The Borth Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.]

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT:"-Thomas Jefferson.

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THIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the litest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those was patronize the House.

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Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to
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RILEY WARNER. September 11, 1861.

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Persons indebted to the subscriber, either on Note r Book account, are notified that said notes and acints have been left with my Father, A. F. Eastman, bunts have been lett with my rather, A. F. Bassian, who is fully authorized to receipt and settle the same If not settled soon, they will be left in the sands of an officer for suit and collection.

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The business of BOOT and SHOE making will be ontinued by the subscriber, at the old stand, where verything pertaining to the busine s, will e done n a substantial and workmanlike manner, and at low rices for ready pay. He solicits a continuance of the

Tunkhanneck, Sept. 3, 1862. A. F. EASTMAN.

Poet's Corner.

"COME MIT ME AND BRAY,"

I once was in a Meeting House,

Where Saints and Sinners meet: And I, as silent as a flouse, Sat on a backward seat.

I not a word can say,) Stepping from the shouting throng, Said, "come mit me and bray." Thus Greely keeps his party right,

When he would have the sway,

A dutchman, (for whose honesty

His country friends he does invite To join with him and bray. If any leave the beaten track. Or from his precepts stray, Methinks I see them hasten back,

When little Tribunes bray. If any General from our ranks, Makes bold rebellion tremble-(Not John Fremont nor General Banks. Normen that do resemble);

The party who have long withstood, All right Administration; Strain every nerve to kill his good And honest reputation

Then Greeley's friends look unto him, Who never fails to say : "My faithful friends, now is your time To join with me and bray."

That party's press throughout the land, Is subject to his sway, Their duty they well understand, And join with him and bray.

Political.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SEY-MOUR.

ALBANY, January 7th,- Governor Sevnour sent in his message to the Legislature to-day. On the subject of National, affairs he

"Not only is the national life at stake, but every person, every family, every sacred interest involved. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back There must be no attempt to put down the free expression of public opinion. Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war has been caused by the unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject and not the cause of the controversy We are to look for the causes of the war in line of the laws and constitutions, disrespect for the constituted authorities, and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two parties of the Atlantic States-the two ex tremes of our country. There is no honest statement of our difficulties, which does not teach that our people must reform themse'ves as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the the right of our Government to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and give a ready support to their decisions. This is the vital maxim of liberty. This war should have been averted before its floodgates were opened. The Administration could not grasp its dimensions nor control its sweep. The Government was borne along with the current and struggled as best it could with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence we are not to sit in harsh indement upon er rers in conduct or policy. But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judg .. ent must make us more vigi lant to guard against their influences."

The Governor urges that economy and in. tegrity in the administration of affairs are vital in periods of war. He says meddling and intrigues have thwarted and paralyzed the valor of our soldiers and skill of our Generals. within the influence of the capital, while our armies have gained victories in fields remote

STATE RIGHTS.

Not only must the constitution be held inviolate, but the rights of States must be re spected as not less sacred. There are differ. ences of opinion as to the dividing line between the State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdiction, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. A consolidated Government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people. The sovereignties of the States except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government cannot stand. It was made and it can be changed by State agency. That is shown by the following provision of the instroment itself :

"The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

Again, three fourths of the States can add to, or take away from the powers of the General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which

While they can thus take away or add to no way touch one right of the States or invade their jurisdiction.

to respect the Constitution, laws and authori ties of the General Government, also demand that the General Government shall show equal respect for the rights and constituted authorities of States

To State legislation and authorities we look for the good order of society; the security of life and property, the protection of our homes and all that is nearest and dearest to us in the relations, duties and actions of life. It is dan' gerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines alike the foundations of State and National Government, by breaking up the social system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authorities will not be regarded.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Our people have therefore viewed with alar n practices and pretensions on the part of officials, which violate every principle of good order, of civil liberty and of constitutional law. It is claimed that in time of war the President has powers, as Commander-in Chief of our armies, which author zehun to declare martial law, not only within the sphere of hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That at his pleasure he can disregard not only the statutes of Congress, but the decisions of the National Judiciary. That in loyal States the least intelligent class of officials may be clothed with power to act not only to act as spies and informers, but also, without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens; and carry them beyond the limits of the State, to hold them in prison without a hearing or a knowledge of the offences with which they were charged. Not only the passions and prejudices of these inferior agents lead them to acts of tyrrany, but their interests are advanced and their positions secured by promoting discontent and discord. Even to ask the It has been well said that " to be arrested for one knows not what; to be confined no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by law nowhere known or estabtished : or to linger out life in a cell without trial presents a body of tyrrany which cannot

be enlarged." onment of persons have been g aringly parti san, allowing to some the utmost heentions ness of criticism, and punishing others for the scious of these gross abuses, an attempt has he may in his discretion declare war, and suppress it quiry into their motives and conduct. This attempt will fail. Unconstitutional over our vast country. cts cannot be shielded by unconstitutional laws. Such attempts will not save the guilty while they will bring a just condemnation upon those who try to pervert the powers of sacred duty in the right way. Where it is justify such action by the precedents drawn from the practice of governments where there is no restraint upon legislative power, will be of no avail under our system, which restrains he Government and protects the citizen by written constitutions.

