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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, (Eight Pages.)

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The Lancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JULY 29, 1885.

Lancaster's New Postmaster. The appointment by President Cleveland of Mr. Henry E. Slaymaker to be post master of Lancaster, is a very good one. It will command the very general approba-

tion of the Democrats, and it will chal-

lenge the almost universal respect of the

Republicans. The removal of Mr. Marshall was right and proper. Although an experienced and for the most part efficient officer he was all that is implied by the term "offensive partisan;" and in no local or general campaign did he desist from the exercise of his greatest activities for the Republican and against the Democratic party. His clerks and letter-carriers, with his approbation, it is to be presumed, have always been the active politicians of their wards, and no

have justified his retention. The active aspirants for the succession, as well as those who may have indulged in the hope that the appointment might come their way without solicitation, have behaved seemly and with dignity. There was no danger from the character of those within the range of possible appointment that any discredit would come to the Democracy from the choice made; and the relations of the candidates and the manner of their canvass were such that it Fig. left no traces of bitterness behind; and all good Democrats can congratulate themselves that a faithful member of their party, an upright and popular citizen, and a thoroughly qualified man has received this appiontment.

The Rewards of Literature.

It is usual for those who have reached the goal of success in the literary profession to dissuade youthful aspirants who essay to climb the Olympian mount. With frequency and emphasis they give them the advice vouchsafed by thich to the young couple contemplating matrimony, the number of venturers who patiently some day their real or imaginary merits will be recognized. And this desire is most natural. To the man of cultivated mind no joy is keener, no delight is more subtle than the thought that by the wielding of his pen he may play upon the emotions of his fellows as a musician upon his instrument.

But where the pegs are so many and the boles so few, he who ventures upon the troubled sea of literature must be content to steer for many moons without a rudder. He must be prepared for stern criticism. and his ears must grow accustomed to the laconic editorial utterance "rejected with thanks." Too often also must be find his mental inferiors sitting in judgment upon him. But if he is made of the right kind of stuff he will pass through this fiery furnace test, and live to bless the discipline whereby he became stronger and better.

There is no royal road to literary success. One must be content to break stone before he may become the stonebreaker's emple yer. Homer begged his bread through the cities of Greece. Shakespeare, the myriad-minded, was unhonored by his contemporaries. Goldsmith was held as an improvident jester by the age in which he lived, and in our own country Longfellow. Emerson, Hawthorne and Whittier were not accorded their true places in literature until they had reached the sere and yellow leaf of life. They knew not the liberality of the present day that accords to writers of the type of W. D. Howells \$5,000 for a serial story like that of Silas Lapham. They wrote for readers who live not merely in the present generation, and as a consequence their works, polished ad unquem, will not suffer the fate of an ephemeral prosperity.

Therefore let the literary aspirant take heart. If he has a message to deliver, the world will some day listen to him. And if he has ng) let him eschew literary effort as the devil does holy water.

Let Ex-Presidents Alone.

The old question, what shall be done with ex-presidents, is always forced to the front with each retirement of a chief executive to give way to his successor or by the death of a man who has held this office. An exaggerated idea is always given out at such times about the awful dignity with which a man becomes invested by the mere fact of having been president of the United States. It is assumed that this unfits him for returning to the business or profession from which he had been drawn. No idea could be more erroneous. Every man who has been president thus far in our history, has been an active, energetic follower of some pursuit. Five of them have been rich and none of them idle men. And yet ot one of them has suffered either in or for sympathy after his retirement. rlier presidents were all elderly en they entered upon their work, even they did not sit down to rust out. Washington did not live out the full term of his , yet in that time he had been as commander-in-chief of the the complications which it was feared would arise with France. Adams,

tive and happy to the last. Adams be- fall.

ame softened as the years grew upon him Jefferson devised the scheme for the University of Virginia, and Madison contributed much to the political discussion and history of his time, besides taking some part in the politics of his own state. Monroe was unfortunate in business, but he never became either a beggar, a speculator, or a burden to his friends. John Quincy Adams made a new career for himself between 1829 and 1848, and Jackson lived for eight years at the "Hermitage" an honored old man. Van Buren amused himself by running for president on the Free Soil ticket. Even Tyler was active for 17 years after his term expired and needed nobody to pity him or to worry about his dignity. Polk died within three months after leaving the White House, but Fillmore did not let time hang heavy on his hands although he lived for more than twenty years after the presidency had receded from him. Franklin Pierce's last days were sad, but not because of any inherent fault in the office he had held, or because it had imposed upon him more dignity than he could support. No life could have gone out more sweetly or honorably than James Buchanan's; and yet his last years were not filled with vain regrets lest there might be some strange thing acquired while he was in the presidency that he could not support. Of the two remaining presidents, Johnson reentered the Senate and Grant only brought himself to grief when he really lowered the dignity of his

speculation. This long line of presidents ought to convince the most exacting that there is no reason why they should worry themselves about the status of the few men who in the course of time become ex-presidents of the United States. They may safely be left to themselves. If they have a business or profession, and are not too old to engage in it after they have served their country, there is no reason why they should not do so. If they can live quietly in the communities where they grew into importance they are assured of the honor and respect of their neighbors and their countrymen. The only thing the selfrespecting ex-president has a right to ask is to be left alone.

