

Days Five or Six Hours Long.
As the evidence of the earth's crust pieces that our globe has lost for millions of ages, it becomes of interest to think how far the gradual elongation of the day may have attained significant proportions since very early times. It may be that even in a thousand years the effect of the tides is not sufficient to alter the length of the day by so much as a single second. But the effect may be very appreciable or even large in a million years, or ten million years, or a hundred million years. We have the best reason for knowing that in intervals of time comparable with those I have mentioned the change in the length of the day may have amounted not merely to seconds or minutes, but even to hours.

Looking into the remote past, there was a time at which this globe spun around in twenty-three hours instead of twenty-four; at a still earlier period the rate must have been twenty hours, and the further we look back the more and more rapidly does the earth appear to be spinning. At last, we struck our limit to some epoch so excessively remote that it appears to have been anterior to these changes which geological researches see that our globe was spinning in a period of six hours, or five hours, or possibly even less.

Here, then, is a lesson which the tides have taught us. They have shown that if the causes of motion in operation have subsisted without interruption for a sufficiently long period in the past, the day must have gradually grown to its present length from an initial condition in which the earth seems to have spun around four times as quickly as it does now.

—Good Words.

A Knife in His Breast for Six Years.
Captain Philip Omond, a native of the Island of Jersey, who has been a resident of Salt Lake City for several years, has had a remarkable experience. Before coming to America Captain Omond was one of the men who go down to sea in ships. A mutiny occurred on the vessel with which he was connected and a hand-to-hand conflict took place between the mutineers and the officers of the ship. During the fight a knife blade severing his lung was driven into the right breast of Captain Omond.

When the fight ended he drew the knife up by his shoulder from his breast and threw it overboard. He suffered greatly from the wound, but finally recovered through the careful nursing of his wife, who was on the ship with him. When Captain Omond drew what he believed to be the entire knife outwards he had only caught the handle, which was loose and threw that over the ship's side, leaving the long blade remaining in his breast.

Some time ago Captain Omond suffered a gout attack with pain, and, supposing it to be rheumatism, consulted Dr. S. W. Carmichael of Fredericktown, who discovered the presence of the knife blade and extracted it. Dr. Carmichael is of the opinion that the case is quite a remarkable one, the knife having remained in Captain Omond's body for six years. Dr. Carmichael left the blade in his possession. It is a dangerous looking instrument, 16 inches long and one inch wide, and is covered with rust and dry blood.—Richmond Times.

Origin of "Whitescap."
The term "whitescap" did not originate in this country, as is often said, but came from Ireland.

Nearly 100 years ago, when Ireland was more populous than it is at present, and when the people were not so harassed by British encroachment, there lived in County Kerry, a large and indomitable family named Whitescap, who whenever any of their neighbors became too obnoxious or immoral waited on them in the night, took them from their houses and gave them a sound thrashing with a cat-o'-nine-tails as a warning to desist from their wrong doing and evil practices.

Similar clubs were formed in other sections of Ireland, all of whom were called whitescaps, not white caps, two words as they are written in this country. The popular impression is that the appellation comes from the form and color of the head-dress that the regulares wear when perpetrating one of their outrages, but this is a mistake, as the history of the movement proves. The whitescap in Ireland were a term to cowards and wretches to the good order of the society of their day, but I don't know that there is need for them in any part of America.

Cures for Drunkenness.

Dr. T. W. Cuthbert himself states a great truth when he says in The Popular Science Monthly that when a great truth begins to find public recognition it is always first welcomed by the cowards and visionary enthusiasts, who forms the most extravagant expectations of it. Then gradually steps forward the Christian, who follows up this enthusiasm, trades on it and turns it to his own personal profit. Meanwhile comes all this heavy load of extravagant expectation on the one hand and suspicion on the other, the real solid scientific fact in the future proceeds slowly to extinction and almost becomes past to the world's judgment.

For many years now, when the all the chaff is吹ed off, when the winds are stilled and the flame subsides to perform marvelous cures, we have worked the mine of credibility oil and exhausted it, until to found that the oil itself could hardly be distinguished from water. Drunkenness is a disease and cannot be cured.

The doctor does not deny that the quacks have made some cures. The old plagues of the Washington Temperance Society also wrought cures. It was believed that there was some po-

tential strength in the mere act of taking the pledge, and that even spiritual power does indeed enter the soul of the man taking it, which energized him toward his goal and causing for him. This belief had its influence on the minds of Americans, and while it helped a great deal, it was not the original cause.

In the manner, while the belief in them lives, the quack remedies for the brain will probably never come completely. For the rest, it is inherently true that drunkenness is "necessarily of the temper line type." It ought to be a general defective condition of the central brain. When some known force is to remedy this condition, drunkenness will pass into the category of diseases removable by medical skill.

Tracing the Web.
An interesting line of intelligence from Salt Lake City is that the leading web is mile train that places us to be utilized for laying buildings. Salt Lake City is fortunate indeed if this can be done. There are several artesian wells that pour out great streams of building water. It is not mineral water, but just pure, clean, hot water, without hydrogen gas for bathing. But some time ago it was felt that this water would be too hot. It is to be hoped the supply will hold out, and that this unique experiment will be successful.

The setting in stone, sand, sand, coal ashes and labor is measurable. The method of laying buildings by hot water is coming to be recognized as the best. Plasterers found it being used, and now most of the large modern structures that supply cut flowers to the trade are kept at the right temperature by this artesian heat. The machinery necessary to heat houses thus has become so simple and so reasonable in price that any house supplied with a constant flow of water can be heated in the most beautiful, cleanly and economical of all ways.

The time will probably come when every well in the Far West will have hot water heated in this way. Artisan wells are not so very expensive and many farms do not even need them, for they are supplied with never failing springs and brooks. A windmill will readily pump the water out of a tank which after the necessary treatment, and the piping can be done at not great expense. A small furnace and boiler will do the rest. There is really no reason why farm-houses should not have as complete arrangements for comfort as a city home.

The Columbian (D.C.) board of trade has done a public service in passing that resolution asking the World's fair authorities to see to it in time that restaurant keepers and boarding houses do not pile on exorbitant rates during the exposition. The temptation to do this will be more than human nature can bear, aided either by divine power or by a great strong human authority. At the Paris exposition all was perfect except for this one thing. Restaurant keepers increased their costs on their prey, and the result of their extortion was mutual vexation. The fair authorities need make such arrangements at Chicago that when any fellow goes in putting a high price on beef from the cows that got away from the Rambler Ranch, Maria will Columbian discovered. After this he may be yanked up and made an awful example of.

Choking germs will live in clothing, bedding and in the decayed corpus of those who died of it for months, perhaps years. The only safety is in burning all such clothing and bedding, and even the bodies themselves. The public for innumerable should learn to tolerate the cremation idea to this extent.

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