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The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JULY 21, 1885.

The Royal Vanderbilt.

It does not seem to make much difference how often the investing public are beguiled by the stock controllers, they are always ready for a fresh beguilment. Mr. Vanderbilt has often heretofore tested the public gullibility, and he is doing it again with marked success. For some time it has been given out that he was negotiating a sale of his Pennsylvania railroad properties to the Pennsylvania railroad, and receiving in return the head of the West Shore on a charger. Mr. Vanderbilt evidently has made all his to reap his profits. and gather in the harvest. His

k has gone up a-kiting; and erbilt at Saratoga seeketh the r, to whom he imparts the infor-Chat he has not taken part in the ng negotiations but that he will wall about them before anything is done. He does not care to sell the South Pennsylvania, which will have plenty of carrying business between Pittsburg and Philadelphia; and whatever he does will be done for the benefit of his associates as well as himself and for the public benefit as well, says Mr. V., "for the matter of that." He will not let any one else buy the West Shore, and the outcome of any settlement with the Pennsylvania will surely give the West Shore as a meal to the Cen-

k has gone up a-kiting; and

These observations of Mr. Vanderbilt are noteworthy for what they say and what they do not say. His words are carefully arranged to be non-committal and so that he can slip out when his gambling scheme is finished. They are further noteworthy for their

Sutocratic air. The gentlemen who prepand them for Mr. Vanderbilt—per-be President Depew, who is an artist in President Depew, who is an artist in seawords-forgot in his eagerto build a threne on New looking Pennsylvania, upon esent himself with autocratic cting the disposition of the rait-

properties of this great common Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew, it will not do. Though you may not have the slightest idea of seriously entering into the trade you advertise, you run great risks by putting on these airs; and when you deceive the people once more you run great risk again. But should you attempt to carry out your declared purpose you run the greatest risk of all. Neither the richest man in the country, nor any combination of rich men, can assume safely to dispose of the great railroad interests of New York and Pennsylvania, as though they alone were parties in in-

terest.

Mr. Vanderbilt declares that he is acting for the interests of his associates and the public. But his avowed scheme is in the interest of neither; certainly not in that of the public; and as certainly not in the interest of those of his associates in these enterprises who are known to be honorable men, who put their money into a fairly promising business project, that would aid other interests that they were pledged to protect, and who will not abandon their undertaking at Mr. Vanderbilt's desire, if they have the honor they are accredited with, and the power supposed to be theirs. Vanderbilt, owning one-third of the South Pennsylvania, is not the master of its destiny, and should it be possible that he intends to abandon it, and that he can seduce his associates to yield to him, surely the state of Pennsylvania stands ready to forbid the banns that would subject the new road to the control of the old.

Buckalew on Removals.

One of the most pitiful spectacles in our politics, and a circumstance which marks their low ebb, is the pertinacity with which so many Republican office-holders want to hold on after the popular verdict of ouster has been rendered against them. They who were the loudest in their abuse of the Democracy and who predicted the most calamitous results of a change of federal administration, are now the most willing to bold commission under it and the most pertinacious in clinging to every chance to

Some of them affect great hope of such resistance by the Senate to removals of men whose commissions have not expired, that the president will be practically obstructed in his desire to secure agencies of his own faith to carry out his policies. From the talk in some quarters it might be supposed that the relative constitutional functions of the president and Senate in the selection of the officers of federal power had been vastly changed of late years; and that the powers of the chief magistrate were only titular and his authority

relief of Grant, and have remained practically ineffective ever since.

