LONG IN THE SERVICE.

FIVE OLD ATTACHES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Employes Who Served Under Many Admininistrations—Presidents Come and Go, but These Good and Faithful Servants Remain.

White House Fixtures.

Washington correspondence:

THAT this world is not all a fleeting show is evidenced by several people at the White House in Washington, D. C. You meet one of them at the big door as you enter, and he is made known to you as Captain Thomas Pendel, chief doorkeeper. You meet the second in the person of Col. William Dubois, chief usher. If you succeed in getting past their vigilant eyes you will meet a third in the person of a military looking gentleman who stands guard over the cabinet room and the door leading to the private part of the President's home. He is Major Loeffler. Up in that region you will also find Col. Pruden, the White House sphinx, and Col. Crook, the all-around generalissimo. There are others, but these are the ones who, like Tennyson's brook, go on forever. Presidents come and go, children who played at egg-rolling on the White House lawns grow to men and women, and visit the White House with their children, and there are greeted by the same kindly faces that were about them in the long ago happy days. Whole generations of White House children have come and gone, yet the faithful servitors of their presidential progenitors are still there under the historic roof, caring for the guest of the nation even as some cared for the fathers and grandfathers of those who come now.

A GROUP OF OLD WHITE HOUSE ATTACHES.

Captain Pendel Is Senior.

The very oldest in point of service, and of years as well, is Capt. Thomas Pendel, who marks with a star in his memory the 3d day of November, 1864, when he was transferred from the Metropolitan police force, or rather was detailed, for special duty at the White House. Those were troublous days in Washington, and the tired, worried, harassed man who had taken upon his broad shoulders the awful burden of carrying a government through a civil war was facing a future that looked black, and his heart was heavy within him. Captain Pendel was a bricklayer by trade, and served his apprenticeship until he was 21. He was born on what was Analostan island, in 1824, and is now 73 years old. He does not look it, for his abundant hair is coal black, and only a little gray shows at the temples. His grandfather was in the revolutionary war, his father in the war of 1812, and he was himself in the marine service of the Mexican war. He does not know of a creature living to-day, outside of his immediate family, who bears his name. He is married and has several charming daughters, who played in youth with the White House children.

Couldn't Spare Crook.

Next longest in point of service at the White House is Col. Crook. He says that title was not won in military service, and carries no straps with it, but that it came upon him gradually and he wears it because he can't seem to get rid of it, but then nobody wants to have him give it up, for it fits admirably. Col. Crook came to act as bodyguard for Mr. Lincoln late in November, 1864. He was a soldier in a Maryland regiment when detailed to the White House, and he found favor at once in the eyes of Mr. Lincoln, who seemed to have singled him out on many occasions. Col. Crook was drafted late in the war, and just a little over a month before the death of Mr. Lincoln, he wrote the following:

"My man Crook has been drafted. I cannot spare him. P. M. G. please fix.
"A. LINCOLN.

"March 2, 1865."

Col. Crook did not have to be spared, but the man he had served with such tender devotion was taken. The man so valuable to Mr. Lincoln had been just as much worth to all the other administrations, and so "Col. William Crook" is borne upon the pay rolls of the White House now, exactly as he was thirty-three years ago, only his duties have increased and his responsibilities. He has filled nearly every desk in the office, and was for a time private secretary for President Grant. He is now the disbursing clerk, and has served under nine Presidents, two of them having been there two terms, Grant and Cleveland.

The slight military looking gentleman with the snow-white hair and the keen eyes who stands guard over the door to the cabinet room, and also over that which leads from the public to the private part of the executive mansion, is Maj. Charles D. A. Loeffler, who was born in Stuttgart, but who came to America and entered the regular army as a member of the Second Cavalry in 1858. He campaigned all over the Western frontier before the war, and what he does not know of hardship, hunger and thirst is scarcely worth printing. The famous Custer was a cadet at West Point when Major Loeffler was doing outpost duty in Texas, and he saluted Col. Robert E. Lee as commanding officer. Attached though he was to his commander, he remained in the Union when Lee went out, and was ordered to Washington, where he became dispatch bearer and was trusted with many secrets between Lincoln and his generals. He acted as messenger for Secretary Stanton, and finally became a messenger in the White House, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has watched cabinets come and go, he himself a fixture. He is low-voiced and gentle as a woman, and it is rarely you can get him to open the storehouse of anecdotes that he is so rich in. For many years all the callers upon the President passed through the doors which he guards. He knew all the statesmen and office holders in the country, all the military men, and all the dead beats. He got so that he could turn down a man so nicely he never knew it till he was bowed outside of the corridor into the air. He never made a mistake in letting a man in to see the President, it is said, and in that way made himself almost invaluable.