office by descending into the dirty pool of

LONGEVITY has its advantages and disad principle of civil service reform would vantages. The Atlanta Constitution says that to be a centenarian one must sleep eight hours, eat regularly, have his intervals of repose, exercise moderately and avoid excitement. The world has too much of life in it to permit an existence of such radical quietude. This is why the popular cry is dam vivimus, vivamus. It is one of the amazing facts in household

economy that nearly all the provisions in building are made with a view to keeping warm in winter, and few or none looking to keeping cool in summer. As the Boston Advertiser remarks: "The red brick walls are seldom covered with light paint to reflect, rather than to absorb, the heat : the windows and doors lack the generous dimensions which would permit the entrance of abundant draughts of air, and there is no such connection between the various apartments as will insure an equable as well as cool temperature. The cellar, where nobody abides s the most comfortable part of the house The upper rooms are affected by the heat of the kitchen or that of the roof, and the cooling off process which evening brings for the brick walls is obtained at the expense of the outer air which comes heated into the dwelling." One of the best means of keeping house endurable in summer time is that adopted in some New Orleans and Baltimore dwellings. It censists in the building of a house with a large inner court, opening into the various rooms and communicating with on the midnight oil in the hope that the roof. This insures some air circulation in the hottest weather. A plan for lowering the temperature of a room, said to work with much success, is that of stretching pieces of flannel or other woolen stuff across the windows after dipping them in water, the process of evaporation giving a refreshing coolness to the air. There is a big field of usefulness open for an architect who can construct a home that will not be too cold in winter, nor too warm in summer.

> A GREAT and kindly life has gone out in the death of Sir Moses Monteflore.

CITIZENS of the United States have good reason to congratulate themselves that under the institutions of this country the possibility of having standing armies for federal de fense was prevented. A glance at their cost in Europe brings a thrill of satisfaction to the American tax-payer that he is a resident of this side of the Atlantic. Last year it cost Europe \$917,500,000 to keep up her naval and military forces. As the total expenditure for all national purpo-ses in all the nations of Europe was \$3,645,000,000, it is seen that the armies and navies constitute one-fourth of the public burden. Then, besides, there was paid \$1,037,505,000 as interest on the national debts in Europe, the major portion of which were contracted by wars. France heads the list with \$440,000,000 paid away on her army, navy, and interest on debt; Russia comes next with \$395,000,000; Great Britain third with \$305,000,000; Germany fourth with \$230,000,000; and Italy fifth with \$165,000, 000. Spain spent \$80,000,000 and Turkey about \$50,000,000, the remaining smaller being content to disburse smaller sums. This is a terrible price to pay for peace, which standing armies are supposed to make stable. Yet they are the most serious menace to that very delightful condition of affairs.

THE Beech Creek people do not seem to plish the position of a cat's-paw. They bid air to make it warm for Mr. Vanderbilt.

Ir was expected that the wine product of California for 1885, would be 20,000,000 gallons, because of the increase in the acreage of vines, but a cold spring has brought the product down to 15,000,000 gallons, which was about the product of 1884. This, however, need give no alarm to those who delight to look upon and drink the contents of the wine cup lying red within the bowl, French winemakers have a proverb that the years of drought are the years of grand quality and the years of excessive rain are the years of poor quality. A recent contributor to the San Francisco Atta Californian, writes that the Charbono, so valuable for color, in bringing up light-col-ored wines to the desired depth, have suffered much in some places from the coulure, and the same is reported of the Mataro, which has seldom been affected before, In the latter variety there is now a prospect for a fair crop. The Mission, which in some districts still constitute the bulk of the product, vary in condition in different sections, but taking all obtainable information as a basis, an average crop. may be estimated. The same is reported of the Black Malvoisie, which, being a fleshy grape, is of increased importance this year in view of the anticipated demand for California raisins. The other varities of red wine grapes are suffering, as to quantity, in proportion to their bearing acreage, from the coulure, but there will certainly be a sufficient quantity of the high qualities to improve the average product by blending. As most of the alleged imported wines drank in this country have their home in California, the safety of the vintage there becomes an important conside-

Jefferson and Madison lived in retirement THE railroad imbrogilo will emphasize the for many years after the expiration of their Democracy's position in favor of enforcing rms of service. But they remained acthe constitution with regard to railroads this

A NIGHT IN A RESERVOIR.