I shall not inquire what fights States in re bellion have forfeited, but I deny that this re bellion can suspend a single right of the citi zens of loval States. I denounce the doctrine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefits of one principle o civil liberty.

It is a crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to see that the laws are enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our stat utes, and see that oftenders are brought to justice. Sheriffs and District Attorney's are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no person within their respective counties are imprisoned or carried by force beyond heir limits, without due process of legal authority. The removal to England of persons one of the ac's of tyranny for which we asserted our independence. The abduction of citizens from this State for offences charged our country. to have been done here, and carrying them many hundreds of miles to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same character upon every principle of

The General Government has ample powarrest, and commissioners to hear complaints, and to imprison upon reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judicial system in full and undisturbed operation. Its own courts, held at convenient points in this and other loyal States are open for the hearing of all complaints. If its laws are not ample for the punishment of offences, it is due to the neglect of those in power.

Government is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exertion of those which are incon testible. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence.

This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts and whose officers have thus been treated

if ratified by three-fourths of the States, be. social order and sacred rights have been vio- theories of extermination-means not only arth I am fit for. I never succeeded well in lated, was at that very time sending forth great armies to protect the National Capitol, the power, the General Government can in and to save the National officials from flight or capture. It was while the arms of New York thus sheltered them against rebellion, The obligations which rest upon the Sta es | that, without consultation with its chief magistrate, a subordinate department at Washington insulted our people and invaded our rights. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York, at its late election, solemnly protested. The submission of our people to these ab-

uses, for a time only, was taken at home and abroad for an indifference to their liberties. But it was only a spirit of respect for our institutions that they waited until they could express their will in the manner pointed out by our laws. At the late election they vindicated at once the regard for law and their love of liberty. Amidst all the confusion et eration demanded by the Constitution and by civil war, they calmly sat in judgement upon the administration, voting against its candidates. Nor was this the only striking proof of respect for the Constitution. The minority, of nearly equal numbers, yielded to this decision without resistance, although the canvass was animated by strong partisan excitements. This calm assertion of rights, and this honorable submission to the verdict of the ballot-box, vindicated at once the character of our people and the stability of our in stitutions. Had the secessionists of the South thus yielded to constitutional decisions they would have saved themselves and our country from the horrors of this war, and hey would have found the same remedy for every wrong and danger.

MARTIAL LAW. The claim of power under martial law is not only destructive of the rights of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the General Government It asserts for the President more power as the mar, I telled him "grammar warn't of eny head of the army, than as the representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. ed, or locked up where habus korpus couldn't It has strengthened the hopes of rebellion .-It has weakened the conflience of loyal states | think eny man who talks about its | bein necaid of counsel has been held to be an offence. It tends to destroy the value of our Govern ment in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and disco tent at the North, while it struggle with traiturs, is a disloyal person, an has united and invigorated the South.

If there is any necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution. But this pretension is not put forth orter spell the President's name rite in your The suppression of journals and the imprisas as a necessity which overleaps for a time all letters. It's a disrespect to the Cheef Maje restraints, and which is justified by a gross estrate not to do it." exigency; it is a theory which exalts the military power of the President above his civil fair exercise of the right of discussion. Con and unconstitutional rights. It asserts that Leen made to shield the violaters of law and then extinguish the State and National Constitutions by drawing the pall of martial law

* * * There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. legislation to the purpose of oppression. To It Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion.

We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are not as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the National Capitol bordes of unprincipled men, who find in the reck of their country the opportunity to gratify avarice or ambition of an Administration antagonistic to the charged with offence, away from their friends interest and happiness of the People. It their witnesses and means of defence, was makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the government of

He declares that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is IMPOLITIC, UNJUST AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL, Calculated to create many barriers to the restoration of the Union, and to be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope of restoring it-a result ers to establish courts, to appoint officers to to which New York is unalterably opposed and which will be effectively resisted. The Union, he says, will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which control at the extremes.

