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—BY—
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THE MOUNDS.

A Great Mystery solved at last. The Mound Builders Chimerical. A Beautiful Theory spoiled. And a part of History Shorne of its Magic and Romantic Charms.

Again, these mounds, when in groups, are usually about the same size, but they differ in different localities. Sometimes, when we see one of these mounds approximating a small mountain, by way of distinction, we call it potato-hill, or sugar-loaf, because it is similar to one or the other of these. We say, also, such were produced by natural forces, why simply because the work of building such mound, or mountain, is to large for ordinary human enterprise, I say again, if such were built by a man, there would be near by a deep hollow, or general depression corresponding to the magnitude of the mound; which is not the case. Alas! Alas! For human theories, human knowledge and human reasoning. No one ever dreamed that the mountains were produced by human agency, they are to numerous, to large and to diversified in every respect, no unity of design is coupled with their general centour. No one rightly viewing this subject can come to any other conclusion than what all these mountains, mounds, hills and valleys are of geologoical origin. Now whatever produced one mountain produced all mountains, though the agencies were more active and more powerful at one place and period than at another place and period, greater and more energetic in producing large mountains than in producing small mountains. We may readily persume that the mountains were not all produced in the same period of the world's history. The mounds are sometimes in groups and sometimes sporadic, sometimes uniform in size and sometimes vary, but not always similar in outward appearance, whether large or small, one or many. Now we affirm that whatever produced one of these mounds produced them all, and we are inclined to believe they were all produced at the same period of time, for several reasons which we will give hereafter, if not all at the same doubtless under similar conditions, the period in which these mounds were formed, I shall designate as the mound period, which is correct as a geological specification of time. As we said above the same forces that produced one mountain produced them all, and the same causes that produced one mound produced them all, phenominal indications are that the mountains were produced at different periods, while the mounds were produced at the same period. We are told by geologist that all rocks were formed or grew in still water deep down under the surface, and that all upheavals, have been produced by internal forces, and that these forces were under or in all upheaved matter, we speak of the dip of ledges and strata. They do not dip unless we mean they dip upward. All ledges of rock more or less incline (in their formation they were horizontal) in mountains and under mountains and on the sides of mountains to some angle towards the mountain summit. This shows that the forces which broke the original rocks turned the fragments upward and also that these forces were under all upheaved material, even if it is as large as the rocky mountains. Now this is the way the mounds were formed. Whatever produced them was not above them, nor in them, but under them. Let me illustrate. If a little boy in playing should get under a bed and stand up and make a mound on the bed with his head, no one could believe that the producing cause of the bed mound was above the bed, there would be no evidence, if however on examining under the bed we should discover a dent just under the bed mound and corresponding to with the upper impression, the concavity beneath corresponding to the convexity above all would reasonably conclude that whatever produced the concavity beneath, produced the convexity above and this would be reasonable and correct. Again if it were known that nothing could get under the bed but a little boy, then all would know that a little boy had produced the bed mound, but how and when are other questions. Just so with the formation and origin of the earth mounds. I do not mean that they were produced by a little boy beneath them, but by something corresponding to the little boy. Let us bring our reasonings a little closer to the main point. If anyone who has been interested in knowing the origin of these mounds had dug beneath their natural base this mystery might have been solved long ago. If one were to dig from the top of a mound, down through the center, through the base and at any distance beneath, say one hundred feet and come to a ledge of rocks, broken and upheaved in mound shape, he would know at once, that whatever force broke and bulged up this ledge, also bulged up the mound on the surface. That the agency that produced the one produced the other, and more, that this force operated beneath the rocky strata. His conclusion would not only be legitimate, but it would be a demonstration, an incontrovertible fact. Again if one could cut one of these mounds through the center and pass the bicuting line down any distance say, one thousand feet and could inspect this surface all the way down and at any point in the whole distance discover that one stratium of earth or even any of this earth curved upward toward the outward surface of a mound beneath which it was, no matter how feeble this curve might be outlined, he would know at once that the producing cause of the mound had operated beneath every one of these curves. This he would know beyond a doubt. All must know that. Has such an inveatigation ever been made? It has in part. While in the States, I was accustomed to travel more or less, for a period of sixty odd years, over a large prairie country where these mounds were numerous for a distance of thirty or forty miles, one or two almost mountains but still in mound shape. It was known that coal existed in this region, but there was wood enough, so this coal was not needed for fuel and there was no transportation at hand. Recently this coal region has been worked. The stratum of coal varies from one to two and a half feet thick and lies from six to ten feet below the surface. This coal is under these mounds as well as elsewhere. The way in which this coal is mined is this. A ditch say six feet wide and from one to two hundred yards long is dug down to the coal. This done the coal is taken out, then another ditch of like dimentions is dug by the side of it, and the dirt is thrown where the coal was taken from and and so on as much as is demanded. In digging this coal wherever a mound rises above there is a mound of coal beneath just like the one above.

