

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire Nails,
Wire Brads,
STEEL AND IRON-CUT NAILS.
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Hotels.
Glifton House,
74 PRINCESS & 143 GERMAIN STREETS
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
A. N. Peters, Proprietor.
Telephone communication. Heated by steam throughout.

THE QUEEN HOTEL,
HALIFAX, N. S.
VISITORS to Halifax will find the QUEEN HOTEL the best house in the city. Being situated throughout with all modern improvements, furnished with the best of furniture, the cuisine is the best in the Maritime Provinces. BARBER, GROOMS, WAITERS, and IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES and Billiard Rooms. Public Parlors, Quiet Writing and Reading Rooms. Full Bathing. The location is convenient to the PIER STATIONS. The location is convenient to the Post Office, Parliament Buildings, and the principal business of the city. A fine view of the harbor is obtained from its windows.

Intercolonial Railway.
1890 Summer Arrangement. 1890

On and after Monday, 9th JUNE, 1890, the trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted), 2.00
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted), 2.37
Accommodation for St. John (Monday excepted), 3.37
Accommodation for Halifax (Monday excepted), 3.52
Day Express for St. John (Monday excepted), 4.37
Day Express for Halifax (Monday excepted), 4.52
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted), 5.37
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted), 5.52
WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted), 2.37
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted), 3.37
Accommodation for Moncton (Monday excepted), 4.37
Accommodation for Sackville (Monday excepted), 4.52
Day Express for St. John (Monday excepted), 5.37
Day Express for Halifax (Monday excepted), 5.52
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted), 6.37
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted), 6.52
A train will leave for Sackville at 11.00 a.m. for St. John, arriving at 11.00 a.m.
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
6th June, 1890.

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.
1890—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1890
IN EFFECT MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1890.
Train Run by Eastern Standard Time.

On and after Monday, June 9th, 1890, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) at 1.00 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 3.30 P. M., and leaving Cape Tormentine at 5.21 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.45, connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.
Every Monday Morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine, returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7 A. M., and leave Sackville at 10.50 A. M.
All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be taken at Sackville Station or Wood's Sidings before 11 o'clock A. M.
JOSHUA WOOD,
President,
Sackville, June 9th, 1890.

JOGGINS RAILWAY.
1890 Summer Time Table 1890
GOING WEST: No. 2 No. 4
Leave Macaan, 8.10 13.10
" Lawson Mine, 8.30 13.30
" Amherst Mine, 8.45 13.45
" River Hebert, 8.30 13.30
" Minnie Mine, 8.45 13.45
Arrive at Joggins, 9.45 13.45
GOING EAST: No. 1 No. 3
Leave Joggins, 7.15 10.50
" Middle Mine, 7.30 11.05
" River Hebert, 7.15 11.05
" Lawson Mine, 7.35 11.25
Arrive at Macaan, 7.35 11.25
" Flag Station.
W. C. MILNER,
Secretary,
Macaan, N. S., June 9th, 1890.

THE Cumberland Foundry
AND
Machine Works,
AMHERST, N. S.
Manufacturers of Rotary Mill, Trimmers and Edgers,
Lath, Shingle and Clapboard-Machines, Bandaws and General Repairs
Foundry Opp. I. C. R. Freight Shed,
July 17, 1890.

LABRADOR HERRING.
IN Whole, Halves and Quarter Barrels.
These are a fine lot of fish and will sell them cheap. Will take Butter, Potatoes or any sort of Farm Produce, and will not refuse cash.
JAMES R. AYER,
Feb. 20.

Carriages. Carriages.
I OFFER for sale the balance of my Carriages at Cost to clear. Also single and double truck Wagons for sale.
WANTED—A good Carriage Painter, also, Boy to learn the Carriage Building trade.
BLAIR TAYLOR,
June 19th, 1890.

Information Wanted.
We want every FARMER and THRESHING in the PROVINCE to send for our Catalogue, describing the
Best Threshing Machine ever produced. Write at once to
SMALL & FISHER, Woodville, N. S.
July 8, 9th.

Medical.
DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
Special attention given Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
DR. J. W. SANGSTER,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office: Opposite Brunswick House,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
Teeth Extracted by Dr. Estabrook's Painless Method.
Office hours—9 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.

