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Utica Morning Herald AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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Patients, by its use, Have Gained 10 Pounds of Flesh a Month. TRY IT.
This Emulsion, as an effective remedy for Throat, Chest, or Lung disorders, stands unrivaled by any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil offered to the public. It is not only purer and more palatable, but it is so skillfully united with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as to render it a valuable agent in the weak and debilitated system. Thousands of Consumptives have been cured by this preparation. Try it and judge for yourself!
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Mr. O. H. P. Hodge, a Boston Police Officer attached to Station 12, was a great sufferer from Lumbago and Sciatic Rheumatism. Was unfit for duty. Dr. Henion cured him by two magnetic treatments. Referred to.
Deaf Four Years.
Mrs. Cathron Kimball, of 14 Albion Place, Charlestown, Mass., has been quite deaf for four years. Dr. Henion cured her by one magnetic treatment. Referred to.
Female Disease.
Mrs. C. W. Brown, of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., has been a great sufferer from female diseases, unable to stand or move for nine months without assistance. Dr. Henion cured her by one magnetic treatment. Referred to.
Neuralgia of Stomach.
H. O. Dexter, of Barrington, R. I., was a terrible sufferer from Neuralgia of the stomach; pain so severe that he could not straighten up. Was cured by Dr. Henion's magnetic treatment. Referred to.
Loss of Voice.
Mrs. Percival D. Nearing, Smyrna, N. Y., was cured of Loss of Voice. Had not spoken above a whisper in eighteen months. One treatment, lasting only two months, fully restored her voice. Referred to.
Blind in One Eye.
Willie Hutchins, son of Horace Hutchins, Esq., of Lincoln, Mass., was totally blind in one eye for seven years. Has received eight magnetic treatments, and can now see to read writing with the eye that was blind. The father of the boy referred to.
Female Weakness.
Mrs. Clark Nash, of Hubbardsville, N. Y., was a great sufferer from Female Weakness and Chronic Diarrhœa; was given up to die by the physicians who attended her. Mrs. Clark was cured by seven magnetic treatments. A wonderful case. Referred to.
Ovarian Tumor.
Mrs. Daniel D. Earl, of Forestdale, R. I., suffered for a long time with an Ovarian Tumor. Dr. Henion cured her by six magnetic treatments. [This is the only treatment that will cure Ovarian Tumors.] Referred to.
Dropsy of the Bowels.
Mrs. Emily Barnard, of Amesbury, Mass., had suffered with dropsy of bowels for several years; was swollen to an enormous size; was under treatment of skilful physicians for three years, who pronounced her incurable. Dr. Henion cured her in ten days, to the amazement of herself and friends. Referred to.
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Utica Morning Herald AND DAILY GAZETTE.

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

A Vanderbilt of Ye Olden Times—"Pops" Out in Wall Street—A Pastor's Nephew—Thomas' Festival and other Entertainments—Funeral Notes.

Our Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1882.—The star of the Vanderbilts, however it may have been obscured by recent misfortunes, continues still on the ascendant. This is proved by the fact that "Old Jake," (as he is commonly termed) has been elected president of the Staten Island railroad, a trunk line, and nearly ten miles in length. Old Jake considers this a great honor, and smiles to think that the mantle of his brother (the late commodore) has fallen upon him. These brothers, whom the old fashioned Staten Island farmers used to call "Cass and Jake Vanderbilt" were in early life rivals in money making. Of late years, however, Jake found that Cornelius outstripped him by becoming a great railway king while he only had the Staten Island ferry. After a while Cornelius died and Jake is now the sole survivor of the Vanderbilt family. Tho' nearly four-score he is in good condition, and loves to recall the time when he and Cornelius kept up the periagner line between Staten Island and New York, and then to think that each of them should become a railroad president!

WHERE IS WILLIAM H?

