

ACCEPTS HIS COUNTRY'S CALL.

William M. Hale Consents to be a Candidate for Constable.

William M. Hale, the Brooklyn lawyer, was recently honored by the Republicans of the Sixth Ward by being nominated for Constable.

Mr. Hale was deeply moved by this touching manifestation of regard on the part of his Republican neighbors, and issued a letter of acceptance which does full and complete justice to the event. It is in part as follows:

"The paltry office of constable is certainly one which I should never seek. The friends and associates of my youth have reached the pinnacles of power and influence in the Republican party. From the time when that party was organized I have been a Republican. Nearly forty years ago, as a schoolboy at Albany, we had a so-called young American Senate, and our President was Charles E. Smith, afterward United States Minister to Russia. As classmates we were graduated together at the Albany Academy. Afterward, at Union College, my class included Warner Miller, Mr. Thayer, late United States Minister to Holland; William H. McElroy, late of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune; Charles E. Patterson, late Speaker of the Assembly, and Neil Gilmour, late Superintendent of Instruction. Still later, at Yale, I was graduated in the same class with the illustrious and lamented William Walter Phelps, whose recent untimely death cut short a brilliant career which might well have culminated in the Presidential chair. You will recognize Presidential timber also in the names of Warner Miller and Charles E. Smith. It seems I have had more classmates who have attained conspicuous political eminence than any one else in America ever had.

Were I therefore to leave private life, duty to myself and to my country would impel me to seek some higher station among my peers. Yet the difficulty of the task assigned me is itself an inspiration. To win even the lowest ward office in this ward, which I think never elected a Republican to any office, is a herculean undertaking, and therefore that the party may succeed I will take the nomination which you spontaneously offer me.

I feel that my course in these matters has been such as to deserve well of the Republic. It will gratify me much if the result shall show that my friends and neighbors, among whom my daily life is passed, shall testify their approval of my unrequited labors on behalf of good government in a wider sphere by giving me the simple testimonial of their suffrages for the insignificant office to which I have been nominated."

A New Gown Saved Her Life.

Clothes, since Eve set the fashion, have been so tremendously important in human affairs, anyway, that I believe that consideration of them consumes more of the world's time than any other one subject. They make people do the oddest things, too. I met a woman the other day whose presence of mind was once the means of saving ever so many lives. It happened in a little North-western town in a hall where an amateur company was giving some sort of a performance—you know how they do in little towns. There was a smell of smoke and somebody cried "Fire!"

There was an instant panic. The woman I speak of was at the piano. She half rose to go, but, dropping back to her seat, began to play—fancy!—"The Patrol Comique" as loud as she could, calling out to everybody that there was no danger. Of course she checked the panic. I asked her about it the other day.

"How did you feel?" I asked. "My dear," said she, "I thought of the stairs we'd have to go down. I saw I should be dragged with the crowd. Then suddenly I remembered a brand new dress I was wearing. I simply—well, I began to play to save the dress, and I saved it."—Washington Post.

Utility of the Telephone.

We are only just beginning to realize the full merits of the telephone. The inhabitants of the little Massachusetts town of Melrose seem to be somewhat in advance of the rest of the world in knowing how to get the most out of the instrument.

In Melrose, the telephone exchange is for the villagers a most effective bureau of information. If the doctor is wanted, the "central" is rung up and asked to find out where he is and to intercept him and give the required instructions should he happen to be going his rounds. If the butcher or the baker is wanted for the purpose of receiving orders, central is requested to let him know by the next person passing that way.

If a clock runs down, and the time of the day is wanted, central is applied to and tells what it is, with the greatest good nature. In fact, far from being annoyed at, or intolerant of these calls, the operator takes them as a matter of course, and is only too glad to be able to make the wheels of the little community run so smoothly. The case is interesting as suggesting an entirely new and important development of the telephone.

A Trolley at Every Door.

Electric railroads are proving of great benefit to the farmers in Maine. The trolley lines run out from the large cities and towns to villages far removed from steam railroad communication, and in several districts arrangements are being made to run trolley milk trains, vegetable trains and the like, to enable the farmers to get their produce quickly to market. It is even proposed to run trolley coal trains, to supply coal to small towns that now use only wood for fuel.

