CAPITAL CITY COURIER, SATURDAY, JUNE II, 1892

mside

IN THE WHITE HOUSE meat which his efforts afforded his gnests. General Jac'tson was six feet and a little over in his stockings, and

very slim, not weighing more than 140

pounds during the time he was presi-

dent. He was always plainly and some-

times negligently attired. He used to

wear a military cloak and carry a stout

cane, striking the latter heavily on the

ground or pavement. He went about

Jackson liked whisky, and a good deal

The mansion fair-

ly smelled of to-

bacco and liquor.

He had a great

collection of

pipes-corncob,

clay and reed.

The clay pipes he

often shattered

on the floor by

way of emphasis

to his remarks.

He used to attend

chicken fights at

Bladensburg, and

believed in the

code duello, He

was fond of story

cracking hickory

nuts and walnuts

on a flatiron held

telling and of

freely, and liked to stop and talk with

INTERESTING MEMORIES HAUNT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Reminiscences of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Their Successors -- A President's Wife Who Smoked a Pipe.

every one he met. [Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Today 1 called of it was used in the White House while at the White House and wandered he was there.

through its historic apartments. Who will be the next man to live and rule here? For answer you will have to look to Minneapolis and Chicago.

John Adams was the first president to live in this old mansion. Adams gave many splendid state dinners and receptions, but his own way of living was very plain. His invariable luncheon

consisted of oat cake and lemon-

ade, and the family dinners were very

when the treasury buildings burned, Adams took his place in the line and passed water buckets. Like all persons of rank in those days he wore richly embroidered coats, silk stockings, huge silver buckles on his shoes and a powdered wig. He saved his money and left the White House with a snug sum saved out of his salary.

Jefferson did not believe in putting on so much style. When he appeared be-



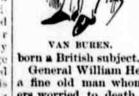
an old, sedate horse. No presi-JEFFERSON. dential coach for him. He liked his social glass, kept plenty of darkies to wait on him and loved an argument better than anything alse in the world. Jefferson was red the smallest man haired, spindle shanked, and was fond that ever occuof poetry, poets, artists and singers.

about him was

JOHN ADAMS.

fore congress to deliver his annual speech every one was astonished at his simple attire. He wore a long blue coat with gilt buttons, blue trousers and rough "Amer can" shoes, tied

with leather VAN BUREN. strings, Usually he wore a large felt hat, pulled



tleman. James K.

Polk was about

pied the presiden-

General William Henry Harrison was down over his a fine old man whom the office seekwas a very early riser and used to go as plain as plain, to market before breakfast, carrying a

basket on his arm and never wearing an could be. He overcoat, no matter how severe the cold. walked, or rode One morning he got wet, but refused to change his clothes. Pneumonia and death followed.



The Romance of a Blizzard Refreshing Summer Reading.

EXPERIENCE OF A TENDERFOOT.

He Courted the District Schoolms'am. and by Desperate Exertions Saved Her Life When a Terrible Winter Storm Howled Over the Prairies.

NTIL two or three

years ago," said a

young civil engi-

neer now located

in ' aicago, "I was

ing all over the

western country

on business con-

nected with my

gaged in travel-

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profession, and no doubt met with a greater number of interesting episodes than usually fall to the lot of one of my age. The arid plains of Arizona and the rugged wilds of Idaho

are almost equally familiar to me. And the experiences with which I have met in those and other states and territories were at the time somewhat exciting.

"The work was rather severe, and the life somewhat rough out there, however, and I began to look around to see if I could not better my condition. I had managed to save \$2,000 or \$3,000, and I listened to the alluring advice of one of my years preceding friends and placed it in a little stock ranch in Dakota. The fact that I knew nothing whatever about farming and nothing about stock didn't seem to deter me in the least.

"During the spring and summer life there was simply delightful. The refresh-ing breezes, and, when one desired it, the warm sunlight, were all that a country loving heart could ask for. Late in the fall, however, I began to think that possison as Matty. bly the winds would not always remain He was a dapper the zephyrs they had been, and I found the my supposition to be decidedly true. pink of polite

'Among all my experiences none stands ness and the acme out in my memory with more vividness of fashion. The and distinctness than the principal storm political writers or blizzard of that winter. Every one in used to call him the civilized world who reads the papers the American has read of that blizzard and remembers Talleyrand, Van somethinng of the suffering and loss of life it entailed. But no one not actually on the ground can fully comprehend its fearfully des' uctive power.