Business Cards.
ROBERT BELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
C. D. TRUEMAN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.
Prompt Returns on Consigned Goods.
No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Money to Loan.
THE subscribers are prepared to loan Money on good security at reasonable rates.
POWELL & BENNETT,
Sackville, July 15, 1888.

NOTICE.
HIRAM M. COPP,
UNDERTAKER,
Squire Street, Sackville, N. B.
Undertaking in all its Branches, and Furnishings of all Descriptions constantly on hand.
Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25th, 1888.

The St. John Bolt and Nut Compy,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sligh Shoe Bolts, Turnbuckle Bolts, Washers, Washers, Carriage Rivets, Bolt Rivets, Wharf Spikes, Hot Forged and Pressed Square and Hexagon Nuts.
ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders Supplies.
Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
"Dyer & Hughes' ORGANS!
Durable, Sweet and Powerful.
Low Price and Easy Terms of Sale Goods.
Tune, Clean, Repair and Exchange.
Piano, Organ and Sewing Machine Catalogues free.
Music Books & Stools.
C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S.
Wholesale & Retail. (Agents Wanted.)

Musical Instruments!
B. SHONINGER & CO., PIANOS.
New Haven, New York and Chicago.
Max M. Sterne, Agent.
No. 15 Havelock St. Amherst, N. S.
July 17.

WE WANT POTATOES.
WE handled 60,000 Bushels Potatoes last Season and made money for our Shippers, having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get outside prices, we want a few good shippers. Write us and ship to
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Dealers,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members Chamber Commerce. Established 1873.

S. B. ANDRES,
Marble, Frostone & Granite Works,
AMHERST, N. S.
On Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.
The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the best Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage.
Designs furnished on application free of charge.
S. B. ANDRES,

EUREKA MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
Office and Store Fittings,
Cashes, Doors, Moulding, Hardwood & Soft Flooring and Sheathing.
Builders' Materials
ALWAYS ON HAND AND FURNISHED TO ORDER.
OXFORD, N. S.
0011/88

THE SLEEP OF THE JUST.
FOR sleepless nights depending on worry, indigestion, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters is a tonic, which flows over 1000 barrels filled 6340 wells. This breaks the record of oil wells in Ohio, if not in the world.
—Two New Yorkers, have been arrested for stealing gravestones from the cemetery.

THE GRASS IS GROWING.
AGENCY FOR—
MOWERS, RAKES & HORSE FORKS.
Also for Engines and Road Carts.
Also for the Right Kind of Chain.
Also for FEED—A First-Class Article.
Sackville, July 3.
F. A. DIXON

COOKED GODFISH.
Ask your Grocer for
COOKED SHREDDED GODFISH,
And Try It.
Feb. 13th, 1890
A. J. BABANG & CO.,
Moncton, N. B.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has opened a Store on the corner of Main and Foundry Streets, where he will keep constantly in stock all kinds of Fresh and Salted Meats: Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb and Sugar Cured Hams.
JAMES W. HOWSER,
Sackville, March 13, 1890.

REBATE OF DUTY ON CORN.
NOW that there is a rebate of the duty on Corn that is Kilm Dried, and ground into meal, I am enabled to sell best quality KILN DRIED CORN MEAL in Barrels, or Bags containing half barrels each, either by cartload or small quantities much lower than American meal.
Golden Star Feed
made from pure yellow Corn, Oats and Barley. A superior feed for Horses and Cattle, said by those using it to be worth three times as much as the cheap feeds that are offered in the market, and which has an extensive sale throughout the provinces. Manufactured at Moncton by
CHARLES FAWCETT.
Sackville, May 8th, 1890.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged passages of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities which accumulate in the blood, such as Rheumatism, Dropsy, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Eruptions, Constipation, Itching of the Skin, Pruritus, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all the other ailments which result from impure blood. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the above ailments, and is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Z. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Chignecto Post.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 21.—NO. 15. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890. WHOLE NO. 1,057.