Another White House Fixture.

Genial Major O. L. Pruden is another of the White House appurtenances which President McKinley has found checked over to him for nearly twenty-five years. His office, that of chief executive clerk, comes next to that of the secretary to the President in importance. Major Pruden has been called "the administration sphinx" ever since he assumed his duties at the desk. He knows a great many things and knows them very well, but he is one of the birds who can sing, and won't. But, oh, what stories he could tell if he only would. He came to Washington, "a boy in blue," from New Jersey, early in the war, and his splendid penmanship won him immediate recognition in the War Department. His regiment was ordered away, but he was held to be too valuable a penman to spoil his fingers handling a big gun. In 1872 he was detailed to the White House, and was placed on the official staff by President Grant, and he has been there ever since. Col. Pruden's duties are manifold, vexing and perplexing, but he is jolly through it all. He puts into writing the history of every official transaction in the White House. Every nomination made by the President, from a cabinet minister to the appointment of a cross roads postmaster—"whose salary is 5 cents a year and furnish your own postoffice building"—with the action of the Senate, is recorded by him in handwriting that rivals copper-plate. All the communications between the executive mansion and the departments are entered in his books. He makes the copies of all the President's messages, and personally delivers them to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The history of the documents which he has thus carried would make interesting reading, if he would give the inside facts away. But he won't.

FATAL TO MAN AND BEAST.

The Little Buffalo Gnat Already Has a String of Victims.

From many places come reports of a plague of buffalo gnats. Near Jeffersonville, Ind., a farmer named Price, while at work on his farm, was stung to death by a swarm that lit upon his face and hands. In western Oklahoma and parts of Texas adjoining several hundred head of horses, mules and cattle have been killed.

THE BUFFALO GNAT.

The gnats resemble small flies. They appear in the spring along the river regions and are carried into the country by north winds. Wherever they bite they cause burning itching. Soon a painful, hard swelling makes its appearance. It may remain for a week or longer. Many such bites close together produce severe inflammatory fever, and in more susceptible victims cramps.

Animals, when attacked by large numbers, grow frantic and seek to evade their tormentors by rolling in the dust, rushing about and whirling round and round. At times they are literally covered with the animated pests. The ears and nostrils are the chief points of attack. The former are filled clear to the tympanum with layer upon layer. An inflammatory fever, with a high pulse, soon sets in. The afflicted cattle soon die of cramps and convulsions. In the dead animals the skin of the entire body will be found covered with numerous minute ulcers.

WAR ON ALL BUTTERINE

National Dairy Union Intends to Drive It from the Land.

"Butterine must be legislated out of the United States" is the dictum of the National Dairy Union. The successful fight for the new anti-butterine law in Illinois has inspired the dairymen of the entire West to crush and utterly annihilate the butter substitute industry. They are going into politics to do it.

Right now the creamery proprietors, the butter dealers and the dairy farmers of the big butter producing States—Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan and the Dakotas—are being drawn into a compact fighting organization of not less than 500,000, and maybe more than 1,000,000 voters and vote controllers. They are being pledged in writing to work unceasingly for legislation that will prevent the coloring of butter substitutes and "to fight the men in high places who are unfriendly to the interests of the dairymen."

Promises of money contributions go with the pledge. A campaign fund which would delight the heart of a professional politician is already in sight. If necessary, a fighting capital of $1,000,000 can be raised, it is believed, before the Legislatures of these dairy States meet again. This fund will be used to drive the butterine manufacturers from their few remaining strongholds, and if the industry then find loopholes in State legislation, the organization will move on Washington.

W. D. Hoard, former Governor of Wisconsin, and president of the National Dairy Union, is giving the movement all the benefit of his organizing ability and political acumen. Charles Y. Knight of Chicago, secretary of the National Dairy Union and manager of the anti-butterine fight in the Illinois Legislature, is secretary and treasurer of the new movement.

