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 May 26th, 1902.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
 On Real Estate.  
 APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE  
 Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

Lesson That has been Learned by Americans Everywhere Thoroughly Well.  
 (Memphis Commercial-Appeal.)  
 It is said that there is as much drinking now as there ever was, but that men do not drink in the same way as of old; and that public drunkenness is now comparatively rare. Occasionally we see men upon the streets who are under the influence of liquor; but one might go from one end of Memphis to the other and not find a drunken man in a day's journey. Indeed, so rare has such a sight become in this city that it excites universal attention. The drunken man used to be a familiar personage. Now he is an object of curiosity.  
 Of course there are still plenty of men who take their daily allowance of liquor, but they do not hire a brass band or fire off a few bombs to advertise the fact. Men whose business permits of a certain amount of leisure are apt to be convivial; but it is observed that their conviviality is pretty well regulated. It is the rare exception when they cross the bounds.

The methods of modern business men have much to do with the spread of temperance. Even if the head of an establishment is intemperate himself, he does not surround himself with inebriates. He knows that the details of his business require cool heads and steady hands; and he will insist that his employes shall be sober men. Sometimes he candidly declares that he will do the drinking for the entire concern. When the head of a business is himself a teetotaler he will probably insist still more stringently upon his subordinates averting their faces from the flowing bowl. He may tell them that he has no control over private habits, and that they are at liberty to drink as much as they please, but that if they do drink they shall not work for him. Modern business is entirely without sentiment. It objects to the drinking man, not on moral, but on practical grounds. The judgment of the drinking man is apt to be awry at times. Liquor will make a fool of a sage under certain circumstances; and a trusted employe might fail his employer at the critical time if he were addicted to drink.

Employees are learning everywhere that it pays to be sober. The steady fellow who can always be found, and when found is sober, is the man who wins out. There are any number of vocations which can be filled only by sober men. No railroad in the world would think of entrusting a train to a drunken engineer. Drunkards would not be tolerated on a police force, in the postal service, or, indeed, in any business affecting the lives of people, or requiring exceptional judgment and care. Of course, there are successful men who drink; but, as a rule, it will be found that they drink discreetly and never overstep the bounds of moderation. Where they drink to excess, they are but the exception that proves the rule. The millionaire, however, is master of his time, and if he chooses to spend a part of it in riotous living, he can afford whatever loss such a course entails. He is in such a position that his business does not necessarily suffer when he blots out a few hours from the course of time.

The employe who begins by practicing sobriety during office hours is apt to continue it after office hours. The after-dark jax is not conducive to easy labor the next day. Furthermore, the young man soon finds out that the pleasures of alcoholism are not up to the advertisements. Seen in the green light of the next day, they have a curiously unreal and fantastic effect. The humors of the cup are very much like the magnificent visions which one has in dreams. They can't be remembered the next day. Perhaps to the general sense of disappointment are added a headache and a positive conviction that one has swallowed a mule by mistake.

Everything, therefore, conduces to sobriety in our day. The number of men who drink nothing at all is increasing. The men who drink know how to carry their liquor like gentlemen, and they drink wine, or beer or whiskey very much as they drink their tea or coffee. It is not a "drink" to them in the ordinary sense of the word; but a part of their daily allotment of meat and liquid.

One reason why alcoholism is decreasing is the explosion of several misconceptions regarding the use of liquor. Formerly it was thought that wine brightened the intellect; and that genius often lay dormant until set going by the sherry or the champagne. Possibly wine will unlock the lips of the taciturn man and make him garrulous; but it is absurd to say that the wine has created the wit and produced the thought. It has simply beaten down the man's customary reserve and made him willing to speak what was in his mind. The capacity to say bright things must have existed, and the bright things must have been there. The wine has merely opened the door. Many mythical stories have been told about men of genius writing sublime poems and delivering lofty orations when under the influence of liquor. It is all a mistake. No man on earth ever wrote anything that was fit to live when he was drunk. No orator ever delivered a speech possessing a particle of merit when he was drunk. Sometimes this has apparently happened; but the truth is that in some way the orator

Another myth that has been exploded is the idea that moderate drinking is good for a person. Modern medical science has given this idea its quietus. It is said that "a man is as old as his arteries," and when the ossification of the arteries begins the end is not far off. Science now holds that constant indulgence in alcoholic liquor has a tendency to ossify the arteries. It was formerly held by medical science that if a person drank two drinks of whiskey a day it would be beneficial, for this much liquor could be "digested," as it were, without any harm to the system. Now, however, the habit of regular drinking, even in moderation, is condemned.