It has remained for Hon. Charles It. Buckalew, of this state, with his characteristic cogency and acumen, to demonstrate this in an admirable exposition of the tenure-of-office laws. His first and a very important observation is that although the constitution provides for the "advice and consent" of the Senate to the presidential appointments, the practically operative word is "consent;" the "advice" of the Senate is not asked nor required; the Senate does not, properly speaking, "confirm' the appointment of the president, which

is complete when made; it simply "assents" to it. While the body holds a check upon the appointing power, it is not part of the power itself. This important distinction laid down by Mr. Buckalew, is fortified by a line of decisions reaching from Chief Justice Marshall down to the decision of the Pennsyl vania court in the case of Recorder Lane removed by Governor Pattison. The president's power to make appoint

ments to fill vacancies existing or occur ring during a senatorial recess is unquestioned; and the removing power, being beyond all doubt necessary to government its existence is to be implied; and the act of 1820 defining the four years tenure provides that the officers who enjoy it shall be 'removable from office at pleasure."

Mr. Buckalew describes with much his torical vigor the great debate of 1835, when all the enemies of Jackson, with no other bond of sympathy than this common enmity, united for the time and purpose to cripple and curb the executive power. Mr. Buckalew shows that with all their forensic ability and brilliancy of debate, their constitutional views were inharmonious and conflicting; their coalition was a rope of sand. Incidentally, too, the legal historian of this subject shows how exaggerated has been the popular i 'ea of Jackson's general indiscriminate removals from office. It is true that, to obstruct and embarrass

Andrew Johnson, his disappointed party passed the tenure-of-office act of 1867, which was intended to prevent removals at the executive pleasure as contemplated by the act of 1820; but in 1869 after Grant was elected, his party took off the curb by repealing entirely two sections of the law and materially altering a third; for the removing power known and practised before has been substituted a suspending power, which is just what President Cleveland has been exercising since the adjournment of the Senate. Such suspensions, by the amended act, are discretionary and are not limited as they were by the act of 1867, to cases of incapacity, crime, disability and official misconduct. By the act of 1869, the suspension extends " to the end of the next session of the Senate," and not merely to the time when the case shall be acted upon by the Senate, as under the act of 1807. And the president, upon the refusal of the Senate to affirm his suspension and confirm his new appointment, may at once renew his suspension of the revived office holder and keep him out forever.

The whip is certainly in the hand of the president, where the constitution meant it should be. The Senate's consent is desirable, but no transfer to it of the appointing power, or of any part of it, has been made, as the law now stands. It is not ing that would be full likely that enough Republican senators will be found to successfully quarrel with this construction of the law. The Senate cannot afford to invoke any issue as to its steady and subtle encroachments upon the power of the House and of the executive.

Inkely that enough Republican senators will be found to successfully quarrel with this construction of the law. The Senate cannot afford to invoke any issue as to its steady and subtle encroachments upon the power of the House and of the executive.

> Some day there will be enough human wisdom in the world to make it the proper thing for those exposed to the hottest labor in the open air to work by electric light.

THE statistics of immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, show that the number was 387,831, being 122,013 less than the immi gration during the preceeding fiscal year, and 101,171 less than during the year ending June 30, 1882, the year of the greatest immigration. As usual, Germany leads off with 15,686 for June, 1884, and 13,091 for June, 1885. Scotland and Austria are at the foot of the list for the same month, each furnishing 1,305 towards an increase of the country's population. The business depression accounts for the falling off in immigration. It would be very unfor tunate if the new arrivals increased in the same ratio as the capacity for individual bread-winning was lessened.

To those who lose their sweetness of tempe in this sweltering weather, the Irishman' advice is recommended: "Pat, be aisy; and if you can't be aisy, be as aisy as you can "

It is a sensible man who acts the Prohibitionist in this weather.

THE snail has never enjoyed the popularity of the clam and oyster in the mollusk family, and his chief use seems to have been to point the moral of infinitesimal slowness of pace. But it has been found that properly utilized he possesses some rare medicinal properties. The story of how the discovery was made is interesting, if true. A prominent English dean, was a sufferer from eczema, or skin disease. While walking in his garden one warm day, suffering intensely with the burning, itching rash that covered his body, family of smalls clinging to the under side of a leaf, suggested the idea of applying them to the affected skin. Laying a few upon the stinging spots, he discovered by this heroic, though repulsive, treatment a simple remedy for the disorder. There may be some people who would regard this remedy as wors than the disease.