He Has Written 8,000 Editorials.

Sir Edwin Arnold boasts that he has written more than 8,000 editorial leaders, averaging over a column in length, in the course of his work for the London Daily Telegraph.

PATTISON ENDORSED.

State Democratic Committee Names Him Its Presidential Candidate.

The meeting of the Democratic state committee at Harrisburg, Feb. 12, was larger than had been expected, over two-thirds of the committees being present. The Allentown contingent, led by ex-state chairman Marshall Wright, started a boom for their city as the proper place in which to hold the next state convention, which is to convene April 29, and were so successful that only a half dozen votes were recorded against it in the committee meeting. Chairman Robert Wright was greatly pleased at the result, and said the Allentown people would do great things in the way of providing for the convention and taking care of the delegates. He said he expected a big and lively convention. National chairman Harry took no part in the selection of the place, but said afterward that he thought Allentown would suit everybody.

There was not the slightest opposition to the resolution endorsing Governor Pattison for the Presidency, presented by John Garman, member of the committee from Luzerne. A canvass of the committeemen here previous to their meeting showed that not only would there be no opposition to the resolution, but that it would be cordially accepted. The following is the text of the resolution.

"Resolved, That the Democratic State central committee recommend that the Democracy of Pennsylvania present to the Democratic national convention the name of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison as that of a strong and available candidate for the Presidency. In character, in ability, in official experience, in the fearful and fearless discharges of public duties Mr. Pattison is well equipped for the high office for which we recommend him: enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence of the people, because of his steadfast adherence to the cause of good government, his selection as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party would be met with generous and enthusiastic approval. Sound in Democratic principles, his leadership would be such that all true Democrats might safely follow."

Mr. Harry said: "In my judgment the action of the Democratic state central committee but reflects the sentiment of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Governor Pattison is unquestionably the strongest Democrat in the State, and has the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, irrespective of party, to a degree beyond that of any other Pennsylvanian. From what I have heard since I came from Harrisburg there is not likely to be any opposition to his endorsement in the coming Democratic State convention. If there should be opposition, those in the movement will be found to be a small minority of the convention. My belief is that Gov. Pattison will be cordially endorsed by the Democratic state convention, and will receive the loyal support of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic national convention."

At the State convention at Allentown, April 29, there will be nominated two candidates for congressmen at-large and select 32 presidential electors and 64 candidates to the national convention.

LUXURY FOR OFFICIALS.

Republican Extravagance Not Checked by Scarcity of Funds.

The Republican State Treasury is nearly empty, and Philadelphia has long been denied the \$1,000,000 or so due that city, but scarcity of funds has not checked the work of caring for the official ease at the Capitol. Captain Delaney, Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, reports that the Lieutenant Governor's new apartments will be about completed within a fortnight. They will be the handsomest suite on the Hill, and during sessions of the Legislature will be used by the Senators as a private place for consultation or rest. A private elevator will connect the Senate Chamber, which is just beneath it. The Governor's private room has also been fitted up very handsomely.

Hereafter, for all public receptions and all entertainments given to the Legislature, heads of departments, etc., in fact, for all social functions save those of a purely private nature, the Executive Mansion will not be used any more. The large and handsome apartments of the Governor in the new building will be used instead. The large reception-room will be used as a ball-room. The bills for frescoing and refurbishing the executive departments and the executive mansion will be very large.

In the meantime money used for the current year has been borrowed from next year's appropriation.

A lot of new judgment exemption notes, with attorney's commission, and waiving everything, just printed at this office. Sold single, or in books of 25 and 50.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb'y. 24, 1896.

Senator Hill is on the right tack in his attacks upon the abuse of the right of petition to Congress. It has been made a cheap way of getting notoriety for this or that organization to send out thousands of printed petitions to be signed and sent to Senators and Representatives with the request that they be presented to Congress, knowing that when so presented the titles of the petitions and the purpose for which they are sent would be read in open session and printed in the Record and in many newspapers. Senator Hill proposes to at least partially reform this abuse by having the petitions handed to the clerk of the Senate who will put them on file, instead of their being formally presented by senators, as now.

