. Fairweather, full back; H. A. Ford, G. H. Parsons, W. E. Dimock, N. P. McLeod, half backs; E. H. Moffatt, W. R. Morse, quarter backs; A. A. Foster, E. N. Rhodes, B. Freeman, P. W. Rose, W. L. Hall, C. W. Allen, F. P. Pupper, G. B. Cutten (captain), forwards.

The following is the personnel of the St. John team: Duncan Robertson, full back; George Jones (captain), Fred Stine, Ralph Markham, William Robertson, half backs; Teddy Jones, William McKean, quarter backs; Geo. Shaw, E. L. Fairweather, G. B. Garard, Simon Jones, Jr., Reg. Fairweather, Fred Magee, James Harrison, R. N. Frith, forwards.

The Acadias won the toss for goal, and decided to defend the goals at the end of the field. Simeon Jones kicked off for the St. John team, and this began what was by a long odds the best game of football ever seen in this city. The play was for the greater part of the first half between the forwards, and the ball was in the scrimmage the greater part of the time, but was out of it long enough for Stewart Fairweather to carry it across the Acadia lines and secure a try for the St. Johns. George Jones carried the ball out and placed it in the hands of Simeon Jones, who kicked and the ball was in the air. The wind blowing as it was it would have been next to impossible to secure a goal, as the ball was carried out near the touch line.

The Acadias then kicked off from the twenty-five yard line, but during the first half no further points were scored. After ten minutes rest play was resumed, and the goals being changed, Acadia kicked off from centre field, but owing to the fact that the ball was kicked in touch it was not in play for some time.

The ball being kicked off from the twenty-five yard line, once more got to the St. John end of the field and was then slowly worked down towards the Acadia goal line. Simeon Jones finally got the ball and passed it to Markham, who again carried it over the Acadia line, and this time Simeon Jones converted it into a goal. In a few minutes time was called with the score standing: St. John, 11; Acadia, 0.

Captain Cutten, while claiming that the first try should have been called in, a safety touch admitted that they had been fairly beaten.

Notes.

A. E. McIntyre refereed the game in a most satisfactory manner.

The spectators should learn to keep behind the ropes, as when they crowd on the lines they interfere with the play.

Warren of Acadia and Potts of St. John performed the duties of touch judges satisfactorily.

Captain Cutten, Parsons, Moffatt, Morse and Purdy are deserving of special mention on the Acadia team.

On the St. John team Jones, Gerard Markham, Stewart Fairweather and Shaw did good individual work.

Persons who have seen the Acadia team in former years say that it is not up to its old standard, but nevertheless the collegians put up a splendid game in a very gentlemanly manner.

Acadics Easily Defeat the U. N. B.

Fredericton, Oct. 30.—The Acadics were easy winners in the match game of football with the U. N. B. team this afternoon. The score was, Acadia, 12; U. N. B., 0. Tomorrow the visitors play the Fredericton club.

Dalhousie Makes the Biggest Score of the Season.

Halifax, Oct. 30.—The Dalhousie football team piled up the biggest score of the season this afternoon, when they defeated the United Service, 23 to 0. Dalhousie made six tries in the first half, totalling 18 points, but in the second half the Service played a grand defence, surprising everybody who had seen the one-sided coming up in Maxwell's stand. Dalhousie played well together and gave a good exhibition of team work. The college star player was A. MacNair, who came to town last night from Doaktown, after spending six months in the Presbyterian mission field. He played with the vigor of a trained veteran.

A BIG GOLD NUGGET.

Kemloops, B. C., Oct. 30.—A gold nugget weighing ten ounces, three and one-fifth pennyweights was brought in today by W. L. Hogg, secretary of the Stevenson Hydraulic Co. It was found by him near a prospect on Granite creek, Similkameen district. This is one of the largest nuggets ever found in the province.

One of the patrons of a grab-bag at a recent Maine fair was disgusted at getting out of the bag an order by the local grave digger: "Good for one grave dug at any time during the end of his ruling year."

Pitcher's Castoria.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

There was quite a fall of snow in and around Hampstead, Queens Co., on the night of Oct. 29th.