PERSONAL.

ELI BENEDICT, who died in New York on Friday last, was a member of the slate firm of Benedict & Davis, of Northampton county, and the largest slate owner in the United States. His property at Pen Argyl is valued at \$500,000.

WILHELMJ's recent concert at Gothenberg was very thinly attended, but the whole town assembled to see him take the cars, which prompted him to remark that he should-give his next concert at that piace in the will-way static. the railway station.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, in response

a pathetic appeal for a poem to print, writes that he has laid his pen aside and let his ink dry for the rest of the summer season for fear of "writer's cramp," and that he has borrowed a pen and ink to say so.

Hon. M. McLellan, the Dominion minister of marine, has presented Joseph Vincent, of Montreal, with a magnificent gold watch and chain, in recognition of his eminent services in saving life. The inscription on the watch mentions his saving thirty-two lives.

he asserts that his children are well behaved, well governed, and companionably charm-ing; and he refers to Mrs. Harriet Beecher nugatory without the approval of a complaisant Senate. For some years this idea has been obtaining lodgment in the popular mind; and there are yet a great many intelligent persons who do not comprehend that all the corroachments upon the executive prerogatives which were made under the administration of Andrew Johnson to embarra schim, were virtually abrogated by the same party that made them, for the

A BORN NATURALIST.

THE PRIEND OF ALL THE ANIMAL KINGDOM FROM HIS YOUTH UP.

Inheriting a Taste For Outdoor Nature-Ho-He Played With the Birds of the Air and the Beasts of the Field-Making Friends of the Tonds.

From the New York Tribune. Frank Buckland was a remarkable illus-

tration of inherited aptitudes. His parents both had strong scientific tendencies, his father, Dean Buckland, being a naturalistand geologist of high reputation, and author of one of the Bridgewater Treatises, and his mother "a woman of rare intellectual accomplishment, whose scientific taste and power of accurate drawing enabled her to share in and help forward Dean Buckland's geological pursuits." Young Frank showed his bent very early. When he was but two years old his mother recorded in her diary that "he would have gone through all the natural history books in the Radeliffe library without making one error in misscalling perrot, a duck, a kingfisher, an owl or a vulture." At four years of age, in fact, he began collecting specimens of natural history, and at seven he began a journal. About this time clergyman brought some fossils to Dr Buckland, to find out what they were. The dean called his little son and said "Frankie what are these?" "They are the vertebre of an ichthyosaurus," lisped the child, who could not yet speak plain. It must be said that he was reared in a most congenial atmosphere, as the following ex-tract from his memory shows:

"In h is early home at Christ church, be-

"In his early home at Christ church, besides the stuffed creatures which shared the hall with the rocking-horse, there were cages full of snakes, and of green frogs, in the dining-room, where the sideboard groaned under successive layers of fossils, and the candles stood on ichthyosauri's vertebre. Guinea-nics were often running over the table, and pigs were often running over the table; and occasionally the pony, having trotted down the steps from the garden, would push open the steps from the garden, would push open the dining-room door, and careen round the table, with three laughing children on his back, and then, marching through the front door, and down the steps, would continue his course round Tom Quad.

"In the stable yard and large wood-house were the fox, rabbits, guinea-pigs and ferrets, hawks and owls, the magnic and lackdaw.

hawks and owls, the magple and jackdaw besides dogs, cats, and poultry, and in the garden was the tortoise (on whose back the children would stand to try its strength), and toads immured in various pots, to test the truth of their supposed life in rock-cells." When twelve years old he was sent to Winchester college, and there he pursued his

researches in natural history, and practiced poaching with enthusiasm. One of his old chool-fellows gives this account of his doings at that period : "His delight was to study the habits of live animals, and to examine their structure when dead. An owl, a buzzard, and a rac-