If the mound is large or small, high or low, the coal mounds correspond with it. Now if all the earth were taken off and there would be coal mounds, everywhere over the surface just like the mounds are now, which shows that the agency that produced the mounds of coal also, and that this agency was underneath both mounds, and that it was not artificial, but geological, therefore the proof is almost axiomated that the mounds are not artificial, but that they are geological in their origin. I do not say that coal is under all the mounds in the United States, but since the above cited fact is known further investigations may discover facts and phenomena in different parts of the country under these mounds that shall more clearly satisfy the most skeptical and prejudiced mind. I will not say more clearly but the evidence will be constantly accumulating until the last vestige of our false teachings on this point, and the fancied theories of history, and the pictured tribes of giants working with Titan diligence for ages, and the countless tribes running for dear life from the rising waters, and the whole people bowing in fervent devotion around these mounds, celebrating the Fourth of July completion of a work that should stand as long as grass grows and water flows, shall vanish forever from our looks and belief.

P. A. Moses.

David B. Hill, of Elmira, Democraic candidate for Governor of New York, was born in Havanna, Schuyler (then Chemung) county, on August 29, 1844 and was educated at the academy in that town. In 1870 he was elected to the state assembly and 1871 he was re-elected. Hill served one term as alderman in the Elmira common council, and at the expiration of his term in 1882 he was elected mayor of the city. In September of 1882, he was nominated for the position of Lieutenant governor on the Democratic state ticket, and was elected in November. Governor Cleveland's election to the presidency in 1884, raised Mr. Hill to the Governorship. For a number of years Mr. Hill was proprietor of the Elmira Gazette. The Governor is a dachelor.

The consumption of liquor in this country is officially reported by the authorities at Washington as amounting to 69,156,903 gallons of spirits, 19,185,953 barrels of fremented liquor and 20,508,345 gallons of wine. Estimating the population at about 58,000,000 the average consumption appears to be about 1.2 gallons of whiskey for each person yearly, over 10.25 gallons of beer and .35 of a gallon of wine. The quantity of beer consumed appears to be about 595,000,000 gallons. In other words, the people of this favored land drink about two gallons of liquor for evey bushel of wheat that they consume.

Oregon claims part of the glory of the good yacht Puritan's victory in the international race for the queens cup. An important part of the Puritan is from Oregon, which fact is explained by the following paragraph from the Boston Herald of September 8th: "The masts and spars were made by Pidgeon of East Boston, and are of the best Oregon pine. The mast is 76 feet long, 1 foot six inches in diameter. top mast, 46 feet long, 11 inches in diameter; boom, 76 feet long, 14 inches in diameter; gaff, 47 feet long, oval shape, 8x10 inches, bowsprit, 38 feet outboard 16 inches in diameter.

IN NEW YORK the Republicans have nominated Ira Davenport for Governor and the Democrats have nominated Gov. Dayid B. Hill. The most singular part of the campaign is that the mugwumps including Beecher have pronounced for Davenport, while the Irish Democrats, and more especially the Catholics who voted for Blaine, are enthusiastic for Hill.

DON'T BUY more than you wan't because your credit is good. The way to preserve your credit is never to strain it.

Teachers. No. 4.