Legal.
T. A. WELLING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, & BAILE VERTE, N. B.
CHARLES R. SMITH,
Barrister, Notary Public, &c.,
mar14 AMHERST, N. S.
A. D. RICHARD, LL. B.,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
DORCHESTER, N. B.
Special attention given to the collection of Accounts in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Book and Variety Store,
Music Hall Block.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of Stationery and School Requisites of all kinds.
Latest Books, Bibles,
Hymns, Albums, etc. Fancy Goods, Toys, Games.
Silverware, Jewelry,
Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gem and Wedding Rings, etc. Guns, Shells, Wads.
Base Ball and Tennis Goods.
Picture Framing done promptly with fine Mouldings. Special attention is called to my stock of New Room and Ceiling Papers—very fine and very cheap. Ceiling decorations, Corners, Centres and Extensions, kept in stock. All the above goods are at "Lock Buttons" prices, and customers will get full satisfaction.
CHAS. MOORE.
Sackville, March 6.

Direct from Factory
5 Cases Reed & Burton's and Roger Bros' SILVERWARE,
including
Cake Baskets, Casters, Pickle Dishes, Preserver Dishes, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, &c., &c.
These Goods are the Newest and Prettiest Designs in the Market.
100 dozen Knives, Forks and Spoons, (Hogers' and R. & B.), 200 Nickel Alarm Clocks, which will sell at \$1.50—regular price \$2.25. Ladies' and Gents' Watches, wholesale and retail! I will stock of Diamond and Gem Rings, at all prices! 1 gross of Waterbury Watches for the boys, at \$2.75—every one warranted.
My personal attention given to repairing of fine Watches.
C. S. McLEOD.
Black's Block, opp. P. O., Amherst.

Law and Collection Offices of
F. A. McCULLY,
Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.,
MONCTON, N. B.
Claims promptly collected.
OFFICE: Brown's Brick Block, Main Street.

Business Cards.
ARTHUR W. DIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Sackville, N. B.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.
L. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
Ship Agents & Ship Brokers
(Vice Consulate of Sweden and Norway.)
(Consulate of Austria and Hungary.)
No. 138 South Second Street,
LANE WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
Cable Address "WESTERGAARD."

Wry Brothers
ARE still prepared to perform all work in painting, paper-hanging, and general decorating. Materials supplied when requested. Estimates cheerfully supplied.
Special PATENT A SPECIALTY.
Orders from Outlying Districts promptly attended to.
WALLACE M. WRY,
GEORGE S. WRY.

J. F. ALLISON,
SACKVILLE, N. B.,
AGENT FOR
Spring Hill Coal.
ALSO AGENT FOR
Liverpool & London & Globe Fire Insurance Co.; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.
Risks taken on all classes of Property at Lowest Rates.
Office in Music Hall Block. sep1

MOLASSES!
In Store—Just Received:
1 CAR LOAD ANTIGUA.
For Sale Low to the Trade.
A. J. BABANG & CO.,
Moncton, N. B.