The republicans are still unable to do anything with their tariff bill. Senator Carter, who voted against taking it up the other day, has given notice of his intention to move that the bill be sent back to the Finance committee for further consideration. The matter was brought up at a joint caucus of republican senators and Representatives, held last week, but nothing was decided upon.

The McKinley men declare the sudden epidemic of candidacy fever among republican Senators and ex-Senators is nothing more nor less than an attempt to make a combination of the field against McKinley, and there is apparently foundation for the declaration. The Quay-Platt-Reed combine seems to have become afraid that McKinley might get nominated on the first ballot if they didn't cut up the vote. They found plenty of willing tools in the Senate, where McKinley has not one single sincere friend, and the vote will be cut up.

Senator Vest, of Mo., is not one of the professional "funny" men of the Senate, but he knows how to raise a laugh with the best of them when he wishes. An instance showing this fact was given last week. Mr. Vest was making a few remarks when Senator Peffer got up and began to address the chair. By the time Senator Vest had turned his eyes upon his whiskers Senator Sherman was also on his feet and addressing the chair. "Mr. President," shouted Senator Vest several times without attracting the chairman's attention, and then he asked if he might make a parliamentary inquiry. That caught the chairman's attention, who at once said: "The gentleman from Mo., will state it." Mr. Vest then said with much solemnity: "I believe I was addressing the Senate, and had the floor, but it seems that I have no longer got it. If I can't get it in any other way, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry to find out how I lost it." A titter ran around the Senate, Mr. Sherman apologized for his interruption, Mr. Peffer sat down, and Mr. Vest proceeded with his remarks.

Secretary Morton's dinner to President and Mrs. Cleveland, last week, has been widely discussed on account of the original manner in which the table was decorated. A big plow made of red carnations was the center piece of the table, and upon each side of it were hay stacks made of yellow spun sugar, under which were piles of vegetables and farm implements all made of sugar. At each of the four corners of the table was a wheelbarrow made of candy cabbages, containing confections in the shape of vegetables and fruits. The ices were served in candy hay wagons, and the punch in little cups made to imitate apples, peaches and pears, and the individual dishes for the stewed terrapin were china terrapins. This was the last of the formal cabinet dinners for this season.

Mr. C. F. Huntington can talk a Congressman weary on the benefits of his proposal to extend the debt due the government from the Pacific Railroads one hundred years at 2 per cent, but when it comes to giving substantial information as to the actual workings of the roads he is about as poor a witness as could be found. Senator Morgan is proving himself a thorn in the side of Mr. Huntington, by driving the railroad magnets into a corner with his pertinent questions, but about all that Mr. Morgan has yet been able to show is that Mr. Huntington could tell much that would throw light upon the subject if he would. Washington is fairly swarming with Huntington's lobbyists, determined to buy every Congressional vote that is purchasable, either with money or other commodities, and to bulldoze, aye and even blackmail, those who stand out against their persuasions. A man who knows, I think, says private detectives are shadowing the movements of every Senator and Representative who is known to oppose Huntington's scheme, for the purpose of getting evidence which can be used to control his vote. Some of the Congressmen who have indicated friendliness to the Huntington scheme are living higher than ever before in their lives and it isn't costing them a cent.

RULES DURING LENT.

The Following will be Observed by Catholics in the Different Dioceses.

According to the general discipline of the church and the special faculties granted by the Holy Father, Leo XIII, the first of Lent, Ash Wednesday, falls on Feb. 19.

1. All the faithful, who have completed their twenty-first year, are bound to observe the fast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate reasons.

2. One meal a day is allowed except on Sunday.

3. This meal is to be taken at noon.

4. On those days on which permission is granted to eat meat, both meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal, even by way of condiment.

5. A collation or partial meal is allowed in the evening. The general practice of pious Christians limits its quantity to the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegetables and fish are permitted at the collation. Milk and eggs are also permitted.

7. Custom has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, such as tea or coffee or thin chocolate made with water.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables etc.

9. The following persons are not bound to observe the fast, viz: All under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women and those giving suck to infants, those who are obliged to do hard work, and all who, through weakness, cannot fast without injury to their health.