Some thirty years ago you might have seen some of the best society of New York on the top of the distributing reservoir any fine October morning. There were two or three carriages in waiting, and half a dozen senatorial-looking mothers with young children pacing the parapet, as we ourselves, one day in the past generation, basked in the sunshine, now watching the pickerel that glided along the lucid edges of the black pool within, and now looking off upon the

pool within, and now looking off upon the scene of rich and wondrous variety that spreads along the two rivers on each side.

"They may talk of Alpheus and Arethusa," murmured an idle sophomore, who had found his way thither during recitation hours, "but the Croton, in passing over an arm of the sea at Spuyten-Duyvil, and bursting to sight again in this truncated pyramid beats it all hollow. By George too, the bay yonder looks as blue as ever the Ægean Sea to Byron's eye, gazing from the Acropolis! But the painted foliage on these crags!—the Greeks must have dreamed of such a vegetable phenomenon in the midst of their grayish olive groves, or they never would have supplied the want of it in their landscape by embroidering their marble temples with gay colors. Did you see that pike break, sir?"

"I did not."

"Zounds! his silver fin flashed upon the

"Zounds! his silver fin flashed upon the "Zounds! his silver in hashed upon the black Acheron, like a restless soul that hoped yet to mount from the pool." "The place seems suggestive of fancies to you?" we observed in reply to the rattle-

pate.
"It is, indeed; for I have done up a good "It is, indeed; for I have done up a good deal of anxious thinking within a circle of a few yards where that fish broke just now."

"A singular place for meditation—the middle of the reservoir!"

"You look incredulous, sir, but it's a fact. A fellow can never tell, until he has tried, in

what situation his most earnest meditations may be concentrated. I am boring you, though?" though?"
"Not at all. But you seem so familiar
with the spot, I wish you could tell me why
that ladder leading down to the water is
lashed against the stonework in yonder

"That ladder," said the young man brightening at the question; "why, the position, perhaps the existence, of that lad-der resulted from my meditations in the reservoir, at which you smiled just now. Shall I tell you all about them?"

"Pray do."
"Well, you have seen the notice forbidding any one to fish in the reservoir. Now, when I read that warning, the spirit of the thing struck me at once as inferring nothing more than that one should not sully the temperance potations of our citizens by steeping bait in it of any kind; but you probably know the common way of taking pike with a slip-noose of delicate wire, I was deter-mined to have a touch at the fellows with this kind of tackle.

"I chose a moonlight night; and an hou before the edifice was closed to visitors, I secreted myself within the walls, determined to pass the night on the top. All went as I could wish it. The night proved cloudy, but it was only a variable drift of broken clouds which obscured the moon. I had a walking cane-rod with me which would reach to the margin of the water, and several feet beyond if necessary. To this was attached the wire, about fifteen inches in length.

about fifteen inches in length.

"I prowled along the parapet for a considerable time, but not a single fish could I see. The clouds made a flickering light and shade, that wholly foiled my steadfast gaze. I was convinced that should they come up thicker, my whole night's adventure would be thrown away. 'Why should I not descend the sloping wall and get nearer on a level with the fish, for thus alone can I hope to see one?' The question had hardly shaped to see one? The question had hardly shaped itself in my mind before I had one leg over the iron railing. "If you will look around you will see now

that there are some half a dozen weeds grow-ing bere and there amid the fissures of the solid masonry. In one of the fissures from whence these spring, I planted a foot and began my descent. The reservoir was fuller than it is now, and a few strides would have carried me to the margin of the water. Hold-ing on to the cleft above, I felt round with one foot for a place to plant it below me. "In that moment a flap of a pound pike made me look round, and the roots of the weed upon which I partially depended gave

way as I was in the act of turning. Sir, one's senses are sharpened in deadly peril; as I live now, I distinctly heard the bells of Trinity chiming midnight, as I rose to the surface the next instant, immersed in the stone caldron, where I must swim for my life, heaven only could tell how long. "I am a capital swimmer, and this naturally gave me a degree of self-possession. Falling as I had, I of course had picked out and this some distance from the storing parapet. A few strokes brought me to the edge, I really was not yet certain but that I could clambe up the face of the wall anywhere. I hoped that I could. I felt certain at least there was some spot where I might get hold with my

hands, even if I did not ascend it. "I tried the nearest spot. The inclination of the wall was so vertical that it did not even rest me to lean against it. I felt with my hands and with my feet. Surely, I thought, there must be some fissure like those in in which that ill-omened weed had found a

place for its root.
"There was none. My fingers became sor in busying themselves with the harsh and inhospitable stones. My feet slipped from the smooth and slimy masonry beneath the water; and several times my face came in rude contact with the wall, when my foot-hold gave way on the instant that I seemed to have found some diminutive rocky cleat

upon which I could stay myself.

