

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men Who Stand Closest to the Chief Executive.

Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The Gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Denmore, Mr. John T. Rickard and Mr. T. F. Pendel, and they have occupied their present positions through the various administrations since and even during the war. Mr. Pendel was president Lincoln's body guard; saw him to his carriage the fatal night on which he visited Ford's theater, and he now has in his possession the blood-stained coat which Mr. Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion. There is not a public man in America to-day who does not know, and who is not known by, these gentlemen, and the reminiscences of public and social life which they can recount would fill a congressional volume. During the weary yet exciting years of the war; through the more peaceful times of Grant's administration; while Hayes held the reins of government, and when Garfield was shot, it was these men who stood in the executive mansion, welcoming the advent of each new administration, bowing at its departure, and receiving both martyrs through its portals.

During that long, hot and never to be forgotten summer when President Garfield lay between "two worlds," the nation became aware of the deadly malarial influence which hung about the White House. But all through that period these three men never deserted their posts for a single day, although each one was suffering intensely. In conversation with the writer, Colonel Denmore said:

"It is impossible to describe the tortures I have undergone. To be compelled to smile and treat the thousands of visitors who come here daily with courtesy when one is in the greatest agony requires a tremendous effort. All that summer I had terrible headaches, heart-burn and a stifling sensation that sometimes took away my breath. My appetite was uncertain and I felt severe pains in the small of my back. I was under the doctor's care with strict instructions not to go out of the house but I remained on duty nevertheless. You would be surprised to know the amount of quinine I took: on some days it was as much as sixteen grains."

"And was Mr. Richard badly off too?"

"I should think he was. Why, time and again we have picked him up and laid him on the mantel, here in the vestibule, he was so used up."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Rickard, "I was so weak I could not rise after lying down without help, and could only walk with the aid of two canes, and then in a stooping position. Oh, we have been in a pretty bad condition here, all of us."

"And yet you are all the embodiment of health," said the writer, as he looked at the three bright and vigorous men before him.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Rickard, "we have not known what sickness was for more than a year."

"Have you some secret way of overcoming malaria and its attendant horrors?"

"I think we have a most certain way," replied Colonel Denmore, "but it is no secret. You see, about two years ago my wife began to grow blind, and I was alarmed at her condition. She finally became so she could not tell whether a person were white or black at a distance of ten feet. One of her lady friends advised her to try a certain treatment that had done wonders for her, and to make a long story

short, she did so and was completely cured. This induced me to try the same means for my own restoration and as soon as I found it was doing me good I recommended it to my associates and we have all been cured right here in the stronghold of malaria and kept in perfect health ever since by means of Warner's Safe cure. Now I am not a believer in medicines in general, but I do not hesitate to say that I am satisfied I should have died of Bright's disease of the kidneys before this had it not been for this wonderful remedy. Indeed, I use it as a household medicine and give it to my children whenever they have any ailments."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Pendel, "I use it in my family all the while and have found it the most efficient remedy we have ever employed. I know of very many public men who are using it to-day and they all speak well of it."

"I weigh 160 pounds to-day" said Mr. Rickard, "and when my physicians told me over a year ago I could not hope to recover I weighed 122 pounds. Under such influences you cannot wonder that I consider this the best medicine before the American people."

The above statements from these gentlemen need no comments. They are voluntary and outspoken expressions from sources which are the highest in the land. Were there the slightest question regarding their authenticity they would not be made public, but as they furnish such valuable truths for all who are suffering, we unhesitatingly publish them for the good of all.

Wyandotte Fowls.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The Wyandotte is now attracting considerable attention. Will some one please give a description of this breed, giving its origin, the circumstances and conditions to which it is adapted, and its merits and demerits? E. P. S. Mount Oliver, Pa.

We condense the following from the American Poultry Journal:

Like all new breeds made from the commingling of others, their improvement was unavoidably slow in the beginning. The first decade of their existence was spent in breeding out objectionable features, and fixing their color, shape, model, etc., so as to present a reasonable uniformity.

The Wyandottes are said to combine many of the most prominent qualities of their progenitors. They are of large size, almost approaching the Plymouth Rocks. They show in their plumage the principal colors of the Dark Brahma and Silver Spangled Hamburg. The plumage is white, heavily laced with black. In comb they resemble the Hamburg, not so large in proportion, but more closely fitting. Their faces and ear-lobes are bright red, their legs yellow and free from feathers.

Their flesh is fine flavored and close grained, which with their yellow skin, and plump appearance, adapts them for market purposes. They are said to be very hardy. They are easily confined within an ordinary village or city fence. They are good foragers when at liberty, and busy themselves like the smaller breeds. They are good layers of a large, buff, well-shaped egg, are not inveterate sitters, and soon return to laying. They make good and attentive mothers when allowed to sit and hatch out chicks; are content anywhere, and not much given to mischievous or destructive doings.

The Wyandotte, though comparatively a new claimant for public favor, has been much improved within a few years. Each generation has been bred with greater care, until they became clean legged, with beautiful plumage. They will probably have a large run for some time to come.