coon were successive tenants of one of his lockers. A whole regiment of tame jackdaws owned him as their patron, headed by an evil-looking magple, with a name not mentionable to ears polite, all of whom he used to feed twice a day with bread and milk from (sick-house.) His hedgehogs kept open a perpetual fosse at the base of the wall bounding the college meads, and a good deal bounding the college meads, and a good deal of agility was generated one day by Frank's appearance in the schoolroom at the crowded moment, just before the entrance of the master, brandishing a bottle of amonia, and proclaiming that the viper had got loose. He was a dexterous taxidermist, and might be seen on a half holiday in the deserted (Moab) or lavatory, plying his scalpel, and surrounded by a smell of corrosive sublimate, the subjects being cats, bats, which nested in a hollow plane tree in the meads; and moles, of whose skins he constructed a very comfortable waistcoat. The flayed bodies of the smaller creatures sometimes eaten; squirrel pie, and mice cooked in batter, ranking as special dainties cftener tied up in gailipois, and buried in the mud of a villanous puddle, called Log Pond, till the flesh fell from the bones, and it became easy to articulate the skeleton. Toward the end of his school days his anatomical studies enlarged their scope; gruesome frag-

give for that fellow's skull!" INTRODUCING A NEW SUBJECT. From Winchester he went to Christ colege, Oxford, and soon became noted there for his strange pursuits and his amiable disposition. A debating society was started by Lord Dufferin. Of course the young men discussed as a rule only the loftiest topics. But Frank Buckland astonished and dismayed them by reading as essay on the question—"Whether rooks are beneficial to the farmer or not." The narrator of this story adds: "I think he must have had it all his own way. I don't think that even Lord Dufferin, with all his versatile genius, made much of the rooks.

He kept a bear in his chambers, an eagle, a number of snakes, and a bewildering variety of small creatures. The bear was named Tiglath-Peleser. They used to dress him in a cap and gown. Dr. Merriman records some amusing recollections of his college life:

some amusing recollections of his college life:

"Well do I remember his coming in one day, beaming with delight, and saying, 'Oh! Merriman, I have brought you something you will like;' and then, thrusting his hands into his breast pocket, he pulled forth and placed on my table a snake.

"I remember also on one occasion going down to Christ church to see him. As I opened the door he exclaimed, 'Oh! Merriman, stop a minute—my adder is out!' I need hardly say I penetrated no further until I saw him stoop down, catch the thing by the tail—its fangs had not been drawn—and swing it into a drawer, which was immediately shut. Just after this his father came in. It was soon after he was made dean of Westminster. He had come down to lecture, and, opening the little black bag which he had in his hand, he produced a tortoiso for Frank. I have often wondered whether it was the one which has now become famous all the world over as being decreed to be an 'insect' in the judgment of the railway officers.

"He came down to me one day for the pure

railway officers.

"He came down to me one day for the purpose of telling me what he had for dinner the day before—namely, panther chops! He was a great friend of the curator of the then existing Surrey zoological gardens. From him Frank heard one day that the panther was dead. 'I wrote up at once,' he said, 'to tell him to send me down some chops. It had, however, been buried a couple of days, but I got them to dig it up and send me some. It was not very good.'" railway officers.

A WELL TRAINED CHAMELEON. He had a chameleon who "used to stand upon an inverted wine-glass with his tail round the stem and assimilate flies. This he did with a concentrated gravity and entire want of speculation in his opaque and pro-tuding eyes, which convulsed wine parties, especially when he concluded his perfor mance by tumbling head fore-most into the preserved ginger." Presently he went to diessen to study chemistry under Leibig, for he had resolved to be a surgeon. While there he continued collecting as usual, and on the return journey a funny incident occurred.

"He brought with him this time a jar full of the red slugs he wished to introduce into England; they at least were noiseless and would not croak like frogs. In the opposite corner of the diligence placidly slumbered a traveller with ample bald head; Frank also slent, but wakened at midnight, he saw with traveller with ample bald head; Frank also slept, but wakened at midnight, he saw with horror that two of his red slugs had escaped and were crawling over the traveller's bald pate. What was to be done? To remove them might waken the sleeper. Frank set as it were on tenterhooks until the diligence stopped at the next stage, when firmly covering up the jar and what remained of the slugs, he slipped quietly out of the diligence, resolved to proceed on his journey by another conveyance next morning rather than face that man's awakening."