"Early in the fall a young lady from Ohio had come to take charge of the little country school house out on the prairie about three miles from my quarters, and eyes. Everything ers worried to death in a month. He as she was refined and intelligent the trip across to the little school house became quite a customary one for me. She boarded nearly two n iles from the school, in an 'pposite direction, but it was a healthy and usually a pleasant walk, and after rou h weather began I would go up and take her home every afternoon after school.

'One afternoon, the walking being good. I had put up my stock and started to the school house, when I saw the blizzard coming. Experience in Idaho and Wyoming the winter before and information gleaned from the newspapers prepared me for what was coming. I was not far from the school house, but I knew that as soon as the fearful gale and blinding snow struck me i would be merely a groping struggle in the dark. I took my bearings as thoroughly and carefully as possible, and leaving the beaten path I struck straight forward on a direct line for the school house across the prairie. When the gale struck me it alost took me off my feet, but I pressed on. shielding my face as much as I could. "There were three terrible fears tortur ing me. One was that Annie might, in alarm, start home through the storm; another was that I might fall exhausted be fore I covered the distance, and the third was that even if I had strength to make it I might be unable to find the place in this blinding storm, and of course not know when I passed it. "Twice I fell forward in little ravines I was crossing. Both times I hurt myself, and once I sprained my ankle, but I actually did not know it at the time, so intent was I upon keeping my face directed to the goal of my hopes and not getting turned around. I felt my ears frosting, but did not dare stop to cover them, for fear I would get to debating in my mind the correctness of my course, and I knew if I once hesitated I would be lost. "On I went, falling occasionally, stum-bling always, until I was satisfied I had gone as far as the school house. Bewildering and per aps fatal doubt was about to take possession of me, when I slipped and fell, and throwing out my hand to break the fall. Fout it badiy on something sharp. Almost involuntarily I picked up the article which had cut me and found it was a peculiarly shaped ink bottle which had be a peculiarly shaped ink bottle which had been broken by one of the pupils, and which I had examined and tossed aside the evening before. What I had thought was the culmination of my disasters now

to the door of the house, opened it and "It was so dark that I couldn't see any

one, and I called out before I realized that had never called her by her name of 'Annie' before. A faint and smothered answer came from the opposite corner of the room, and going over there I found that her nerves had given way and she had been having a good cry. I cheered her up by calling attention to my dilapidated condition, with clothes awry, hand cut, ankle sprained and soaking wet from head to foot now that the snow had begun to melt on me. The first thing to be done was to dry myself out, and I built a raging hot fire. I was soon dried out and prepared to go out to the woodshed and bring in some wood, when Annie demurely informed me there was none there. A patron of the school living over on the banks of Bone Hill creek had promised to bring over a load of wood the day before, but had evidently postponed it, and the few sticks lying by the stove was all to be had. This made the outlook a serious matter,

and I felt it my duty to explain it to her. "'You evidently expect this storm to blow over soon?' I said. 'But it will cer-tainly last all night, and I think possibly longer. Suppose it should keep us prisoners here for days. We might be able to starve for two or three days, but fire we must have. We couldn't possibly freeze

that long. "'Oh, what shall we do?' she asked. now thoroughly alarmed. Please devise

some means. "I told her I would make no effort to ward off starvation, as that was beyond me, but I would try to keep up the fire; and buttoning up my coat I went out to the woodshed to see if I could find anything. The woodshed, let me say, consisted of three or four planks against two trees that grew together, forming the back with a few short and rough slabs for a roof. I found a log, which had been too tough for the boys to cut up, and with this demolished the shed and got all the pieces into the house. When I got warmed Annie invited me to take supper, and found she had some deliciously toasted bread and meat broiled on the coals, which she informed me was a part of the lunch she had not ad time to eat at noon, and the rest she was saving as we were now on short rations."

"Well, the material I had brought in lasted till nearly morning, but the storm was as severe as ever. I had persuaded Annie to lie on the bench near the stove, and, with our heavy wraps for a couch, get a little sleep. As morning came I took the table, broke it up and fed it to the stove. The recitation bench went next, then the chairs and then followed in succession the lesks, one by one. Late in the evening of that day I saw that there was absolutely no way in which I could make the fire last through another night, and I told Annie to get ready to make a supreme effort to reach the nearest house, which was about a mile distant. The wind was now dying down and the cold was evidently not so intense, and 1 saw if we were to make the effort at all, now was the chance.



COLORED SCHOOLS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR EDU-CATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Colored Brother Has Hung Up the Fiddle and the Bow, the Banjo and the Bones, and Applies Himself to the Cultivation of His Intellectuals. [Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, June 9.-Figures are elouent. They make facts plain and emhatic. Therefore I will introduce the subject of this letter by quoting from statistics found in the office of the state school commissioner of Georgia, situated in the capitol building in this city.