Toilet Soap.
Just Received:
5 cases Choice Toilet Soap.
For Sale Low to the Trade.
A. J. BABANG & CO.,
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General News.
—Boos stung a pair of horses to death at Stanburyville, Ohio, a few days ago.
—France has presented to Lafayette to the United States. It has arrived on this side.
—During a storm in Dakota recently hail stones fell measuring seven inches in circumference.
—A meat famine prevails at Paterson, N. J., in consequence of the strike on the New York Central.
—A violent storm passed over France the other day, and in a few minutes destroyed \$400,000 worth of property.
—A farmer drove all the way from South Dakota to Manitoba recently to see the other day. He could not stand the country at the south.
—Wilkesbarre, Pa., was visited by a cyclone a few days since and several business blocks were destroyed. The loss of life is said to be heavy.
—Baron Hirsch, the Paris Philanthropist has donated \$20,000 to a Hebrew society in Montreal to be used for the benefit of poor Hebrews.
—The thermometer reached the freezing point, in three places in Manitoba Saturday night week, but reports state that no damage was done.
—The French aeronaut Besancon and the astronomer Hermitte propose to make a balloon expedition to the north pole, starting from Spitzbergen.
—Sixty-five years ago Emmons Rudge was arrested in Hartford, Conn., for selling ice, as the doctors of the city had decided that it was unhealthy to use it.
—The village of Berneville, Quebec, is suffering from epidemic diphtheria. Owing to stagnant water and the warm weather, the disease has spread rapidly and the death rate has assumed terrible proportions.
—Cholera is spreading rapidly through out the Japanese Empire and the number of victims is reported 100 per day. A Turkish ship become infected and the dead were buried on the fishing grounds thereby ruining one of the principal industries of the port.
—Africa has now within her borders ten American, twelve British, and thirteen continental missionary societies. There are more than 700 ordained missionaries, and more than 7,000 native preachers. It is estimated that there are, both white and native, about 175,000 communicants, and 800,000 adherents.
—Through the carelessness of a trackman in leaving a lifting jack on the track, an express train, near Quincy, Mass. was wrecked on Wednesday last week and twenty persons lost their lives. During the excitement pickpockets and confidence men plundered the wounded and frightened passengers and reaped a rich harvest. There were no Canadian among the killed, so far as can be learned.
—The most remarkable city in the United States, according to the new census is West Superior, Wis. Since the last census it has increased in population 14,200 per cent., which is the highest rate of increase shown by any city. This marvellous rate of growth is explained by the fact that there were not any people there in 1880, and its site was a howling wilderness.
—There are more ducks in the Chignecto Empire than in all the world outside of it. They are kept by the Colons on every farm, on the private roads on the public roads, on streets of cities, and on all the lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and brooks in the country. Every Chinese boat also contains a batch of them. There are innumerable hatching establishments all through the empire, many of which are said to turn out about 50,000 young ducks every year.
—Mr. T. C. DOUGER, of Toronto, a fourth-year undergraduate of Toronto University, won the Canadian Queen's "Free Trip to Europe" by making over eleven hundred words from letters contained in the name of that magazine. Mr. Douger worked over seventy hours to accomplish the task. He sails by the "Parisian," September 3rd, and will be about three months. The publishers of "The Queen" will soon announce another "Free Trip to Europe" with content, with \$200 for expenses.