Those of the Central Slaves States, which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuons, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will be only the work of time, with such an exertion of power as can be put forth without needless sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitious contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers' nor exhaust 'he earnings of labor by war,

destructive of lives and property in the South, but also a waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of the armed power must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore the Union with the least possble injury to both sections.

The Governor concludes:-"At this moment the fortune of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our army in the field must be supported. All constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responed to. Under no circumstances can a division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth evrey exertion of power. We will use every policy of conciliation. We will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistant with honor. We will guarantee them every right, every consid that fra ernal regard which must prevail in a common country. But we can prove voluntarily conseut to the breaking up of the Un ion of these States for the destruction of the Constitution."

LETTER FTOM MAJOR JACK DOWN-ING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1862. Surs :- Wal, I'm glad to say that Con griss has got together, and the Messige has been red and digested. The Kernel worked hard enuf on it, I tell you. He wouldn't les Seward or Chase have enything to do with it, but he jest mauled it all out himself. The next day arter the Messige was sent in, Sumnure cum in an sed the Messige warn't exactly gramatikal in all its parts. I telled him that I guessed of he had to work around short corners as the Kernel did, without get ting tripped up, he would find it mity hard work to get everythin jest accordin to gramackount wile the rebellyun lasted-that, like the Constitushin, the grammar was suspendget at it. In fact, ' ses I " Mr. Sumnure, I essary to obsarve the laws of grammar, o eny other laws, wen the mashin is in a deth orter to be sent to Fort La Fieit."

Wen I sed this, Sumoure turned all sorts of colors, an ses he, "Wal, Majer, perhaps you're rite about grammar; but I think you

"Wal," ses I, "Mr. Sumnare, I've got my own idees on spellin. Spellin is a good deel like sparkin the gals- it's gest as a feller takes a noshin. My idee is, of I spell a word so as to git its sound, I'm rite, an I don't keer wat you say, it,s the only rule of spellin that holds good in the long fun. Now," ses I. "ef Link-i-n-don't spell Linkin, wat on arth does it spell?"

That seemed to stump him.

"But." ses he, "Mejer, there's some gineral rules that orter be observed-rules that the schools all use "

"Wal," ses I, "I don't know much about schools, an I guess the Kernel don't neither I went to school six weeks, an the Kerney ses he went six months. School larn n is mity poor truck to put into a feller's hed, unless he's got a good deal of brains there .-There's more edicated fools now in the world than there are fools of any other kind, an there's a great menny of 'em, Lord knows .-An," ses I, "its those edicated fools that make all the trubbil."

" Wal, Majer, ses he, " you ain't an enemy to edication, I hope."

"Wal, no, Mr. Senator, I ain't no enemy to edication; I only hate edicated fools."

" Wall," ses I, " wen I was a boy, an went to school the six weeks I speak of, there was a boy in my class who could beat me spellin an readin, an in eenamost everythin, but I could lick him jest as easy as I sould whistle. He hadn't eny more spunk, or pluck, or courage than a sick chicken, an mity little genuwine common sense. His father, however, sent him to college, an the fust thing I heered of him, the papers were callin him a larned man, an he aint done enythin ever sence but to blab at Abolishin meetins an make Abolishin speeches. Now," ses I, " that's wat I call an edicated fool. Jest like the larned pig, he kin do wat he larns to do or sees done; but as for real common sense to tell wether a thing is rite or wrong, he aint worth eny more for it than a bull dog is to ketch rats.

Sumnure looked kinder streaked wen I sed this, but didn't say a word, an jest here the Kernel, who had been down stairs to get his boot jack, cum in. Ses he, " Good mornin, Mr. Sumnure. I'll bet you one of Chase's greenbacks," ses he, "that you can't tell why this boot jack is like an office-seeker."_ Sumnure sed he couldn't. "Wal," ses the Kernel, because it sticks close to the heels of the President.

I telled the Kernel how that Sumnure sed that the Messige warn't grammatikal. " Wal, ses he. "I believe everything goes rong sence I became President. The country is upside down; the niggers are more trubbil than ever before; the white men are cuttin one another's throat, an it seems as if Belem was let loose; an now the grammar has been and whose officers have thus been treated nor exhaust the earnings of labor by war, let loose; an now the grammar has been accordin to my idees, a poor way of livin.

with marked and public contempt, and whose for uncertain ends or to carry out vague violated, they say. Wal, I wonder wat on Yours, till deth. Majer Jack Downing.

flat botein; I allers had poor crops wen I tried to be a farmer; I was too tall to split rails handy; an, as a lawyer, I warn't enything more than from poor to middlin. I can't be President, I don't see what en arth I was made for."