The dairymen have already done much to restrict the manufacture of butter substitutes, colored to resemble the genuine dairy article. Laws prohibiting the coloring of such substitutes are now in force in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. But there are two States in particular which have no such laws and which are favorably situated with respect to the packing centers and the sources of raw material for the manufacture of butterine—Indiana and Kansas. Since the market for the colored article is unrestricted, except in these few Western States which have legislated on the subject, enough butterine can be made in Indiana and Kansas to cut a big figure in the butter trade of the country. The dairymen expect, therefore, that the butterine makers will make a hard fight to retain their standing in Indiana and Kansas, and even to have rescinded the anti-butterine legislation in some of the other States. Hence the broad scope of the dairymen's movement to complete the annihilation of their enemy.

The National Dairy Union is building up its fighting organization around the creameries. There are nearly 4,000 of these in the north Mississippi valley. Each creamery has on an average 100 farmer patrons, or 400,000 in all. The price paid by the creameries to these farmers for their milk is regulated by the price of butter. The extinction of competition with butterine raises the price of butter and therefore of milk. It follows that all these 400,000 farmers are expected to be eager for enlistment in a last rally against butterine.

The farmers who work up their milk into butter in their own dairies outnumber those who sell to creameries. They are expected to take an interest in this movement. The same view is held of the farmers who ship milk to the cities, the price of their product being influenced always by the price it will bring at the creameries. Then there are the creamery operators and their employes, and the men who handle butter in the big cities, the commission men—all these are interested in one way and another in boosting butter and killing butterine. This indicates why the active spirits of the National Dairy Union are figuring on a political army of 1,000,000 men or more. The movement is being given the widest publicity through the dairy press. "Butterine must be legislated out of the country" is the war cry.

HORACE BOIES SPEAKS.

Statement of His Position in the Currency Controversy.

In response to numerous queries, former Gov. Boies of Iowa has given to the press a signed statement in reply to the attack made by Col. M. D. Fox of Des Moines on the position taken in his last letter. Boies says that his first letter was not an effort to outline the details of the plan he proposed, but was to give a general idea of a plan by which gold and silver for all practical purposes could be jointly and equally used as a redemption medium, on the basis of the actual commercial value of these metals. He then restates his plan and says that the net result would be a practically irredeemable national paper currency, backed to its full face value by gold and silver bullion held by the Government for redemption purposes.

"No idle reserve in the treasury would longer be necessary. No greedy speculator would approach its doors with notes for redemption for speculative purposes. No bonds to replenish a useless reserve would ever again be issued in times of peace. Every dollar of national currency now in existence would be as good as gold, for the deposit of the full face value of notes hereafter to be issued would of itself provide a reserve many times more than sufficient to meet every demand upon the treasury for redemption purposes that would ever be made."

Col. Fox asserted that the redemption of the notes in either gold or silver meant virtually a gold standard for our currency, to which Boies takes exception, and says that in a broad and practical sense it means true bimetallism. He then continues with the details of his proposition, and then says that "more important than any question of ratio between the metals is that of the future character of the paper currency of this country."

In closing he states that the idle gold reserve of $100,000,000 is as useless as if buried under the sea, and can be dispensed with by the adoption of a bimetallic system. "There are graver questions than 16 to 1 crowding upon us."

The United States Court of Claims rendered a decision in the La Abra case, holding in effect that the award rendered against Mexico by Sir Edward Thornton, acting as umpire, under the treaty of 1868 with Mexico, was obtained by testimony of a corrupt character.

Edward E. Ayer of Chicago has given $15,000 worth of books to the Newberry Library of that city.

CHAPMAN IS CHOSEN.

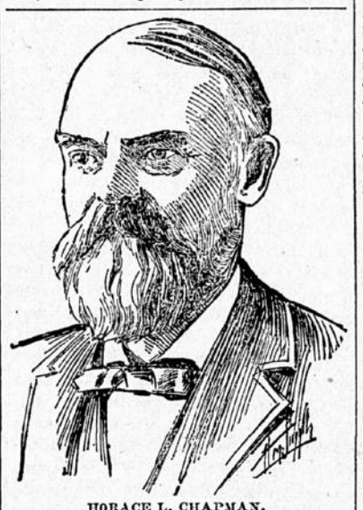
HEADS THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET OF OHIO.

Temporary Chairman Sloane Attacks Policy of the Republicans—Silver Sentiment Controls the Convention—The Ticket and Platform.

Silver Their Slogan.