It is fortunate that medical science has reached this conclusion, because it is bound to act as a restraint upon the practicing physician who has a fondness for drink. If there is any one who has no business drinking anything at all it is the family physician; and he cannot very well continue to be a drinking man in the face of the ban placed upon alcohol by medical science. The minister of the gospel urges everyone to observe the Ten Commandments, but he would not retain any parish long if it were known that he was a persistent violator of one of them. The physician must be held to a like account. If medical science condemns regular drinking, there is no excuse for the practitioner, and unless he can curb his appetite he might as well retire at once from his profession. The conviction is becoming pretty general that sobriety is the best policy, and that drunkenness does not pay.

**"The Idle Rich."**

What would you do if you had a million dollars?" is a common question. Many people like to amuse themselves by answering it, and the answers are as varied as human nature. The prize offered by a newspaper for the best reply was awarded to the man who said he would have a pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers he owned. The desire for personal comfort, more luxuries, wider opportunities for pleasure, is almost always uppermost in the minds of those who thus spend their imaginary wealth. Seldom or never is one heard to express the wish to employ himself at anything of the nature of a regular business or occupation.

In reality, no man knows what he would do if he were possessed of riches and that fact ought to make one charitable—at all events just—toward those who are indeed millionaires.

The follies of young men of wealth get all the publicity they deserve. It is often another matter with the industry, the energy, the faithful performance of duty by those who are making exceptional efforts.

The Russian prince who lately visited this country expressed, on his return to Europe, his surprise at the large number of rich young men here who work, actually work every day in offices, banks or factories. And yet no one showed him the improvements which Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has made in the locomotive, or the steam-turbine which Mr. John Jacob Astor has invented, or Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt's lamp. He had not even a glimpse of the amount of work Mr. George Gould does in a day, or the multitudinous details of the charities to which Miss Helen Gould gives her time and her personal service, as well as her money.

What would you do if you had a million dollars? The man who criticizes "the idle rich" should first be sure that it is not alone the lack of money which keeps himself out of the category.

**Thread in Surgery.**

Modern surgery employs dozens of different kinds of thread for sewing up cuts and wounds. Among them are kangaroo tendons, horsehair, silk and very fine silver wire. Many of these threads are intended to hold for a certain number of days and then naturally break away.

The short, tough tendons taken from the kangaroo, which are used for sewing severe wounds, will hold for about four weeks before they break away. Silk thread will hold for much longer, sometimes six months, while the fine silver wire is practically indestructible.

With the entire outfit a surgeon is able to select a thread that will last as long as the wound takes to heal, and will then disappear completely. To accommodate this assortment of threads special varieties of needles are required.

Besides the needle craned in different segments of a circle, surgeons use needles shaped like spears, javelins and bayonet points. Some are as long as bodkins, with a point like a miniature knife blade. Others have the sharpened end triangular.

**So Much More Interesting.**

Small daughter (tired of playing alone)—Mummy, when I get to heaven shall I always play wif angels?

Mother—Yes, my darling.  
 "Mummy, don't you fink that if I've been vewy, vewy good all the mornin' playin' wif angels, in the afternoon p'waps God will give me a little devil to play wif!"—Ex.

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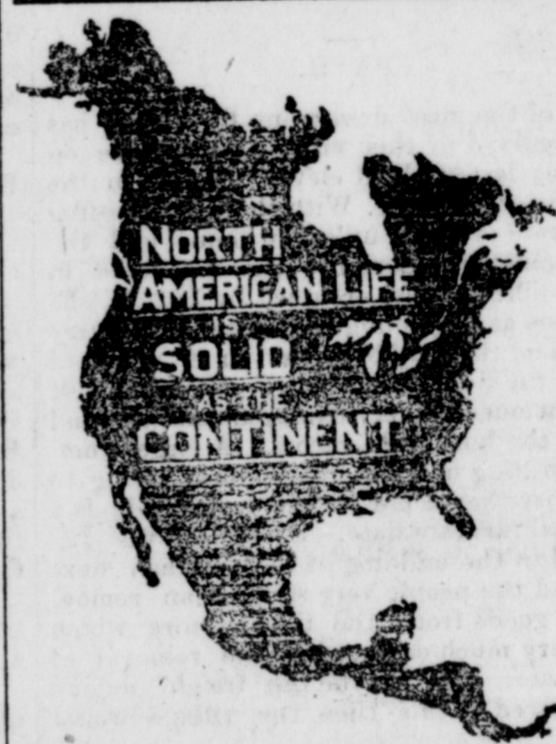
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