Speaking of the Vanderbilts the present inquiry in Wall street is what has become of William? Only a short time ago his Orphic utterance was published to the world that Lake Shore was worth 120 and when the bears tried to drive down to 110 he at once became a bold pegger taking all that was offered and thus sent the quotations back to their highest figure. Now the bears have really got the market in their hands and quotations have fallen to 109 but no Vanderbilt appears. What has become of his colossal movement in pegging? This is what the stock jobbing public wants to know. Some think that as he is going to Europe he will let Lake Shore take care of itself. He has a sharp set of scalpers after him in William R. Travers, Addison Cammack and their crowd and hot work may be expected. Wall street indeed is just now in an uncertain condition. The speculators are looking for their leaders but look in vain. It is feared that Vanderbilt has lost his pluck, and his broker, like the Delphian oracle, talks both ways. Gould too is no where to be found, and his absence is ascribed to ill-health. Gould promised to put Western union up to par, but instead of this it is down to 81, and he too, who once was ready to "peg" at that price, is no longer to be relied on. Perhaps the report of illness is only used as the most ready way of explaining his neglect, but if it be true that Gould is unable to attend to business, his stocks will suffer to a serious degree. There is a certain list which he has sustained by the force of his genius and the speculating crowd has followed his lead, often with marked success. To get "points" from Jay Gould indeed was one of the greatest boasts of Wall street men. Where, however, are the "points" now!

"When Gould is in the doctor's care,
Every bull must be a bear."

Such is Wall street ways at the present time. Gould is of so light a frame and has so small a physique that naturally speaking he is not adapted to resist disease, but his friends say that he is very tough. What a strange position for a man to occupy when his life on the one hand and his death on the other become a part of the rant and gamble of Wall street.

BEECHER'S NEPHEW.

Eugene Beecher, nephew of the great preacher, became a great speculator, but unfortunately fell under legal liabilities and got locked up in Ludlow street jail. Other speculators only laughed at the blundering operator, since their great boast is to fleece and shave every one without trespassing on legal construction. Young Beecher will be more careful next time and a brief experience in Ludlow street may be of benefit. Speaking of Beecher, the question has been suggested, does the great doctor of Plymouth church speculate in stocks? This question is offered as the only solution of his financial condition—always short and cruising 'round the country after lecture fees, while receiving the heaviest salary paid any preacher in America. One thing is certain, Beecher has not preached against stock gambling while Talmage, on the other hand, has given it his heaviest thunder. It is well known that some of the greatest villains of the stock exchange live in Brooklyn, preferring that place as a residence because of the facility in obtaining dupes. The latter are found among clerks, market gardeners and professional men and tho' they are, comparatively speaking, among the small fry of speculation, it is found profitable in the main. Large numbers of clerks and bookkeepers employed in this city live in Brooklyn and after their day's work is done they have their confabs on speculation. These facts explain the secret defalcations, and as soon as Talmage discovered this secret system he opened upon it from the pulpit.

AMUSEMENTS.

Faust was admirably rendered at the Academy of Music, last Saturday by the Mapleson troupe, the leading parts being taken by Minnie Hauk and Campanini. This was followed by what is called the "Supplementary Season" whose program includes Les Huguenots, L'Africaine, and Ernani. Mapleson has had an average success, but Minnie Hauk seems dissatisfied and will next season appear in English opera. The theaters have had a liberal patronage but only second rate plays have been produced and it is rare that with a score of play houses in full operation there should be so general a deficiency in genius. One indication of the low state of the drama is found in the reproduction of the Black Crook at Niblo's garden. Fifteen years have elapsed since this exhibition was opened and the run which followed was kept up until the thing really wore out. The present lack of genius, however, gives room for its garish and sensational scenes. The entertainment given by the Press club to the Mapleson troupe was one of the neatest features in dramatic life, at least in its social aspect. It included a representation of mental as well as musical talent such as only the press of this city can supply, and the omission of any program gave room for easy and unobtrusive enjoyment.

The great feature of the season will be Theodore Thomas' colossal concerts which are promised on the opening of May. The fact that the performers will number 3,200 shows at once the immensity of the effort. The extra 200 no doubt is intended to provide against all risks of loss by illness so that the roll call will not be less than 3,000. The armory of the seventh regiment will be the scene of this grand performance, being the only building of sufficient size. Thirty years ago the Broadway Tabernacle was the largest house in the city and was therefore selected for grand concerts. The performances, however, in the above mentioned colossal effort would alone fill the Tabernacle to overflowing. This shows the tendency of the age to magnitude and consolidation. The chorus is obtained from different places, and New York and Brooklyn only supplies little more than one-third of the number. The remainder comes from the Handel and Haydn society of Boston, the Cecilian of Philadelphia, the Worcester festival chorus and the Reading society. These societies have been rehearsing during the past winter, and hence will be fully prepared. The method of rehearsal is very ingenious, and chairs in each city gives concerts in which they introduce the very performance they are to render on the all-important occasion. Of the 1,200 from this city and Brooklyn, a part is German but the American element predominates. One of the leading stars is Prima Donna Materna, who has been singing at Vienna. She sailed for this port on Tuesday and hence her arrival may be expected in a few days. She is to appear in no other performance in America and this fact will certainly enhance its value. The orchestra will include 300 select performers, some of whom are brought from Chicago and Cincinnati, but New York is so rich in instrumental music that the finest talent can be found here in abundance. From these details it is evident that a grand success may be expected.