"Wal," ses I, "Kernel, perhaps you are like the old Quaker's dog." Ses he, "how was that, Majer?" "Wal," ses I, "Pil tell you the story. Up in Maine, not far from Downingville, there used to live an old Quaker named Hezekish Peabody. He had a yaller dog that was allus loungin around the house. One day Sol Hopkins, a rough old feller, cum along, an ses he, 'Mr. Peabody, I want a dog to hunt foxes. Do you think your dog is good for foxes?' 'Now,' see the Quaker, 'nebor Solomen, I never tried the dog on foxes, for the huntin of any animals is not my business; but if thee wishes a dog for toxes, accordin to the Scriptures, this dog must be a good dog for foxes.'-Wal, will you warrant him a good dog for foxes?' 'I cannot do that, nebor Solomen, for I never tried him on foxes; but accordin to the Scriptures, thee can be sure the dog is good for foxes.' So old Sol, thinkin that Scriptur proof must be good, give the Quaker five dollars for his dog. He took him hum, an the next day he saw a for running across one of his lots. So he called the dog an showed him the fox, but he wouldn's stir an inch after him. This made old Sol terrible mad, an the next day he took the dog back to the Quaker, an ses he, in his rough way: "Mr. Peabody, this dog ain's worth a damb !' 'Tut, tut, nebor Solomen, thee shouldn't speak profanely with thy lipe. That may be,' ses old Sol, 'but didn't you ell me that this dog was good for foxes?'-No, neber Solomen, I said accordin to the Scriptures he MUST be good for foxes.' 'Wal.' ses old Sol,' 'how do you make that out?' Wal, neber the Script rs say " there is nothng made in vain," an as I tried that dog on everything else except hunting, I tyought that that must be what he was made for."-Now," ses I "Kernel, I hope it wont turk ut that you are like the old Quaker's dog, made in vain,' or, as old Sol Hopkins expressed it, 'not worth a d-!' but ses I, "ef you don't restore the Union before your term expire, the people will think that you were a good deal worse than the Quaker's dog, for if he warn't good for anything, he didn't de env particular harm."

The Kernel didn't seem to like this story much, for ses he, "Majer, I think you are kinder personnel." Ses I, " No, Kernel, I don't mean to be, but you know stories will fit closer than you think for when you begin to tell 'em."

Just here Seward cum in, and with his church yard smile, ses he, " Good morning," Mr. President, I've got good news from England. There won't be any intervenshun, an he rebellyun will all be over in 60 days .--

My friend Weed thinks so too."
"What's up, Boss?" ses Linkin. That's the name he calls Seward by. "Oh," ses he, rnbbin his hands, "don't you see by the papers what a large amount of money the merchants in York are subscribin for the poor patient, starvin English workmen. God bles em. Here Seward drew a deep sigh, an hen ses he, "It will produce such a great effect in England !" Intervenshun is dead. The rebellyun is crushed, and all by this grand and noble idea of mine to feed the starvin poor. What philanthropy will do. when it is done right!" And here Seward commenced rubbin his hands and walkin about the room, an actin like s gal that is jest g in to get married. I didn't say enything, an the Kernel didn't say enything either, an it warn't a mint afore Seward dodged out of the door as quick as he cum in .-After he hed gone, ses I "Kernel, how meny times has Seward hed the rebellyun suppressed?" "Oh," ses he, "he goes to sleep every night with the sartin belief that the Unon will be restored by day-light; that Jeff. Davis will be hanging on a sour apple tree by noon, and that he will be elected next President by sun down."

"Wal," ses I, "Kernel, I think you've got a queer cabbynet,"

"Yes," ses he, "that I have. Seward thinks that his ritin letters to Europe is gon to overthrow the rebellyun. Chase thinks it can't be done, except by his greenbacks an freein the niggers. Old grandfather Welles is sure that there is nothin will restore the Union except his gunboats, while Blair feels sure that he kin do it by stoppin Dimmecratic papers !"

Ses I, "Why don't you change 'em ?"-" Wal," ses he, " what's the use of swapoin jackets? There ain't nothin to be made by it. No, I won't change my cabbyact onless I'm druy to it. It's bad enuf now, but Lord knows what it might be ef I ondertake to change it."

I was in hopes I could induce Linkin to out in some new men and get out Chase, Seward, Stantin and Blair. But it's no use. So we shall jog along after the old fashion.— Where we shall be in the spring no one kin tell. Congriss has gone to work in arnest to fix up the finances, an to take keer that the Dimmecrats don't sue Linkin for suspendin habus korpus. The filanthrophists are also bizzy, and they are goin to give all the niggers here a Christmas dinner, which, I suppose, is expected to last 'em the year round. Eatin like a Turk one day an starvin 364, is