10. By dispensation the use of flesh meat will be allowed any time on Sundays and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, excepting on the second Saturday in Lent and Holy Saturday.

11. Persons exempted from the obligations of fasting by age or laborious occupation, are permitted the use of meat at any meal on those days on which its use is granted by dispensation.

12. Those who may have any reasonable doubt as to their ability to fast and abstain should seek the advice of their pastor.

The Locomotive Whistle.

When locomotives were first built and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England, the public roads were for the greatest part crossed at grade, and the engine driver had no way of giving warning of his approach except by blowing a tin horn. But this, as may be imagined, was far from being a sufficient warning.

One day in the year 1833, so runs a story of the origin of the locomotive whistle, a farmer of Thornton was crossing the railway track on one of the country roads with a load of eggs and butter. Just as he came upon the track a train approached. The engine man blew his tin horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozen of eggs and fifty pounds of butter were smashed into an indistinguishable and unpleasant mass, and mingled with the kindling wood to which the wagon was reduced. The railroad company had to pay the farmer the value of his fifty pounds of butter, his 960 eggs, his horse and his wagon.

It was regarded as a very serious matter, and straightway a director of the company went to Acton Grange, where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent something that would give a warning more likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work, and the next day had a contrivance, which, when attached to the engine boiler and the steam turned on, gave out a shrill discordant sound. The railway directors, greatly delighted, ordered similar contrivances to be attached to all the locomotives, and from that day to this the voice of the locomotive whistle has never been silent.—Cassier's Magazine.

GRAVEL CURED.

(Philadelphia, Penn., Item.) A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends. In the fall of 1889 he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia, he was told that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, on July 1, 1893, he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end. Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, says "it will effect a cure if one be possible." Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists, \$1.

AN OLD SOLDIER PARALYZED

IT WAS THE RESULT OF HIS ARMY EXPERIENCE.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS PRONOUNCED HIM HOPELESS.

An Account of the Case in Detail, in Which His Recovery is Announced by the "Courier" of His Native Town.

Another Soldier's Experience as a Result of His Confinement in Andersonville Prison.

From the Courier, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Milton Weaver, who lives on Troop Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y., was a soldier in the late war, serving in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. In 1862, while being transported from Jangsville to Chicago, the train was wrecked by a broken axle, which threw the cars down an embankment.

With many others, Mr. Weaver assisted in rescuing his less fortunate companions, and while lifting the wreckage from the wounded men, he received an injury to his spine that rendered his lower limbs useless, besides rupturing himself. He was taken to St. Louis, where he received the best medical treatment, but without getting any relief. He was then taken to Fort Leavenworth, but with no better success. While at the latter place he was examined by the Board of Medical Examiners, who pronounced his case a hopeless one, telling him that although he might live for years, he would always be helpless.

Since then he has spent thousands of dollars, but has never been able to get any relief, and he felt that he would always be compelled to drag himself about with the aid of crutches. Four years ago he was taken to a sanitarium, where he was treated with the aid of crutches. It was then that hope died, for the paralysis had attacked his hitherto good right arm as well and left him indeed helpless, being scarcely able to feed himself and wholly dependent on others for his needs.

He remained in this condition until a little more than a year ago, when he was induced by hearing of a former friend whose case was similar to his own, who had been told by the doctors that there was no help for him, to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This friend, upon his return home had his attention called to an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.'s Pink Pills, and was induced to try them, with the result that he was cured. Mr. Weaver had tried so many different medicines that he felt it would be a waste of money, but as there is always hope while there is life, determined to give "Pink Pills" a trial. He did so, and was astonished to find before he had taken one box that he was better. This was in June, 1894, that he commenced taking them. He was still skeptical, and carefully watched himself, thinking that the relief would only be temporary. He continued to improve, however, and after taking four boxes stopped for a time. To his surprise, however, the improvement was permanent and he again commenced taking them, and before another box was gone he was able to walk and also to do light

work, which he had never hoped to do again. He has taken altogether only ten boxes.

Mr. Weaver was born in Seneca Falls, where with the exception of a few years spent in the West, he has always lived, and his condition and marvelous cure is well known and can be easily verified. George B. Davis, of the drug firm of Davis & Seaman, says that the cure of Mr. Weaver was nothing less than a miracle, and that it has resulted in largely increased sales of "Pink Pills."

