

ARMY OFFICERS ROUTED FROM THEIR EASY BERTHS.

Twenty-two Ordered by Secretary of War to Join Troops.

Twenty-two army officers who have been stationed in Washington for years, including one of the rank of brigadier general, have been ordered by the secretary of war to join troops.

The order came as a great surprise, because there had been no hint that such a move was contemplated. The rule is that every four years an army officer must serve two years with troops.

In other instances "pull" has been able to keep officers in Washington who preferred the social and club life there to some post not having most of the joys for a pleasure loving soldier.

Brigadier General W. W. Witherspoon, Major Johnson Hagood, general staff; Captain Charles D. Rhodes, general staff; Captain James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Stanley D. Embick, general staff; Major Paul F. Straub, general staff; Major R. E. Callan, coast artillery; Captain P. P. Bishop, coast artillery; Captain James A. Logan, Jr., subsistence department; Lieutenant Colonel John T. Knight, quartermaster department; Lieutenant Colonel David S. Embury, quartermaster department; Major Frank D. Cheatham, quartermaster department; Major A. B. Brewer, inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel John T. Thompson, ordnance department; Major J. H. Rice, ordnance department; Lieutenant Colonel George F. Downey, pay department; Lieutenant Colonel W. D. McCaw, medical department; Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Ireland, medical department; Major F. S. Russell, medical department; Colonel H. P. McCain, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Alvord, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel John Biddle Porter, judge advocate.

PASSING OF REVERE HOUSE.

Boston Hotel Had Housed Many Celebrated Personages.

No hotel in Boston and few in the United States are richer in associations than the Revere House, which was recently destroyed by fire. Here stayed in the heyday of the hotel's popularity visiting royalty, famous statesmen and soldiers and some of the prima donnas who charmed a generation of Bostonians now dead.

The Revere House was named after the famous Boston patriot Paul Revere. It was opened on May 19, 1817, as the most sumptuous hotel Boston had had up to that time. The ballroom and the banquet halls were regarded as models of splendor and of convenience. Paron Stevens, one of the best known hotel men of the time and the landlord of the Tremont House, was at its head.

It was patronized by Webster, Cleveland, Adeline Patti, Christine Nilsson, Emperor Pedro of Brazil, King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, Admiral Mohammed Pasha of the Turkish navy, his imperial highness the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Here, too, in 1860, stayed Prince Albert of Wales, the future King Edward VII. of England. One of the rooms in the hotel had ever since been set aside, faded in its decorations, but rich in its associations. It was the room Prince Albert occupied.

EACH GOLD PLATE AN ALARM.

New Burglar Device Protects Hotel's Famous Service.

The owner of one of the big New York hotels, who is an electrical engineer and the inventor of several electrical burglar protection devices now in use, has perfected and installed in his hotel a new device for protecting the gold service of the hotel.

This service is valued at several thousand dollars and consists of various pieces of glass and gold filigree work, as well as solid plate. It is inclosed in numerous cabinets, which up to this time have had but the protection of lock and key.

The device installed is so arranged that the lifting of any single piece will ring an alarm bell in the housekeeper's room in the main office and in the rooms of all the watchmen. The shelves upon which the goldware rests are balanced upon a sort of spring, which is set to a certain weight. The removal of any of the weight, however slight, connects the alarm circuit and sets the warning gongs ringing.

SHE'S A SCULPTOR AT 82.

Mrs. Cox Began Her Art at Sixty—Now at Work on a Lincoln Cast.

Although she is eighty-two years old, Mrs. Dillah J. Cox of Montclair, N. J., is at present making two plaster of paris casts of busts that she has sculptured. One of the casts is of Lincoln. Mrs. Cox began her work as a sculptor at the age of sixty. She is the mother of Robert Lynn Cox, who succeeded Grover Cleveland as general counsel and manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Recently Mrs. Cox made several Indian dolls and a Santa Claus three feet high, the face and hands being of porcelain cement and the bodies of thin rope. Every article of clothing, including leather boots, was her work. Another doll in her collection was carved from chestnut wood.