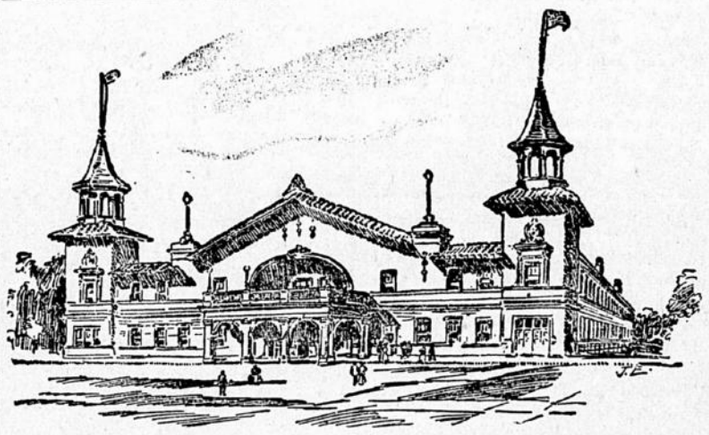
For Governor.....Horace L. Chapman
For Lieutenant Governor..Melville D. Shaw
For Supreme Judge.....J. P. Spriggs
For Attorney General.....W. H. Dore
For State Treasurer.....James F. Wilson
For Board of Public Works.Peter H. Degnan
For School Commissioner....Byron H. Hard

The Ohio Democratic State convention held in Columbus was the most largely attended of any such occasion since the civil war. The new Columbus auditorium, with a seating capacity of 6,000, had just been completed for the convention, and its capacity was not equal to the demand for admission. The new auditorium was beautifully decorated with bunting and plants. There was a profusion of portraits of Democratic leaders about the walls, but that of President Cleveland was not in the collection.



HORACE L. CHAPMAN.

When the convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by Chairman Durbin he congratulated the party on the signs of the times and the enthusiastic condition of the party. He made a speech for free silver. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Rexford, pastor of the Universalist Church, and then Hon. Ulric Sloane was introduced as the temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Sloane said in part:



COLUMBUS AUDITORIUM, WHERE THE CONVENTION WAS HELD.

Silver the Keynote.

"The people of Ohio, and indeed, of the Union, are to be congratulated upon this large assemblage, for it is a convention of representatives of the whole people, the masses, and not of bosses, of trusts, of syndicates, or of hired tools of the despotism of Wall and Lombard street greed. This convention comes from the common people, and owes its allegiance alone to them. In these respects what a contrast it offers to the late convention at Toledo, for that convention was not called, organized or controlled along the lines of what the fathers of the Republican party taught, but merely to obey the mandates to do the will of Mark Hanna. It is expected that your temporary chairman shall strike the 'keynote' of the coming campaign. Well, that 'keynote' shall be sounded on a silver chord. It will be no new note but a prolongation of that sounded by the national convention at Chicago last summer and one that has grown in power and volume since carried in a grand diapason of more than 6,000,000 voices to the polls last November."

Just before the convention was called to order a large gold cross was carried into the hall. It had as ornaments the crown of thorns and a clock indicating 16 minutes to 1 o'clock. The speech of Chairman Sloane was frequently interrupted with the wildest demonstrations of applause, especially in his references to silver.

James Gilmore of Eaton presented the report of a conference had between the central committee and a committee from the silver Republicans, at which the latter asked for representation on the ticket. Judge Gilmore thought the matter beyond the province of the committee on rules, and suggested that the convention deal with the matter. A clamor followed, which increased when a similar request from the Populists was read. W. P. Hackney, chairman of the Cuyahoga County delegation, opposed in impassioned language any concession to either the silver Republicans or the Populists, and moved to lay the special reports on the table. This proposition was received with tumultuous applause. Mr. Hackney proceeded to assert that the Chicago platform was broad enough for any one to stand upon, and if any third or fourth party wanted to get on they could do so, but only as Democrats.

Two silver Republicans in the audience arose almost together to ask whether they were to understand that they were not wanted. Chairman Sloane advised the gentlemen that personally he would like to see a representative of that party on the ticket, but he understood the sentiment of the delegates to be adverse to recognition. The theory of the chair was supported by a practically unanimous vote of the convention.