Thirty Years Hard Luck.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S TALE AND ITS SEQUEL.

Good Fortune Comes to a Michigan Veteran After Years of Suffering.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

Many a fine constitution has been completely shattered from the effects of exposure and want of care during the late war, and many a man has carried through life a burden of disease, which in many cases is incurable, but now and then a rare exception occurs, and some old soldier is made grateful and happy in the possession of a remedy which takes away the old trouble and makes him and young again.

Mr. Bennett M. Metler, of Maybee, Mich., is a man in the prime of life, of fine physique and of evident education and refinement. He was a member of Company 1, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years in the late war.

For nine months he was confined in Andersonville Prison, sleeping out in the open air without covering and very little food until so reduced that his mind was nearly a blank, he was dreadfully crippled with rheumatism and with heart failure to add to his comfort.

For thirty years this rheumatism and heart difficulty clung around him, not continually but coming and going at short intervals.

About nine months ago he read of a wonderful cure, of some gentleman in Canada, of rheumatism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were also recommended to him by a friend and he determined to try them.

Almost immediately he began to improve. He continued taking them until he had used four boxes. It has been over six months since he has had any symptom of either rheumatism or heart trouble and he believes his cure is due entirely to the wonderful remedy as he took no other at the same time.

"You can get me five them a good recommendation," said Mr. Metler, "and I hope some of my old comrades will see the story and will try them, for I know they will be benefited."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



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Fortunes In Bonds.

A Poor Clerk and a Boy Who Have Made Money.

A few days ago Abraham White was a clerk in Boston who could count his dollars on his fingers. His wife had a little property in Reading, Pa., and they raised some money by mortgage. With this he secured the option on some gold and bid for the new bonds, the total being \$5,080,000. He was awarded \$1,000,000 and his wife half of that. He says he expects to realize between 120 and 125 on what is left after having disposed of \$300,000 at 117.

He has been offered \$90,000 for his bargain, but is holding off for \$100,000 and says if he retains possession he is sure to turn \$150,000 profit. White had nothing to lose and everything to gain as a speculator had he been caught in a trap. He took the plunge, and as he says: "I have come out on top. I shall at once enter the bond brokerage business and make a feature of United States government bonds."

White's bold stroke has amazed old heads and given him a place that years of solid business life would not bring to him. He was arrested two months ago on a charge of attempting to pass a worthless check, but after it was shown he was innocent, he sued the police officer for false arrest, and the case is now pending.

A shrewd boy in a down town New York office has made \$6,000 on an expenditure of 2 cents. The lad took advantage of the weaknesses in Secretary Carlisle's bond issue notice, and now he is wealthy, according to the small boy's standard. When he read the bond notice, he saw his opportunity and put in a bid for \$150,000 of the bonds at a price which insured an award to him. He sold his right to receive the bonds for \$6,000.

The only expense he incurred was 2 cents for a postage stamp to send his bid to Washington.

A LUMBERMAN'S "FULL HOUSE"

Presented With Twins and Triplets Within Thirteen Months.

Mrs. Headley Sult, who lives on the mountain in the rear of Shick-shinny, has made a new record. Within thirteen months she has given birth to five children. Early in February she presented her husband with triplets, following twins which were born a year ago last January. The mother is 35 years old and has had fourteen children. Her husband is a lumberman, and is very proud of his "full house."

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands can testify. Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use afford but temporary relief. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes. Ely's Cream Balm, which is so highly commended, is a remedy that combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

\$10,100 in Bicycles Free.

The Philadelphia Press announces that it will present any person—young or old, man or woman, boy or girl—who will comply with certain easy conditions, with their choice of the finest \$100 bicycles manufactured. The details of the offer can be found in any issue of the Press. This great journal never does anything by halves, and its proposition is therefore open to all, whether readers of the Press or not.

The department of agriculture will be allowed to send out free seeds during the year 1896. The Senate passed the bill Tuesday, possibly as much to give Congressmen something to do as for any other reason. The Congress will do nothing but try to make itself solid with the country by distributing packages of seeds.