CONVENTIONS OF MANY YEARS HAVE BEEN HELD IN BALTIMORE

City Was Scene of Struggles Between North and South Before War. History For the Democratic Party In the Past Was Made There.

BALTIMORE, where the next Democratic national convention is to meet, was the city in which assembled the first national convention of the Democratic party, the city in which a national convention first gave forth the party's formal platform and that in which the first Democratic dark horse was nominated for the presidency.

At the wish of Jackson, the first Democratic national convention, which met at Baltimore, May 21, 1832, eight months after the anti-Mason party had set the fashion of such conventions by meeting in the same city, formally nominated Van Buren for vice president, but merely ratified the nomination of Jackson for president already made by many state legislatures. Jackson's candidacy and the nomination of Van Buren marked the well defined quarrel between Jackson and Calhoun and prepared the way for the factional struggle between the northern and the southern Democrats.

The convention adopted no platform, but expressed confidence in Jackson and his policies. The man and his policies really constituted the party platform.

The national Democratic convention that nominated Van Buren for president met at Baltimore in May, 1835, having been called thus early to offset the candidacy of Senator Hugh L. White, already nominated as an anti-Jackson Democrat by the legislature of Tennessee.

In this convention the vote of each state, though not its actual representation, was in proportion to its strength in congress. The convention was largely made up of federal officeholders, as was that of 1832.

Party platforms were embodied in letters written by the several candidates in answer to inquiries addressed to them by means of an understanding among the leaders, an awkward contrivance that subsequently brought disaster to Clay.

A Democratic convention representing twenty-one states met at Baltimore in May, 1840, and nominated Van Buren, though it forebore to make any nomination for vice president.

The interest of the convention came from its being the first to adopt a definite platform of Democratic principles. This platform, which served for many years as the basis for Democratic doctrinal utterances, urged a strict construction of the constitution, denied in the name of such construction the power of the federal government to make internal improvements, to assume state debts, to charter a national bank or to legislate as to slavery in the states, condemned by implication the policy of protection, denounced the propaganda of the abolitionists as dangerous to the Union, disapproved any abridgement of the naturalization privilege, called for rigid economy in public expenditures, for a revenue limited to the needs of such expenditures and for the divorce of the treasury from the banks as indispensable to the safety of public funds and to the preservation of popular rights.

Upon that platform the Democrats met their first disastrous defeat, though it was brought about rather by conditions than by the party utterance.

The southern Democrats, who had held it in for Van Buren since 1832, obtained their revenge upon him at the convention of 1844, which met at Baltimore in May. Annexation of Texas was the question over which Van Buren was defeated for the nomination.

Jackson had been misled into writing a letter that was used against his friend and protege, and Virginia, which had chosen a delegation instructed for Van Buren, had re-instructed against him. The two-thirds rule adopted in 1832 was reaffirmed in the early hours of the convention, and Van Buren's friends, controlling a majority of votes, vainly strove until the ninth ballot to force his nomination.

The name of James K. Polk had appeared.

MAY HELP MRS. HARLAN.

Pensions Also For the Widows of Admirals Schley and Evans.

Representative Swager Shirley of Kentucky will offer an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill appropriating a sum equal to one year's salary of an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States for the relief of Mrs. Harlan, widow of Justice John Marshall Harlan. The salary at the time Justice Harlan died was \$12,500. On Jan. 1 it was increased to \$14,500. The same provision that Representative Shirley asks for Mrs. Harlan was made for the widow of Associate Justice David J. Brewer.

In the senate Senator Rayner of Maryland introduced a bill allowing pensions at the rate of \$150 a month to the widows of Rear Admiral Schley and Rear Admiral Evans. Under the general pension law each woman would be entitled to \$30 a month, but this sum is regarded as inadequate, as it has been discovered that neither of the officers left any considerable estate.

peared on the eighth ballot, and on the ninth, when Van Buren's name was withdrawn, Polk received more than the necessary two-thirds and was hailed as the first "dark horse" to win a Democratic nomination.