"Sir, did you ever see a rat drowned in a half-filled hogshead—how he swims round and round and round and after vainly trying the sides again and again with his paws, fixes his eyes upon the upper rim as if he would look himself out of his watery prison? "I thought of the miserable vermin, thought of him as I had often watched thus his dying agonies, when a crucl urchin of eight or ten. Boys are horribly crucl, sir,— boys, women, and savages. All childlike things are cruel—cruel from a want of thought and from perverse ingenuity, although by instinct each of these is so tender. You may not have observed it, but a savage is as ten der to its own young as a boy is to a favorite puppy,—the same boy that will torture a kitten out of existence. I thought then, I say, of the rat drowning in a half-filled cast of water, and lifting his gaze out of the vesel as he grew more and more desperate, and I flung myself on my back, and floating thus, fixed my eyes upon the face of the

moon. [Concluded To-morrow.]

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS. Dr. Prime Draws Some Inferences From the Connecticut Valley.

from the American. Dr. Prime, of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a recent letter describes the Connecticut river, under the conditions which have been created by the cutting of the forests, and the "improvement" of the stream. He says:

The Connecticut river, given over to the timber-drivers has become a canal. Reefs are blasted out. Bulkheads are built to turn the current into central channels. The melting snows, no longer held back in the spengy mosses of the forests, and the spring rains are hurried swiftly down in freshets which destroy property in the lower country. The freshets are utilized to bring down every spring the timber trom thousands of acres, where no pine wood will ever grov again. The summer comes, hot and dry, with low water in the rivers, which were formerly full all the summer from the slow drain out of the dark shades of the upper country. The natural reservoirs of water are gone, and all the water comes down with a rush after every rain. Manufacturing companies everywhere bave found it necessary to make artificial reservoirs to take the place of the lost natural reservoirs. Hills that were once forest-covered are bleak masses of rock, growing drier year by year. If there was over an instance of killing the goose that lays golden eggs, it is in this method of treating our northern forests. In hundreds of valleys where water was abundant in former years, the water line in the ground is now below the reach of ordinary wells. The tendency is toward that condition which in a century or two will compel a resort to irrigation for ordinary agricultural pur-

The concluding sentence seems a bold one The concluding sentence seems a bold one and yet it may easily prove a most cicar-sighted prophecy. The meteorological conditions, as they relate to the cultivation of the soil and the production of crops, have been greatly affected in the older parts of the United States. It is within the intimate knowledge of all how the swamps have been drained, the low wet places dried out by culture; how "meadows" of forty years ago have lost that designation, having become

ordinary hay fields; how small runs and rivulets have entirely disappeared, while the brooks have shrunk to triffing proportions, and creeks of former importance, are now, in every time of drought, only a succession of standing pools. Besides this, the wells—we speak now particularly of southeastern Pennsylvania,—have become so uncertain a dependence, and the once valued springs are so diminished in number and volume, that cisterns of rain-water, ample in size to supply household uses for many weeks, have been cisterns of rain-water, ample in size to supply household uses for many weeks, have been very generally resorted to, and within five years, the boring of artesian wells has become more and more common. The failure of small crops, especially garden vegetables and fruits, the present season, has been serious, and for them irrigation has not only been thought of, but in places where it is exceptionally easy has actually been put in practice. The gardeners and fruit culturists may very naturally begin, in a year or two more, to provide deep wells on the artesian plan, with wind pimps, as the means of raising water for systematic and general irrigation of their crops. The valleys of California long ago showed how this may be done to advantage, and curious as it may done to advantage, and curious as it may seem, we are apparently not very far from adopting the same plan in this part of the

PERSONAL.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER has just

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY Will go canoeing on the Delaware this year. MARTIN VAN BUREN, a grandson of the president of that name, died on Tuesday in New York.