STAGE RISKS.

Speaking of the drama, it may be said that one of the risks which managers assume when announcing a play, is that of ill health. Performers are liable to sudden illness and it is generally difficult to supply their places. This fact explains the weakness displayed by Edwin Booth during his last appearance in this city. The critics said that his genius was on the wane, but it soon afterward transpired that he was ill, but sustained his part as well as could be done by any one in his condition. Only those indeed, who are acquainted with dramatic life, can form any idea of the efforts made by distinguished performers to fulfill their engagements. Sometimes in case of illness a first-class physician is in attendance to watch the effect of stage exertion. Stimulants are used freely and sometimes a performer as soon as a temporary rest may ☞ be placed carefully on a couch to improve the brief season of rejoice. The green-room thus occasionally becomes a hospital, and the applause of an admiring house may follow a scene which has been only accomplished in agony. The famous Edmund Kean is an instance of what is called "the death effort on the stage." He fell while rendering Othello on the boards of old Drury and his son Charles (who played Iago) caught him in his arms. The play was stopped and tho' the unfortunate tragedian survived the trying occasion, he never recovered, and died in a few weeks. Kean was only 46, but his constitution had been impaired by intemperance. He was the hardest drinker for his age in the dramatic profession.

FUNERAL NOTES.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith, was one of peculiarly painful character. In addition to the loss of so highly valued a member of society was the prohibition of church services as a precaution against disease. Hence the remains were conveyed direct from Chappaqua to Greenwood, and placed in the family plot. The latter contains the graves of the great editor and Mrs. Greeley, and also those of their two sons, Rafael and Arthur, both of whom died young. Arthur was the "Pickie" of the family circle, and his death at the age of five was one of the severest trials Greeley ever endured. Colonel Smith's tragedies have rendered him very unpopular, but his present condition will awaken sympathy. Seven years ago his success in winning so gifted a bride occasioned general comment, but now he is a widower with three children. Another death which attracted public attention was that of Edward Burdsall, the expert coin clerk at the sub-treasury. Such was his skill and rapidity in handling coin and detecting counterfeit pieces that it will be difficult to fill the vacancy. He had acquired by years of practice a nicety of perception which enabled him to detect base coin by the touch. I have seen this tested in the following manner: Twenty gold pieces were heaped in a platter, all but one being genuine. Burdsall with averted eyes would run his fingers thro' the mass and unhesitatingly throw out the fraud. In reply to inquiries he always said he could not tell how the detection was made. The only explanation was that long practice had given him a sense which has been only accomplished in agony. The famous Edmund Kean is an instance of what is called "the death effort on the stage." He fell while rendering Othello on the boards of old Drury and his son Charles (who played Iago) caught him in his arms. The play was stopped and tho' the unfortunate tragedian survived the trying occasion, he never recovered, and died in a few weeks. Kean was only 46, but his constitution had been impaired by intemperance. He was the hardest drinker for his age in the dramatic profession.

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—The dissipated young earl who died at the age of 26, in London not long ago, as a result of fast life, had 39 church livings at his disposal.

—The dominant sentiment in France is a degree of passionate hatred and contempt of religion that is found in no other country, even an ungodly one. Such is the testimony of atheists.—*The Interior.*

—Since the week of prayer it is estimated 5,000 persons have united with Protestant churches in and just about Cincinnati. The Methodist church has gained more than others, but nearly all denominations have had a share.

—A convention of presiding elders in the Methodist Episcopal church in the northwest has been called to meet in Chicago June 6-8, and a program has been prepared, the topics relating wholly to the duties of elders in their relations to church interests.

—The late action, and what the Baptists believe to be the spirit, of the American Bible society, it now seems likely will lead to a permanent separation of that denomination from the society of an organization of its own for printing and circulating Bibles in which the Greek word *baptizo* is rendered by words meaning to immerse.

—George C. Miln, says the Chicago *Alliance*, lectured on that anomalous agnostic church of his at the Grand Opera house Sunday afternoon, and bluff Robert Collyer preached in his old pulpit a sermon so full of the assurance of faith that it blew out the lingering fumes of agnosticism that hung about the pillars and nave of Unity.