The historian Bancroft, who became Polk's secretary of the navy and the father of the Naval academy, did much to further the nomination. At this convention for the first time were seen those waves of passion and excitement that have marked many later conventions. The dignified Benjamin F. Butler of New York jumped up and cracked his heels together in his excitement at the struggle with the southerners over Van Buren, and members stood upon benches in the vain effort to hear or to make themselves heard amid the babel.

The real work of the convention was contrived, as usual, in the recesses. Silas Wright, who was nominated for vice president because of his known friendship for Van Buren, telegraphed his declination, being the first to use the telegraph for such a purpose. While the convention sat another convention, mostly of federal office holders, nominated Tyler for president and tried to force him upon the Democrats.

Baltimore proved again an unlucky convention town for the Democrats in 1848, in which year the fruits of Van Buren's defeat by the southerners four years earlier were seen in his acceptance of the Free Soil nomination. Luck returned, however, with the nomination of Pierce as the second dark horse at Baltimore in June, 1852.

The next Democratic national convention met at Cincinnati, exactly four years later, when for the first time in a quarter of a century Baltimore was skipped. To Baltimore was transferred from Charleston the faction quarrel of the Democrats in 1860. The factions northern and southern at Charleston adjourned to meet, the former at Baltimore, the latter at Richmond. There had been at Charleston in April 606 delegates, with 303 votes. The quarrel over the platform, which brought about the secession of many southern delegates, left the convention with a majority, but unable to agree upon a nominee. It adjourned to meet at Baltimore June 18, requesting the southern states to fill the vacancies left by the seceders.

The latter, with a few delegates from the border states, adopted resolutions against the issuing of two party platforms or any change of party name and adjourned to meet at Richmond June 11. Some of the Richmond delegates were also accredited to Baltimore. A complicated row over the seating of southern delegates in the regular convention led to a new secession, and the seceders, with re-enforcements from the adjourned Richmond convention, nominated one national ticket, while the regulars nominated another, and the party went forth to defeat.

Baltimore again brought the Democrats bad luck in July, 1872, when the regular Democratic convention ratified the proceedings of the Liberal Republicans.

As a convention city Baltimore was crowded and uncomfortable from 1840 onward. An extant letter from a delegate to the Whig convention of 1840 describes conditions as almost unendurable. Men were sleeping three in a bed and half a dozen or more in a room. The writer of the letter thought himself lucky to be entertained by a friend, who was able to give him a room, which he shared with but one other person.

At convention time in 1860 the city was fairly choked with delegates and others, and it was crowded even in 1872. Since that time the hotel accommodation of the city has greatly increased and the time by rail between Baltimore and Washington has been so reduced that it is easy to sleep in Washington and attend convention sessions in Baltimore.

POPE'S CIPHER CHANGED.

Published Book Reveals Secrets, With Code Messages Translated.

The Vatican has been compelled to change the cipher or code in which the pope's secret instructions are telegraphed to nuncios and delegates abroad.

It consisted of a series of numbers disposed according to a prearranged system, assuring perfect secrecy. Repeated efforts to solve it proved unsuccessful, and it was considered the best in the world. Even when the French government seized the archives of the papal nunciature in Paris the secret was not divulged. Mgr. Montagnini succeeded in hiding the key. Marquis Cispolti, however, has published a book dealing with the Vatican's negotiations with Berlin in 1878 and reproducing the original cipher telegrams and their translation.

Deeply grieved that the secret documents have been published and realizing the futility of legal proceedings, the pope has decided to change the system for the first time in 200 years.

TWICE MARRIED TO WIFE.

Mystery Solved When Attorney Explains Situation.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The mystery that surrounded the wedding in this city last Saturday of Dr. Hildegard Langsdorf, a woman physician of Carlisle, Pa., and Dr. Guy Carlton Lee, a lecturer in the Johns Hopkins university of Baltimore, was explained when announcement was made that he had married Dr. Langsdorf under two names, that of Guy Carlton Lee and that of John H. Ayar, which is his baptismal name.