The total number of children of school ages in Georgia is by the last census report 560,281. Of these 296,388 are white, 263,281 colored.

Not all of these children attend school. but it is safe to say that fully 400,000 do, and that 150,000 of these are colored children. The school fund that educates these

children in the public schools amountto \$638,656.05. It is raised by direct taxation on the properties of the population and one-half of the rental ef the Western and Atlantic railroad. That half is only \$60,000.

The total value of the property of the people of the state is \$445,600,000. The colored people own only \$14,000,000 Capital \$300,000 Surplus, \$55,000 worth of this property. Practically this makes the white population educate the colored.

The colored children receive their full share of the school fund of the state. There is no discrimination in this. The color line is drawn only by keeping the schools separate. By a law of the state. no teacher in any school can receive pay from the state fund for his or her serv ices if children of both races receive instruction in his or her school. Therefore it follows that there are white teachers in the white schools and col-

ored teachers in the colored schools. The institutes or normal classes for the improvement of the teachers are also kept separate. The teachers of both races submit to the same examinations, under the same rules and regulations. They receive the same grade of licenses, and the pay pro rata is the same under the same circumstances.

In Atlanta there are thirteen large public school houses. Four of these are for the colored children, and they are as well built and equipped in every respect as those of the whites. The attendance is not quite so large nor so regular. The curriculum of study is the same, and the colored children compare fairly with the whites in scholarship considering their difference of circumstances. home surroundings and the fact that most of them are wage workers for a part of the day or a part of the year at

least.

Just here I will remark that the old time picturesque and pathetic attitude of the darky is a thing of the past. There is no more banjo playing, no more fiddle and bow, no more bones and tambourine, no more corn songs or Congo lances. The young southern darkies of both sexes bear on their personalities, outside of color, hair and facial peculiarities, as close a likeness to the white American school and college boy and girl as it is possible to acquire. The dress, manners and deportment of the northern and northwestern boys and girls whose parents have settled down here since the war, but particularly the "With our wraps tightly around us, we northern white teachers who were the went to the door, pushed it open through pioneers in the field of the negro's eduthe drifted snow, and just had time to cation, are imitated with a fidelity that shut it again before an immense panther is at once edifying, amusing and comical. They are sedate and correct in deportment. By far the most interesting of the font higher institutions of learning estab-lished for the colored people here in At- Hair Cutting and Shampooing lanta is the Spelman seminary. It is, indeed, a pleasing sight to see nearly a sat down on the window sill to think it thousand young colored women and over. An unreasoning and resistless anger girls assembled in a beautiful and well against that pauther took possession of me. equipped institution, passing along the corridors and up and down the staircases, seated in their classrooms, reciting with fairly trained voices lessons that would be creditable to any class of students; taking their meals in the great refectories, with table manners as correct as those of the girls of Vassar or Wellesley, and performing the work of the kitchen and laundry and sewing room in a way that gives evidence of good training and receptive minds. The cost of board and tuition in this institution is only seven dollars a month. The entire domestic service, all the work of the house, is of course performed by the students. In addition to the departments for normal, literary and missionary training and music, this school gives special training in sewing, dressmaking. printing, housekeeping, cooking and nursing the sick. The ladies of Atlanta bestow high praise on the trained nurses sent out from Spelman seminary. They are well equipped for their work and are in demand at ten dollars a week for their services. The Atlanta doctors say that they are the best nurses in the world. Now the "fads" in Georgia are education, culture and "society." In all these "Annie," was the reply. R. von HAPSBURG. the colored population are as deeply interested as the whites. Consequently the language heard in the streets of Atlanta is generally grammatical, the pronunciation correct, and • the manners of both races quite as "swell" as those of the Four Hundred of New York. From my own personal observation. as well as from the reports of the county school commissioners throughout this state, and noticeably in the black belt or cotton producing isotherm, the inwhich will kill him-a clear case of doctors terest felt in the cause of education among the colored people keeps pace with that of the whites. Thousands of good school houses are found in this belt, and during the summer months particularly after the crops are laid by, they are filled with young darky children who are taught for the most part by graduates of the four colleges for the colored people in Atlanta, though not a few of these teachers are from a branch college of the state university. E. V. BATTEY.