Mr. Redstone's new grist mill at Queensdown, Queens Co., is liberally patronized from Gagetown, Shediac, Jemseg, etc.

The Shediac Acadian says that the Lander Laundry has raised a potato of the American wonder variety, which weighs three pounds.

The Prince Edward Precinctory of Knights Templar will be instituted at its headquarters, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on Tuesday evening, the 12th November.

Merit Will Tell.—The Stonewall Jackson cigar costs the retailer more than any five cent manufacturer in Canada; yet have enormously the largest sale. See that you get them.

The marine board of examiners have granted master's certificates for foreign trade to Chas. Lockhart of Rockport, N. B., and a master's coasting certificate to Wm. Warnock of St. John.

Miss Annie R. Stark, No. 31 Union street, has just graduated from a New York college for opticians, and is now prepared to test and fit the eyes with the very best glasses.

A concert in aid of foreign missions, under the auspices of the F. C. B. of Hibernia, was held on the 24th of October. A collection, which amounted to \$4.68, was taken up.

John D. Fraser of the Victoria hotel has received word of the death of his sister, Mrs. John Readon, at Boston. Mr. Fraser visited Boston last week to see his sister, who like himself was a native of Richibucto.

Last Sunday Father Ouellet of Shediac announced that during his nine years pastorate over \$12,000 had been raised for church buildings, including the presbytery, convent and improvements to the church.

The crops in Victoria and Madawaska last summer were the best the people up there ever had. Three roll mills are now working up there grinding buckwheat meal, which is said to be the best ever seen in that section of the country.

Waldo Skinner, a son of Hon. Chas. N. Skinner, who played with the second fifteen of McGill college in last Saturday's football match, was badly hurt. His mother, it is understood, will go up to be with him. Skinner played with the St. John team last year.

While three of T. McAvity & Son's employees, on the roof of the King street store, Tuesday, they picked up 42 pieces of old copper coin, one bearing date of 1882, and another 1841. The balance were of more recent date. Taking the place into consideration, the find is an odd one.

His Lordship Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia will preach the first of the university sermons before the students, professors and teachers of Mt. Allison. The service will be held in Lingfield hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 10. There will be about five preachers during the year. The names will be announced shortly.

Post Office Inspector King has returned from an official visit to money order and savings bank offices in Restigouche and Gloucester counties. He reports bad weather and bad travelling, the roads, especially the great road between Tracadie and Carleton Place, being in a particularly bad state.

Over seventy of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Goodwin, of St. John, N. B., assembled at their residence on the evening of Oct. 26th to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their marriage. The number of presents, all of which were of China, including a beautiful China tea set, show the esteem in which this worthy couple are held.

A Chushing & Co. shipped Tuesday morning per I. C. R. to Seven Islands, Maine, in bond to Riviere De Loup via St. Jean Port Joli, four of the largest and most handsome mules ever seen here. They are extra good Kentucky stock and were purchased by them in New Jersey. They are intended for lumbering purposes in the woods this winter and are good, barring accident, for the next fifty years.

At a meeting of the Moncton Y. M. C. A. this week Thos. Williams, who had been president for the past year, and who was requested to continue in office for another year, stated that it would be impossible for him to attend to the duties of the office as it required, and declined to accept. A ballot being taken Capt. J. E. Masters was elected president, J. A. Boyne, vice-president, C. J. Harris, treasurer and Geo. Ackman, recording secretary. The following members were elected: D. H. Johnson, H. H. Ayer, C. J. Harris and J. A. Boyne.

John Ramond Macdonnell, C. E., died in Montreal on Saturday last. In his seventy-fifth year, Mr. Macdonnell was engaged in the construction of the I. C. R. along the North Shore, and afterwards came with his family to St. John, where he lived for several years. A few years ago he removed to Montreal. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. S. R. Thomson and Miss Flora Macdonnell, and one son, A. R. Macdonnell.

The many friends of Rev. W. S. McKenzie, D. D., the district secretary for New England of the Missionary Union, and formerly pastor of the Leinster street church in this city, will learn with sorrow of his serious illness at the Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital, Boston. A dangerous operation was performed which has resulted in alleviating somewhat his intense pain, but though life may be lengthened there is little hope of his final recovery.

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