When at home at the deanery, Frank was wont to bring out his queer pets for the amusement (as he thought) of his guests; "Selected white rats were brought up at evening parties for the amusement or torment of the visitors. Snakes were often brought out on these occasions. Frank would produce them from his pocket, or gliding ont of his sleeve. 'Don't be afraid,' said he one evening to a young lady who sat down one evening to a young lady who sat down topplay quadrilles; "they went hurt you; I've taken out their fangs. Now do be a good girl and don't make a fuss'; and alter a little more persuasion, proceeded to wreathe one snake around her neck, and one around each arm, with which unwouted ornaments

she continued to play the dances. His sisters were so often bedecked with similar rejtion necklaces and armiets that they became used to the somewhat clammy, crawling sensation, which is a drawback to such ornaments."

ornaments."

Experiments on strange foods were common in this enterprising family. On one occasion the dean gave his guests for luncheon a pickled horse's tongue, "and they enjoyed it much, until told what they had eaten." Here is another note on the same subject: "Alligator was a rare delicacy, as told in the first volume of 'Curiosities,' but puppless were occasionally and mice frequently eaten. So also at the deanery, hedgehogs, tortose, potted ostrich, and occasionally rats, frogs and snails were served up for the delectation of favored guests. 'Party at the deanery,' one guest notes; 'tripe for dinner; don't like crocodile for breakfast.'"

A NEARLY FATAL CURIOSITY.

A NEARLY FATAL CURIOSITY. About this time Frank met with a nearly fatal accident through his unappeasable thirs for information. He went to witness the at tack of a cobra upon a rat. The snake bit

tack of a cobra upon a rat. The snake bit and killed the rodent. Then Frank took the dead rat out of the cage, skinned it, and began to dissect the body about the place of the bites. And this followed:

"Anxious to see it the skin itself was affected, I scraped away the parts on it with my linger-nail. Finding nothing but the punctures, I threw the rat away, and put the knife and skin in my pocket, and started to go away. I had not walked a hundred yards before, all of a sudden, I felt just as if some-body had come behind me and struck me a severe blow on the head and neck, and at the same time I experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression of the chest as though a hot iron had been run in and a hundred weight put on top of it. I knew instantly, from what I had read, that I was poisoned. I said as much to my friend, a most intelligent gentleman, who happened to be with me and told him if I felt in the most intelligent gentleman, who happened to be with me, and told him, if I fell, to give me brandy and eau-de-luce, words which he kept repeating in case he might forget them. At the same time I enjoined him to keep me At the same time I enjoined him to keep me going, and not on any account to allow me to lie down. I then forgot everything for several minutes, and my friend tells me I rolled about as if very faint and weak. He also informs me that the first thing I did was also informs me that the first thing I did was to fall against him, asking him if I looked seedy. He most wisely answered, 'No, you look very well.' I don't think he thought so, for his own face was as white as a ghost; I recollect this much. He tells me my face was of a greenish-yellow color. After walking, or rather staggering along for some minutes, I gradually recovered my senses, and steered for the nearest chemist's shon. Rushing in, I asked for cau-de-luce. shop. Rushing in, I asked for eau-de-luce. Of course he had none, but my eye caught the words "spiritus ammoniae," or hartshorn, on a bottle. I reached it down myself, and pouring a large quantity into a tumbler a little water, both of which articles I foun

words would never have been placed on re-cord. After a second draught at the harts-horn bottle, I proceeded on my way, feeling very stupid and confused.