—Deacon Bossiter has caused much disturbance in the Leavitt street Congregational church in Chicago by making faces at the pastor and insisting that he had a right to do so. He has kept up this and other annoyances, one of which was taking a conspicuous seat in prayer meetings with his trousers in his boots, until he has been turned out of the church by a vote of 113 to 1.

—A calculator has found that 25,388 words are changed in the revised version of the New Testament, out of 197,914 or 17 per cent. Of these changes there are 18,338 words changed by a substituted rendering of the received text; 4,654 words added in translation of the received text; 500 words in translation of additions of the Greek text; 1,604 words which translate an altered Greek text; and 222 words taken from the margin into the text.

—Instrumental music will not be introduced into the services of the Free church of Scotland if a strong opposition can prevent it. A spirited contest is in progress. The radicals are encouraged by the Glasgow presbytery—the largest in the church—having declared for the innovation. It is said this peculiarity in its service sends many young people into other Presbyterian churches in Scotland, even to withdrawing members from the Free church.

—Rev. Dr. George Dr. Boardman has completed in his church at Philadelphia a remarkable series of lectures. They were begun in 1864, the subject being the New Testament. Beginning with St. Matthew, Dr. Boardman went over the whole, chapter by chapter, verse by verse, until last week he reached in his 620th lecture the last chapter of Revelation. The lectures, if printed in book form, would make 45 duodecimo volumes of 350 pages each.

—Mrs. Sangster, who is esteemed a judicious writer, says that the light and trifling jigs and choruses which are too frequently used in prayer meeting and Sunday school are not fit vehicles of Christian praise. She suggests that "if we could make a bonfire of a good many of our present hymns it would not be a waste of good material. They would give more light and probably more gratitude this way than they are likely while we sing them."

—Rev. J. M. Savage is writing a series of articles for the *Christian Register* on extempore preaching, in which he says that there are only two classes of men in the modern world who will undertake to address a Sunday morning audience without careful preparation, inspired men and fools. Extempore preaching does not mean preaching without preparation, and those who have tried to follow the scriptural injunction, "Take no thought beforehand what ye shall speak," have always failed to say anything which intelligent listeners wanted to hear.

—The worshipers in the church of St. Fulcran, at Lodeve, in France were scandalized a few days ago by the conduct of a number of young men who during the sermon, amused themselves by setting off squibs and pelting the congregation with beans and peas. Two of the disturbers were ejected by the beadle, but another, waiting till the priest approached the high altar to give the benediction, completed the sacrilege by setting fire to a large serpentine cracker, which flew about the church with a series of loud bangs, emitting sparks, and burning several members of the congregation.

—Dr. J. B. Newbrough, of New York city, has invited vegetarians who believe in Jehovah to call upon him. He is secretary of a society called the Faithists. "May I ask just what connection there is between living on vegetables and believing in Jehovah?" a *Sun* reporter inquired of him. "We don't think any one who eats meat can be pure. We do not theorize on this or any other subject of our belief. We have made extensive ethnological studies, and we have found that in certain places of the world where people eat vegetable food only there are no contagious diseases and less warfare. We propose, you see, to purify the body and the passions by living on vegetables." The new sect, which was organized about a year ago, expects to colonize some agricultural district. It does not believe in Christianity, but in a supreme head of the universe.

—The new criminal code for New York state, under the heading Crimes Against Religious Liberty and Conscience, provides for the punishment of profane swearing by a fine of $1 for each offense; a person swearing in the presence and hearing of a magistrate may be summarily committed to jail for ten days. All manner of unnecessary servile labor is Sabbath-breaking. Shooting, fishing, &c., and all noises disturbing the peace of the day are prohibited, and all theatrical, operatic, minstrel, or other stage entertainment, and all persons aiding any such show are guilty of a misdemeanor, including every owner or lessee who lets the place for such purpose. All processions and parades on Sunday are forbidden, excepting only funeral processions for the actual burial of the dead, and processions to and from a place of worship in connection with a religious service there celebrated. At a military funeral music may be played while escorting the body, but not within one block of a church where services are being held.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Debilitated persons, and sufferers from wasting diseases such as consumption, scrofula, kidney affections, will be greatly benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Shipherd Inquiry.

The examination of Shipherd before the house foreign affairs committee was continued at Washington Friday.

Shipherd stated the subject of the war with Chili was never discussed with Secretary Blaine or Senator Blair. Witness was not aware that Grant ever wrote to Washington saying it was time the United States should step in.