THE LATE COLONEL FRED BURNABY prided himself on his descent from Edward L, and when reminded that that monarch was a tyrant would say: "No doubt. But I would sooner be descented from those who dared oppress the people than belong to the people who are cowardly enough to submit to op

COLONEL WILLIAM E. BARROWS, of COR necticut, and Dr. Langdon C. Duncan, of Washington, have been appointed special commissioners to visit the countries of South commissioners to visit the countries of South America, to secure governmental exhibits for the North, Central and South American exposition, to be opened at New Orleans next November. Col. Barrows will visit the re-publics of the west coast, and Dr. Duncan the empire of Brazil and the republics of the east coast. They will sail from New York on August 1st.

STANLEY says that African sunlight, with all its great heat, appeared to him as a superior moonlight, judging from its effects on scenery. He attributes the apparent solemity of the solemn-looking hills" of which he so often speaks to this peculiar sunshine. "It deepens the shalows and darkens the dark speaks to the forest while it herets a green foilage of the forest, while it imparts a wan appearance or a cold reflection of light to naked slopes or woodless top hills. Its effects is a chill austerity, an indescribable solemnity, a repelling unsociability."

RUSKIN, in his autobiography, states that his mother "established his soul in life" by requiring of him particular study of the fol-lowing chapters of the Bible—a study which he has come to confidently count as the one essential part of all his education: Exodus, chapters 15 and 29; 2 Samuel, chapter 1; from 17th verse to the end; 1 Kings, chapter rom 14th verse to the end; T Kings, chapter 8: Psalms 23, 32, 90, 91, 103, 112, 119, 139; Pro-verbs, chapters 2, 3, 8, 12; Isaiah, chapter 58; Matthew, chapters 5, 6, 7; Acts, chapter 25; 1 Corinthians, chapters 15, 15; James, chap-ter 4; Revelations, chapters 5, 6.

THE PARTING SIGH.

Here have I laid me by my Love that's dead ; An hour ago she shuddered," Sweet, be brave Then sighed and died in the last kiss she gave inks like the anthem sinking overhead

Upon the carven sleepers on a grave, Cleaving in stone together as they clave In the life ended where they once were wed. "Be brave?" What then's the bravest way t Nay, 'twere the noblest dying for her sake

To spend my heart-blood slowly, through lon-Its dark, dear heard of her sweet memory, mile for the world, serve it—keep my tears.
—Eric S. Robertson

Vital Forces Successfully Preserved. The great problem has been solved and no or end be the victim of wrecked nerves and shat tered physical powers. Perpetual recuperation of the daily exhaust, without harmful reaction or exciting stimulation, will preserve health and lead to hearty old age, those who properly use Duppy's Purk Malt Whiskey. It is a fortification against the sudden ravages of pneumonia diphtheria, low fevers and trying climatic influ ences, and highly recommended by the best physicians for family use. All reliable draggists and grocers supply it.

To a Great Army of Mortals. This comprises all who have dyspepsia or need a tonic. To all this immense army of sufferers Mr. J. Blenover, of Tuckerton, N. J., recommends Brown's Iron Bitters, because he derived great benefit from it. At every respectable drug store you can buy Brown's Iron Bitters at a dollar a bottle. Well worth it, too.

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Persons Who are Past Fifty will find Dr. Ker nedy's Favorite Remedy just about the medi-cine they need when they need a medicine at all. The ten years which follow that age are full of langers which do not threaten younger me and women. This preparation gives tone to th system, greatly expels impurities and prevent the outcropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why no live out all your days in health and strengt

I have taken one bottle of DR. GRAVES HEART REGULATOR for Heart Disease and flad it all I could desire. A. A. Holbrook, Wor cester, Mass. Free pamphiet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. \$1.00 per bottle at druggists

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Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says:
"Having received so much benefit from Electric
Eitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my
leg for eight years; my dectors told me I would
have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated,
I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters
and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and
my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters
are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's
Arnica Salve at 25 cts. per box by H. B. Cochran,
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Cornwall & Mount Hope R. R. Excursion Committee of Churches, Sunday Schools and other select organizations, in mak-ing their summer arrangements, should not neg-lect to reserve aday for Penryn Park. This delightful resort is situated in the midst of the

SOUTH MOUNTAINS

And its grounds covering hundreds of acres are CROQUET AND LAWN TENNIS GROUNDS,

LARGE DANCING PAVILION, BAND STAND, KITCHEN, BASKET AND CLOAK ROOMS, and OBSERVATORY

On the Summit of the Mountain. There is also a refreshment room in charge of

competent caterer, where meals can be procured at moderate rates, a photograph gallery and numerous other attractive features. No liquous allowed on the grounds. Excursions from all points on the Philadelphia & Reading and Reading & Columbia Railroads will be carried direct to the Park without change of ears.

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Supt. Cornwall & Mt. Hope Railroad, mays-and Lebanon Pa.

SUMMER OF 1885.

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