"On arriving at my friend's residence, close by, he kindly procured me a bottle of brandy, of which I drank four large wine-riesses one after the other, but did not feel glasses one after the other, but did not feel the least tipsy after the operation. Feeling nearly well, I started on my way home, and then, for the first time, perceived a most acute pain under the nall of the left thumb; this pain also ran up the arm. I set to work to suck the wound, and then found out how the poison had got into the system. About an hour before I examined the dead rat, I had been cleaning the nail with a penknife, and had slightly separated the nail from the skin beneath. Into this little crack the poison had got when I was scraping the rat's skin to examine the wound. How virulent, therefore, must the poison of the cobra be! It had already been circulated in the body of the rat, from which I had imbibed it second-hand."

on a soda-water stand in the shop, drank i

off, though it burned my lips and mouth very much. Instantly I felt relief from the pain at the chest and head. The chemist

stood aghast, and on my telling him what was the matter, recommended a warm bath. If I had then followed his advice, these

ords would never have been placed on re

HE ENTERS THE ARMY. Soon after this he obtained a commission as assistant surgeon in the life guards, but his new life was scarcely altered. Thus on one occasion when a mare had died, and the colonel of the regiment asked for the surgeon. the sentry promptly replied that he was

side the charger, your honor."

In 1860 he left the army and took up fish culture, which thenceforward was his principal pursuit. He was subsequently appointed inspector of fisheries by the government, and held that office until his death. He found on entering it that in most of the river of England the manufacturing interests had crowded out the salmen, by building nu-merous weirs which prevented them from ascending the streams to spawn. He interascending the streams to spawn. He inter-ested himself most actively to secure the in-troduction of fish-ladders, and was very suc-cessful. One of his favorite methods was to try and put himself in the place of the fish, so as to find out what they wanted. His inves-tigations were extended to oysters, herrings, lobsters, and in fact all kinds of fish. He travelled incessantly, writing in the railway cars, editing Land and Water in this perambulatory fashion, finding time to give evidence at great length before parliamentary commissions, recommending and drafting reform legislation, and in odd intervals delivering charming legences, making casts editoring charming legences. livering charming lectures, making casts of ourious fishes, fraternizing with all the giants and dwarfs and freaks he could hear of, and experimenting on the strangest kinds of food ever heard of. Once he gave a banquet, all the dishes of which were some form of horse-

IN A NATURALIST'S HOUSE. We must close our extracts with a glimps at Frank Buckland's home as described by

a visitor:
"'It's a jolly little brute, and won't hurt, exclaimed Mr. Buckland, as we were about to retreat from the threshold. The monkeys had seized the jaguar's tail, and lifting it up with its hind ligs bodily to the attitude of their cage, were rapidly denuding it of fur. No animal with any feelings of self-respect would submit silently to such humiliation

would submit sitently to such humiliation, and the jaguar was making the place hideous with his yells.

"Hearing the cries of her pet, Mrs. Buckland came to the recue, and it was amusing to see this child of the forest, with gleaming eyes and frantic yelps, cast itself at her feet, and nestle meekly in the folds of her dress; she had nursed it through a very tiny babyhood, and when Bartlett had sent it from the Zoo, apparently dying and paraiyzed in the Zoo, apparently dying and paratyzed in the forelegs, with a promise of £15 reward for cure. That sum has long since been swallowed up, in damages for clothing de-stroyed, as the invalid's health and appe-tite returned.

"Hard by a laughing jackass was sportively chasing live mice up and down a glass jar, as an appetizer before eating them; and below solemnly weighing the doctrine of chances, battalion of cats waited patiently what might befall. At 2 front window, an intelligen-

solemnly weighing the doctrine of chances, a battalion of cats waited patiently what might befail. At a front window, an intelligent parrot kept calling cabs from the moment we entered, and was equally ready to hail an omnibus if we preferred it. A peaceably disposed piebald rat was enjoying gymnastic exercises on a pole, until seized by his master and toid to 'sing up, oid boy.' Held suddenly to our car melodious notes were heard issuing from the diaphram, which Dr. Buckland considers as good as the carel of a lark, whether it arises from a parasite in the liver or not. All around the wails were covered with the heads of curious hybrids and horns of extinct animals, and, indeed, there was everything in this wonderful museum to fascinate the mind, from a shoe left as a keepsake by Brice the giant, to a lady's slipper floating about in a wine-glass of water. The latter was a beautiful little object like a fairy glass slipper, about an inch long, without heels and exquisitely fringed off. It belongs to the jelly-fish tribe, and was alive and well when we saw it.