Some Curious Patents.
An Iron Cat that Squalls and Kills—Machine for Making Moss Lay.
A correspondent of the New York World tells of some curious patents which have been granted the cranky, if not crazy, inventors of the country, among which are some funny ones indeed. An illuminated cat for frightening rats and mice was patented in 1884. Another patented cat, equally funny, but of finer utility, is a sheet iron cat which is operated by clock work, and has a hollow inside to furnish the breath to howl with. It is provided with steel claws and teeth and woe betide the daring midnight Thomas that dares to tackle it. You wind it up and place it on your back shed, and set it howling. All the cats in the neighborhood soon jump for it, and its "poisoned claws kill every one that it is struck by them. The inventions for smokers are so many that the division of the patent office has been given up to them. There are umbrellas that can be turned into pipes and pipes into canes, and there are some inventions for cutting off the ends of cigars. A lovers' gate is a gate that swings both ways, and can be raised to suit the size of the lovers. An adjustable pulpit on somewhat on the same principle, is also patented. Among the curious things is a patent machine for forcing hens to lay eggs, and there are numerous ones for the prevention of their eating their own eggs or breaking them. Many of the patent hens' nests have five or six false eggs glued to the bottom and the innocent hen drops her eggs on a trap which lets it slide down into a box beneath; the trap then springs back and the nest is ready for a second laying. There is one branch of the patent office known as that of Cow-tail holders. There are patents for holding horses tails as well as cow's tails. The most curious among them, however, is the patent of a Yankee who has invented an adjustable false tail for horses. A western man had patented a shield to prevent a horse from being cut by wire fences, this consists of an armor of padded cotton or leather, which is strapped around the neck, breast and front legs of the horse. Another way of preventing horses from hurting themselves on these fences is found in the electrical device. The wires are charged with electricity, and when the horse goes against them he gets a shock which drives him back. In the same division there is a contrivance for preventing the horses from cribbing. The manger is filled with electricity, and almost any horse that attempts to crib he gets a shock. Then there is a chicken holder consisting of a spring attached to a hen's leg, which, if she attempts to scratch, will move her onward, and will in fact walk her right out of the garden. The patents to make women beautiful are numerous. There are face powders by the hundred, and most improves by the score. The nose improver is one of the most curious of these crazy patents.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.
Conducted by the Ladies of the Sackville W. C. T. U.
Why am I an Absterainer.
[BY DR. BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON]
I became an abstainer from alcohol for the most commonplace and selfish reason in the world, the instinct of self-preservation. From a lecture delivered in one of my experimental and practical courses to medical brethren, on the 7th December, 1889, I refer to what I had got, at that time very near to the practice of abstinence, and quite near to the truth; for I find myself closing the lecture with the following words:—"Speaking honestly, I cannot by any argument yet presented to me, admit the alcohol through any gate that might distinguish them as apart from other chemical bodies. I can no more accept them as food than I can chloroform, or ether, or methyl. That they produce a temporary excitement it is true; but as their general action is quickly to reduce the animal heat, I cannot see how they can supply animal power. I can see clearly how they reduce animal power, and can show a reason for using them in order to stop physical pain, or to stave off mental pain; but that they give strength, i. e., that they supply material for construction of fine tissues supplied by other material, must be an error as solemn as it is widespread.
"The true character of the alcohol is that they are agreeable temporary shrouds. The savage, with the mansions of his soul unfurnished, carries his restive energy under their shadow. The civilized man, overburdened with mental labor, or with engrossing cares, seeks the same shade; but it is shade after all, in which, in exact proportions as he seeks it, the secker retires from the perfect natural life. To resort for force to alcohol is, in my mind, equivalent to the act of searching for the sun in subterranean glow until all is night.
"It is now time for the learned to be precise respecting alcohol, and for the learned to learn the positive value of one of their most potent agents for good or evil; whereupon, I think, they will place the alcohol series in the position in which I have placed it, even though their prejudices in regard to it are, as are mine, by moderate habit but confessed inconsistency in its favor."
I have heard it said many times that this was the strongest reason I ever used against alcohol; because, when I made it I was not an abstainer. But I have a word more to add. At the time when the lecture above named was delivered I had looked only at the physiological side of the matter. Afterwards I studied, in the same experimental way, the power of alcohol in producing disease. Thereupon I discovered that so potent is alcohol in producing structural and fatal disease, that just as certainly as I could make an animal dead drunk by it, so I could conjure up organic disease to order, if I may so put it, according to my will, and almost at will, according to the fixed time and season. Also I detected that the fatal changes were much more quickly and surely brought about than I had ever supposed possible. I was startled at what I witnessed, and, selfish like applied the moral. I said to myself, may I am experimenting on myself. But why should I? "If the right hand offend the left, cut it off." It was the daily plea of my conscientious knowledge; and, at length the plea availing, I cut off alcohol, root and branch.
Then, when I found how strong and healthy I was, as well as safe, and total abstinence, I thought it my duty, even at the risk of speaking less forcibly against alcohol than I might do if I partook of it—as the spirit of evil suggested—I began and continued boldly to expound all the facts; and that is the way I became an advocate of total abstinence, as well as an abstainer.

THE AGE OF TEES.
From an article by Professor F. W. Putnam, on "Prehistoric Remains in the Ohio Valley," in the March Century we quote the following: "Of late years several writers have brought forward many arguments showing anew, what every archeologist of experience knows, that many of the mounds in the country were made by the historic tribes. This has been dwelt upon to such an extent as to make common the belief that all the mounds and earthworks are of recent origin. Some writers even go so far as to imply that tree growth cannot be relied upon, and state that the rings of growth do not represent annual rings. As I am firmly convinced that many of the mounds and earthworks in the Ohio Valley examined by Dr. Metz and myself are far older than the forest growth in Ohio can possibly indicate, it matters little about the age of the trees growing over such mounds. However, as such a forest growth gives us the minimum age of these ancient works, it is important to know what reliance can be placed on the rings. In his report for 1887, Prof. R. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture, discusses the formation of the annual ring, when speaking of tree growth. In a letter recently received from him, in which he points out the probable cause of error in counting the rings of prairie-grown trees, he states that he considers 'anybody and everybody an incompetent observer of tree growth who would declare that, in the temperate zone, the annual ring is not the rule, its omission or duplication the exception.'
"Having received repeated assurances to this effect from other botanists, I recently again asked the question of Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, from whom I received the following reply: 'I have never seen anything to change my belief that in trees growing outside of the tropics each layer of growth represents the growth of one year; and as far as I have been able to verify statements to the contrary which have appeared of late years, I am unable to place any credence in any of them. The following sentences, quoted from the last edition of Professor Gray's "Structural Botany," covers the case: "Each layer being the product of only a year's growth, the age of an exogenous tree may in general be correctly estimated by counting the rings of a cross section of the trunk." I believe therefore that you are perfectly safe in thinking that Dr. Culter's tree is something over four hundred and fifty years old.'