Mr. Belmont pressed the witness for an explanation of his statements that there were grave reasons why the secretary of state did not give Shipherd's letter to the attorney general for criminal action, but failed to obtain light upon the subject.

Witness stated he presented the letter of introduction from General Grant to President Arthur, but declined to repeat what occurred at the interview with the president. He assured the committee that nothing occurred that had any reference to the allegations which led to the investigation. He admitted it had relation to the Peruvian company, but declined to explain further. He said the interview with the president took place about the 18th of November.

Mr. Belmont—How did it occur that Blaine sent a dispatch on the 17th intimating that the Peruvian company was a bubble and that your interview with the president took place on the 18th, and on the 19th Blaine sent another dispatch entirely different from the one of the 17th?

Witness—I will not attempt an explanation.

Witness—Did not know whether ex-Senator Eaton was attorney for the Landreau claim. He accepted a retainer from the Peruvian company. His letter of December 16 was an official answer to the secretary's letter of December 3. Whatever he might have to say further upon the subject was of a personal character. He did not desire to give unnecessary publicity to any personal quarrel.

Shipherd stated that neither he nor his associates ever entertained the slightest suspicion of the possibility of war with Chili.

Mr. Belmont—Tell us what you understood by the marginal note upon Blaine's dispatch, "Go in, Steve."

A.—My impression was that the wishes of the department were that Minister Hurlbut should go on in the course he was pursuing, regardless of the text of the dispatch.

Witness declined to state whether the draft of the instructions which Grant endorsed had any allusions to the possibility of war with Chili.

Mr. Belmont—Have you seen any indications of the expenditure of money by the Credit Industrial to influence the diplomacy of the United States?

A.—I wish the examiner to excuse me from discussing the subject. It would be purely impressions and hearsay at the best.

Witness said the published statement that he had certain correspondence with Blaine, and that there are certain letters which Blaine would not like to have published, is false. He never received an autograph letter from Blaine. All the correspondence between them had been published.

Witness declined to state for what amount his clients purchased the Cochet claims.

He stated that in sending the documents to Arizola to be delivered by Minister Hurlbut, he considered he was dealing with the executive (Calderon), and while presenting the interests of the Peruvian company he was at the same time availing himself of any collateral opportunities which might arise, such as the interests of Peru in that connection.

Witness had taken no steps since May 1, 1882, without the advice and assistance of able counsel.

The examination of Shipherd was postponed till to-morrow.

Sevallon A. Brown, chief clerk of the state department, identified Hurlbut's endorsement upon the letter which Hurlbut returned to the state department. The letter was one Shipherd asked Hurlbut to deliver to Arizola. Brown was asked, "are you familiar with the handwriting of Camacho, the Venezuelan *charge d'affaires*?"

Brown replied he was.

He was asked if Camacho did not write the letter, and replied, that judging from the handwriting, the letter was written by Camacho.

Adjourned.

Mr. Hurlbut, the editor of the New York *World*, denies that he ever informed Shipherd that he had in his possession any dispatch sent, or intended to be sent, by Senator Blaine to Minister Hurlbut.

Religious Intelligence.

CATARRH.—
The Sufferings of a Boston Druggist Pen-Pictured.
A LOATHSOME DISEASE CURED BY A SIMPLE REMEDY.
Encouragement for all Afflicted with Catarrh.
Gentlemen: I hereby certify that I have had catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had *buzzing* in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated, and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, and at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat, caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head, had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of hearing and seeing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy. I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practiced by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them. Since curing myself with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, I have recommended it in over one hundred cases without a single case of failure, and have in numerous instances received wholesale orders from parties to whom I have sold one bottle. This is the only patent medicine I ever recommended, never having believed in them before, altho' constantly engaged in their sale.
Very gratefully yours,
GEORGE F. DINSMORE.
(Now of Worcester, Mass.)
Boston, Feb. 23, 1875.
SUFFOLK, ss. February 23, 1875.
Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true.
Before me, SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a balmsamic distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.; is a speedy, permanent and economical cure for every form of Catarrh, from sneezing colds to incipient consumption. One bottle Radical cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, 360 Washington St., General Agents.

[From *Andrew's American Queen.*]

CLEOPATRA
OR THE
QUEEN OF SHEBA'S BEAUTY
WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel, and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of the monarchs of the past, had she not also possessed that which is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding emperors at bay, and ruling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches, or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN AT HER THIS WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, if not bankrupts in what relates to influence within the circle where they move, are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence, and us