The trite old saying "Order is Heavens first law" has lost no truth by frequent repetition. Order is a fundamental law of success in all human effort, and especially so in the conduct of a school. Without the ability and the disposition to enforce order, no teacher can succeed in a common school.

Through intellectual training, energy, scholarship, graces of person and deportment, kindly feeling, quick perception and delicate sensibilities are all very desirable in a teacher, but no possible combination of perfections that does not include the fadulty of maintaining good order in school, can succeed. Unless the teacher has both the power and the will to exact from every scholar implicit obedience, his fine graces of mind and person are largely wasted upon the school, and make more marked the chaotic wreck of inevitable collapse.

With the power and the will to maintain order, very successful schools are often taught by teachers of moderate mental acquirements. If good scholarship and varied accomplishments can be united with the ability to keep good order, they add much to the teachers efficiency, but brilliant scholarship and fine graces are never the first qualifications for a successful common school teacher, and the mistaken notion that they are so, (often inculcated and fostered by older people whose experience should have made them more sensible) has been the cause of bitter disappointment to many a bright, scholarly young teacher, and the failure of numberless terms of school.

From these premises the methods of discipline are naturally suggested. There is no cause to drift into a long discussion of the old question "which is the more successful in the government of schools, moral suasion or corporal punishment" for there is no ground for argument, the question has but one side. Men never introduce any such question in the government of criminals of mature years. They assume that the man who robs, steals and murders must be imprisoned, and they do it. After the restraint of corporal punishment has had its effect, then men sometimes try the effect of moral suasion, but physical punishment or restraint is first resorted to. Think for a moment how supremely rediculous it would be instead of inflicting the penalty of the law to say to the murderer of the President, "its very naughty to kill Presidents, it deranges political affairs, interrupts business, and has a bad moral effect upon the young, and is rather a blemish upon your own character, and you ought not to do so any more" or to the child murderer "it is very wrong to murder children, it makes their parents feel bad, and makes you a nuisance in the neighborhood, and if you keep on murdering innocent children you will get a bad name by and by" or say to the bank robber "it is'nt honest to rob banks, and steal money, to strangle bank watchmen and shoot policemen, it is not a good recomendation for a man who wishes to move in the highest circles of society" this hardly seems to meet all the requirements of the case. It is not good logic to argue that children whose moral powers are immature, are more capable of making moral distinctions and less needy of physical restraint, than men whose moral faculties are matured and can see the force of moral reasons that children cannot apprehend.

It is safe to assert, that when a school fully understands that the teacher will punish if it is necessary to do it to preserve order, there is not much probability that he will have to use force. But if it is understood that teachers will rely wholly on moral suasion to preserve order there will eventually arise a necessity for punishment much more severe than would have been required had it been understood at first that it would be used when necessary. A little experience in this matter is worth a great deal of theory. The writer once knew a teacher who announced to his school that moral suasion would be wholly relied on for the government of his school and later that school was instanced as a marked example of success in governing without any use of force to compel obedience. But careful inquiries to learn all the facts only showed that while the scholars were cunning enough to preserve decent decorum in presence of visitors at other times the school was a pandemonium. Therewas no trouble, because the scholars had their own way. Of course such innocent recreation as boxing, talking, throwing sticks, apples, pieces of chalk etc. around the room, gave no offence to the teacher, they were only the legitimate and proper outhgrowth of "moral suasion." The effects of the success of moral suasion in such a case will mar the usefulness of that school for ten years after, and then entail a legacy of riot and disorder upon any school those pupils may enter.

W.

A fine bell has been cast and finished by W. T. Garret for the United States government. It will be used as a fog signal on the coast of Puget Sound. It is identical in size with the bell made for Trinity church of this city some years ago, which has heretofore been the largest on the Pacific Coast. The new bell weigh 31,000 pounds and has a clapper of 104 pounds weight. It is claimed that its sound, which is rich and clear in tone, can be distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles. The place where it is to be located is called Point Conception. The first bell even cast in this city was sent to Mazatlan and hung in the tower of the cathedral.—S. F. Chronicle.