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"The true character of the alcohol is that they are agreeable temporary shrouds. The savage, with the mansions of his soul unfurnished, carries his restive energy under their shadow. The civilized man, overburdened with mental labor, or with engrossing cares, seeks the same shade; but it is shade after all, in which, in exact proportions as he seeks it, the secker retires from the perfect natural life. To resort for force to alcohol is, in my mind, equivalent to the act of searching for the sun in subterranean glow until all is night.
"It is now time for the learned to be precise respecting alcohol, and for the learned to learn the positive value of one of their most potent agents for good or evil; whereupon, I think, they will place the alcohol series in the position in which I have placed it, even though their prejudices in regard to it are, as are mine, by moderate habit but confessed inconsistency in its favor."
I have heard it said many times that this was the strongest reason I ever used against alcohol; because, when I made it I was not an abstainer. But I have a word more to add. At the time when the lecture above named was delivered I had looked only at the physiological side of the matter. Afterwards I studied, in the same experimental way, the power of alcohol in producing disease. Thereupon I discovered that so potent is alcohol in producing structural and fatal disease, that just as certainly as I could make an animal dead drunk by it, so I could conjure up organic disease to order, if I may so put it, according to my will, and almost at will, according to the fixed time and season. Also I detected that the fatal changes were much more quickly and surely brought about than I had ever supposed possible. I was startled at what I witnessed, and, selfish like applied the moral. I said to myself, may I am experimenting on myself. But why should I? "If the right hand offend the left, cut it off." It was the daily plea of my conscientious knowledge; and, at length the plea availing, I cut off alcohol, root and branch.
Then, when I found how strong and healthy I was, as well as safe, and total abstinence, I thought it my duty, even at the risk of speaking less forcibly against alcohol than I might do if I partook of it—as the spirit of evil suggested—I began and continued boldly to expound all the facts; and that is the way I became an advocate of total abstinence, as well as an abstainer.

THE AGE OF TEES.
From an article by Professor F. W. Putnam, on "Prehistoric Remains in the Ohio Valley," in the March Century we quote the following: "Of late years several writers have brought forward many arguments showing anew, what every archeologist of experience knows, that many of the mounds in the country were made by the historic tribes. This has been dwelt upon to such an extent as to make common the belief that all the mounds and earthworks are of recent origin. Some writers even go so far as to imply that tree growth cannot be relied upon, and state that the rings of growth do not represent annual rings. As I am firmly convinced that many of the mounds and earthworks in the Ohio Valley examined by Dr. Metz and myself are far older than the forest growth in Ohio can possibly indicate, it matters little about the age of the trees growing over such mounds. However, as such a forest growth gives us the minimum age of these ancient works, it is important to know what reliance can be placed on the rings. In his report for 1887, Prof. R. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture, discusses the formation of the annual ring, when speaking of tree growth. In a letter recently received from him, in which he points out the probable cause of error in counting the rings of prairie-grown trees, he states that he considers 'anybody and everybody an incompetent observer of tree growth who would declare that, in the temperate zone, the annual ring is not the rule, its omission or duplication the exception.'
"Having received repeated assurances to this effect from other botanists, I recently again asked the question of Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, from whom I received the following reply: 'I have never seen anything to change my belief that in trees growing outside of the tropics each layer of growth represents the growth of one year; and as far as I have been able to verify statements to the contrary which have appeared of late years, I am unable to place any credence in any of them. The following sentences, quoted from the last edition of Professor Gray's "Structural Botany," covers the case: "Each layer being the product of only a year's growth, the age of an exogenous tree may in general be correctly estimated by counting the rings of a cross section of the trunk." I believe therefore that you are perfectly safe in thinking that Dr. Culter's tree is something over four hundred and fifty years old.'

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