STATUE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Plans For Memorial to General Meade Are Discussed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—A meeting of the General Meade statue committee of Pennsylvania was held in Mayor Blankenburg's office in city hall. Efforts will be made to obtain an appropriation for a statue in honor of the civil war hero.

The proposition of forming a General George A. Meade State association was discussed. Mayor Blankenburg has given the movement his indorsement.

Killed in Bobsled Accident.

Chicago, Pa., Jan. 30.—One boy was killed and another was seriously injured when the sled on which they were riding collided with a bridge column. The dead boy was Alfred Donib.

Odd Death in Subway.

New York, Jan. 30.—Ralph K. Shieber, a salesman, was killed in the subway while picking up his hat, which had blown on to the tracks.

Tithes in England.

A day was appointed for paying tithes in England in 1908, and nine-tenths of one's tithable property were forfeited for nonpayment.

RUSHING SUMMER BOOKS.

Delaware & Hudson Co. Asks Co-operation of Resort Owners.

Announcement is made by Mr. A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, that for the purpose of making them of more value to the various owners and managers of hotels and of camps and cottages to let and for sale listed therein, the summer books of the Delaware & Hudson Co. are being prepared for printing with all possible speed, that they may be placed before the public at the time when vacation plans are in the making. To this end Mr. Heard earnestly solicits the co-operation of all interested in the development of the resort sections reached via the rail and steamer lines of the Delaware & Hudson Co.

February 15 has been fixed as the final date upon which advertising copy will be received and this date applies alike to all advertising notices, whether paid or free, new or old, intended for the Delaware & Hudson books. Because an advertisement has appeared before in these books is not a guarantee that it will appear again. Unless written authority for its renewal has been received at the office of the General Passenger Agent on or before Feb. 15, the notice will be omitted from the editions of 1912.

The advertising charges remain the same. Owners of camps and cottages to let and for sale may have their places listed in both the Delaware & Hudson Camp and Cottage Booklet, which will be out about March 1st and in A Summer Paradise, which will be out May 1st, for the single charge of \$3.00 if no illustration is used; for the single charge of \$8.00 if printed in half-page formation with illustration and for the single charge of \$25.00 if used in full-page formation with illustration. For A Summer Paradise, the standard 360-page resort directory of Northern New York, three classes of advertisements are received; brief notices without illustrations, for which no charge is made; half-page advertisements with illustrations, \$8.00; full page advertisements with illustrations, \$15.00. Charges for all illustrated advertisements include the cost of half-tone cuts. No To Rent or For Sale advertisements are published free. Address all letters and advertising matter to Mr. A. A. Heard, General Passenger Agent, Delaware & Hudson R. R., Albany, N. Y. 913.

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VALENTINE'S VALSPAR Water can never turn it White—it's WATERPROOF The Varnish you now use on your Floors, Woodwork, Bathroom, etc., will turn White. TEST IT, AND THEN TEST VALSPAR. Made and Guaranteed by Valentine & Company. Sold and Guaranteed by C. C. Jadwin, MAIN STREET HONSDALE.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Wayne County Savings Bank HONSDALE, PA., THE LEADING Financial Institution of Wayne County has been designated by the United States Government, Depository Number 2115, for Postal Savings Funds and is entitled to receive 58 per cent. of the total POSTAL SAVINGS FUNDS to be deposited in the Honesdale Banks. INTEREST PAID from the FIRST of any month on deposits made on or before the TENTH of the month. Do Your Banking WITH THE Always Reliable Wayne County Savings Bank OFFICERS: W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT. H. S. SALMON, Cashier. HON. A. T. SEARLE, Vice-President. W. J. WARD, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. B. HOLMES, A. T. SEARLE, H. J. CONGER, W. F. SUYDAM, T. B. CLARK, C. J. SMITH, F. P. KIMBLE, J. W. FARLEY, H. S. SALMON.