Gen. A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallic League and chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, which merely repeats the financial plank of the Chicago platform. A plank denouncing trusts, which had been agreed upon in committee with the understanding that it was to be submitted as a supplementary report, was unanimously adopted by the convention. Another report, recognizing the belligerency of Cuba, was heard with much applause and made a part of the platform without a dissenting vote. The anti-trust plank reads:

"We declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interests and a standing menace to the perpetuity of our free institutions, and we demand the vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws and such additional legislation as is necessary for their immediate and final suppression."

Candidates Presented.

The various candidates for Governor were placed in nomination as follows: Paul J. Sorg, by Allen Andrews of Hamilton, who vouched for his candidate's allegiance to silver; Judge Allen V. Smalley of Wyandot County, by Gen. E. B. Finley of Bucyrus; Allen W. Thurman of Franklin, by Benton Childers; D. D. Donavin of Henry County, by Dr. Garrett; Robert T. Hough of Highland, by Jesse M. Lewis; H. L. Chapman of Jackson, by William E. Fink of Somerset; Judge Samuel M. Hunter of Licking, by John McSweeny of Wooster; Judge John M. Vanmeter of Ross, by S. F. Garrett; Judge A. W. Patrick of Tuscarawas, by Judge Mitchell; John C. Welty of Stark was withdrawn by the Hon. John E. Monnet when his county was called. Delegate Reed of Columbiana County took the platform after the roll of counties had been completed and placed the name of Mayor James A. Rice of Canton before the convention. Jesse Lewis withdrew Hough before the ballot proceeded.

There were 959 votes in the convention; necessary to a choice, 480. The first ballot resulted: Sorg, 118; Smalley, 128; Thurman, 78; Donavin, 100; Chapman, 241; Hunter, 61; Vanmeter, 29; Patrick, 60; Rice, 113; Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus, 9; Gen. A. J. Warner of Marietta, 3; John G. Reeves of Lancaster, 17.

The second ballot resulted: Smalley, 40; Thurman, 45; Donavin, 85; Rice, 142; Hunter, 13; Patrick, 4; Sloane, 1; Lentz, 18; Chapman, 599. On motion of Judge Smalley the nomination of Chapman was made unanimous.

Ex-State Senator M. D. Shaw was placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor by ex-Congressman F. C. Layton of Wapakoneta, but pending the call of counties for the presentation of candidates for this office the committee arrived with Mr. Chapman. As no other candidates were presented, Senator Shaw was nominated by acclamation.

Fusion Question Again.

Mr. Chapman made a vigorous speech of acceptance, promising to stump every county in the State in the interest of silver.

Gen. Finley attempted to reopen the fusion question, and have it taken from the table and recommitted to the central committee with power to act. He was almost cried down, but protested with much vigor until he was fully heard. He was followed by Gen. Warner and Charles Fillin in the same strain and bedlam broke loose. Allen O. Myers reminded the delegates that they had settled the question in the morning, and if they reconsidered it and recognized the silver Republicans they must recognize the Populists and cease to be a Democratic convention. Otway J. Cosgrove of Cincinnati followed, indorsing all Mr. Myers had said. Dan Banst of Crestline, a silver Republican, said that he was there to say that his party was not there asking for representation. Gen. Finley then withdrew his motion.

For Supreme Judge the first ballot resulted as follows: J. P. Spriggs, 455; I. N. Abernathy, 360½; Lewis D. Johnson, 54½; Seth Weldy, 38, and John J. Harper, 92. The second ballot resulted as follows: Spriggs, 613; Abernathy, 222; Harper, 7, and Johnson, 1. Spriggs was nominated.

John J. Harper is a lifelong Republican, who voted for Bryan and Sewall last year on account of the silver issue, and is still co-operating with the advocates of free silver.

For Attorney General, W. H. Dore was nominated on the second ballot.

For State Treasurer, the first ballot resulted: Charles Spenney, 30; James F. Wilson, 245; Charles N. Gaumer, 176½; David M. Fisher, 220½, and John L. Kennedy, 237. James F. Wilson was nominated on the third ballot.

For member of the Board of Public Works, the first ballot resulted: Lorenzo D. Abel, 270; Peter H. Degnan, 501½; George W. Dinsman, 112½, and Hugh D. Clarke, 15. Degnan was nominated.

For School Commissioner, the first ballot resulted: S. C. Turnipseed, 40; James H. Lee, 171; C. L. Brumbaugh, 184; George P. Deshler, 15; Byron H. Hard, 428, and D. A. Howe, 13. The rules were suspended and Hard was nominated by acclamation.