"The 'happy family' life, of which Mr. Buckland is the centre, is carried on in an ordinary London house, formerly the home of Charles Dickens' father-in-law, Mr. Hogarth, in Albany street, Regent's Park. In their time, the room into which we were ushered was probably the drawing-room. At first, during the present tenancy, it used to be called 'Master's room'; now it is termed the 'monkey room,' which Mr. Buckland remarks, 'is Darwin going backward.' The dining-room is, indeed, the one room preserved, but with difficulty, for the sole use of man. It is held, so to speak, at the sword's point against the incursions of animals from the neighboring jungle. Sometimes the rule is relaxed in cases of sickness, or on the arrival of a welcome little stranger, like the jaguar. It is regarded as a 'poet's corner' for the great, while the bodies of the less distinguished are consigned to honorable burial in the back garden. Mr. Buckland could be pointed out. The br

Few more useful members of society then Frank Buckland could be pointed out. The most active period of his life was devoted to

increasing the supply of food fishes, and thus helping the poor especially, and his labors have resulted in great good, not only in England but all over the world. He indeed fell a sacrifice to his unselfish pursuits, for catching a severe cold through going about inspecting fish ladders in wet clothes, it setinspecting fish ladders in wet clothes, it set-tied on his lungs and killed him. He was a man of the most genial, kindly character, full of all sorts of curious knowledge, brimming over with quaint humor, possessing at the same time rare administrative power and an ability to overcome opposition which stood him in even better stead than his great fund of information.

The sky is clouded, the rocks are bare, The spray of the tempest is white in air, The winds are out with the waves at piay. And I shall not tempt the sea to-day,

The trail is narrow, the wood is dim, The panther clings to the arching limb And the lion's whelps are abroad at play, And I shall not join in the chase to-day.

But the ship sailed safely over the sea, And the hunters came from the chase in glee. But the town that was builded upon a rack,

Onerous Incoming Officials' Duties, Everybody concedes that the new department and governmental officials will all have to work faithfully or skip. This means brain activity vital force and physical endurance. Tomfooler; and poor stimulants must cease. Nothing bu DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY can possibly meet the proper requirements of any reliable and re-spectable worker who would remain in reputable circles. It is perfect protection from, and cure for, the dangers of pneumonia, typhoids, diphtheria and such quick diseases as threaten office workers every day. The best grocers and

office workers every day. The best grocers and druggists will supply it.

The rose bnd opening to the morn, While yet the dew hangs on the thorn, Exhales less sweetness than is wont To breathe from lips that SOZODONT Has touched with a soft crimson glow That shows the dazzling teeth off so.

jy2l-lwdeod&w

Julius Cesar

Once paid the equivalent of \$200,000 of our money for a single pearl which he gave to the mother of Brutus. Extravagant fellow, that Julius! The money would now buy 290,000 bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters and do a world of good among the sick and alling. Over 700,000 bottles a year of this invaluable medicine are sold. The drugg'st and others who sell them are constantly hearing of the good which Brown's Iron Bitters is doing Brown's Iron Bitters is greater than Great Cesar.

From the worst stages of Heart Disease I con sider myself cured by the use of DR. GRAVES REART REGULATOR-T. M. Towns, Tilton, N H. Thirty years have proved it a sure remedy sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

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Persons Who are Past Fifty will find Dr. Ker edy's Favorite Remedy Just about the medicine they need when they need a medicine at all. The ten years which follow that age are full of dangers which do not threaten younger men and women. This preparation gives tone to the system, greatly expels impurities and prevents the outcropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why not live out all your days in health and strength.

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