A motion was made to indorse W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1900, but under the ruling of the chair there was a substitute for three cheers for Bryan, which were given with much vigor, after which the convention adjourned.

Letters received in New Bedford, Mass., from Herschel island brings the intelligence that three of the staunchest steamers of the San Francisco whaling fleet are caught in the ice off the mouth of the Mackenzie river. They are in danger during June, when the ice breaks up. The lives of 120 to 150 men will be in danger.

Charges have been made against John Goodnow of Minnesota, nominated as consul general to Shanghai, China.

FREDERICK E. WHITE.

Candidate for Governor Named by the Iowa Free Silver Parties.

Frederick Edward White, the silver fusionist candidate for Governor of Iowa, is a farm owner in Keokuk County. Candidate White went to Keokuk County in 1857 from his native land of Germany and worked as a farm hand until the beginning of the war. When he was mustered out in 1865 he returned to Webster and bought farm land in the vicinity, which he has tilled ever since, with the exception of a term which he served in Congress. In 1892 he ran against Major John F. Lacey for that office and won. He was then, as now, a most ardent advocate of free silver, and those farmers in his district who agreed with him in that opinion gave him their most hearty support. In the next election Major Lacey opposed him again, and this time defeated him. Congressman Lacey again defeated him last fall, but these defeats only served to strengthen his hold with the free silver minority in the State, and he was soon talked of for Governor.

FREDERICK E. WHITE.

BIMETALLIC MEN MEET.

Ohio Valley League Convenes at Cincinnati and Hears Speeches.

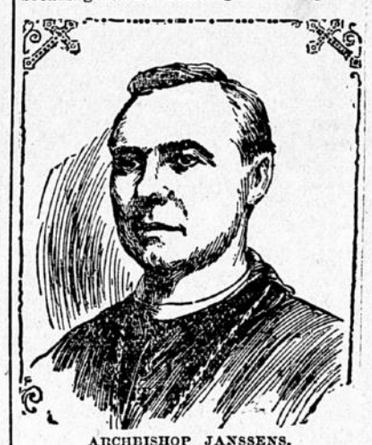
The Ohio Valley Bimetallic League met Tuesday at the Pike Opera House building in Cincinnati, and chose George Washington of Newport, Ky., temporary chairman. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Ex-Congressman H. F. Bartine made an address.

After an outing in the afternoon to Coney Island the principal event was the ovation to William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan arrived late in the afternoon, and with his friend, Horace B. Dunbar, dined at the residence of John R. McLean. People crowded the streets around the residence and compelled Mr. Bryan, as he went to his carriage, to go through a brief season of handshaking. Mr. Bryan was driven to the Pike Opera House. His reception was one long, protracted, deafening roar of enthusiasm. He said he was not there to speak, but to exhort. What he wanted was organization and agitation until bimetallism triumphed.

DIED ON SHIPBOARD.

Archbishop Janssens, Who Died While on a Visit to His Old Home.

Archbishop Francis Janssens of New Orleans died on the steamer Creole while en route to New York, where he was to take a ship for Europe, his intention being to visit his family in Holland. The archbishop had labored hard and for some time it had been apparent that he was breaking down. Yielding to the importunities of his friends, he decided to pay a visit to his family, believing that a sea voyage would do him good. Archbishop Janssens came to America as a priest, became bishop in Mississippi and on the death of Archbishop Leray was appointed in 1888 archbishop of the New Orleans diocese, one of the largest and most important in America.



ARCHBISHOP JANSSENS.

JUDGE COOLEY AN INVALID.

Loss of Memory Is Followed by a Display of Deep Melancholy.

It is learned that Thomas M. Cooley, who has for many years been one of the leading legal lights of the country and an authority on several of his special subjects, has lost his mind almost completely, and that there is a possibility that he may have to be taken to some private asylum in the near future. For some time Mr. Cooley has been gradually failing in health, and for several months he has had to be constantly attended. It was only recently, however, that his mind became affected. Judge Cooley was for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan, a judge of the Supreme Court, and constituted for some time the head and front of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THOMAS M. COOLEY

Sparks from the Wires.

The State Department has received a statement from Consul General Lee at Havana in which he declares his son has no connection whatever with the premature publication some time ago of the Ruiz report.

Speaker Reed says that he has the matter of the appointment of the committees under consideration and that unless something now unforeseen occurs to change his present inclination, he will prepare the lists and submit them prior to the final adjournment.