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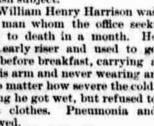
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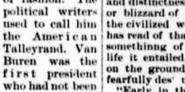
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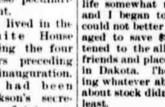


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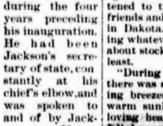
John Tyler was a refined, high bred gen-



on his knee. With all these peculiari ties he was a great president. Van Buren had almost lived in the White House during the four his inauguration. He had been Jackson's secre-

JACKSON.

little man,



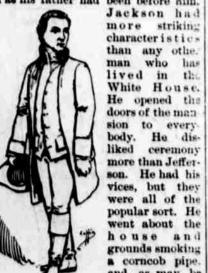
Jefferson's theories of simplicity and was so thin that restored the state

ceremonies which his predecessor had disregarded. His dress was usually somewhat simple, but at dinners and receptions he donned a magnificent suit. He was a nice little man, with soft, kindly manners, and his tall wife, Dolly Madison, quite overshadowed him. During five years Dolly Mad-ison made things lively in the White House

with balls, din- MADISON AND DOLLY. ners and parties. There is a tradition that she ruled her elegant little husband and through him the country. palace." Monroe was a stately Virginian, near-

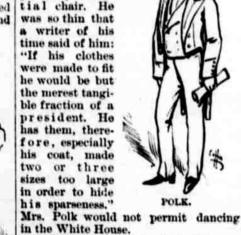
ly six feet tall, polished in manner and at home knitting and smoking her pipe. always attired in dark blue coat, buff vest, small clothes and top boots. He wore a cocked hat of the Revolutionary style, and has been called "the last of the cocked hats," because he was the last of the presidents to adhere to the fashions of the past century. Monroe limped a trifle and appeared to walk with his left side foremost.

John Quincy Adams was as method-ical as his father had been before him.



supposed, others availed them. in the state parlors.

Jackson called his friends by their Christian names, slapped them on the back, and said, "By the eternal!" about was so great that his salary and the pro-



Zachary Taylor never felt at his ease

POLK.

in the White House. He was rather portly, and had a big head covered with luxuriant white hair. Whenever he appeared in public and was greeted with applause he would wave his hand and

say, "Your humble servant, ladies; heaven bless you, gentlemen." He was fond of morning walks through the streets of Washington, wearing an old During her reign she was often called silk hat perched on the back of his head "the queen," and the White House "the and a black broadcloth suit much teo large for him. His wife took little or no part in society, but remained quietly

Fillmore and Pierce were both handsome men, well

dressed, polished in manner and socially popular. The latter is said to have had the finest pair of eyes known to the presidential office-keen, dark and flashing. He rode long distances in the country every day, unattended. Buchanan was the first bachelor president. Lincoln and

Jackson are the two presidents about whom the most traditions

exist in Washington. Lincoln's only relaxation from the cares of office was in attendance upon the theater. He was the tallest of the presidents, being 6 feet 4 inches in height.

TAYLOR.

4

Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison are well known to us all. Jackson was the last of the two term and, as may be presidents, excepting Lincoln and Grant. whose second elections grew out of the war and its influences. Is the record to selves of the privilege of smoking even be broken now? WALTER WELLMAN.

The population of the city of Rome, which by the census of 1881 was 273,000, is now over half a million, having nearly once every ten minutes. His hospitality doubled within the past ten years. Since was so great that his salary and the pro-ceeds of his farm barely paid the bills. He couldn't sing a little bit, but used to been built and it has been greatly ward into-the woodshed. I had missed the house, but now I knew where I was, and without waiting an instant I rushed



my troubles. That ink bottle was like a sudden gleam of sunlight. I remembered having tossed it aside just as I took Annie's basket to carry it for her, so I couldn't be more than twenty or thirty feet from the school house.

called at the top of my voice, but could not even hear myself. Then I began to figure on directions and distance. I had been los

in a snowstorm in Idaho once, and had passed within a few feet of our hut, and had gone away from it supposing I was going to it, so I knew how easily one can get turned around and dazed. Standing there in the bitter cold and wind, I calculated



THE PANTHER AT THE DOOR.

could spring upon us.

"Just fancy our situation! I had evi-dently heard this panther growling several times during the day, but thought it was a starving coyote or a dog under the house. and here we were now, imprisoned in earnest. We took off our wraps in order to feel their value when we needed them, and I

and yet I did not dare go out to him with only my pistol. "Climbing up on the doorknob, with my head through the transom above the door, it was still light enough for me to take good aim, and I sent a bullet through his nose and another into his head. He sprang toward me, bus fell short, and I emptied every cartridge into his tawny hide. This only enraged him, however, and gathering himself for an enormous spring he leaped through the air, and his claws came through the transom just as 1 dropped on the floor inside. Seizing the only thing left in the building-an iron poker-l mashed his forelegs while he was trying to squeeze through the small opening, and his howl of pain was answered by the crack of a rifle and a shout on the outside. As he dropped heavily upon the little doorstep in front, I knew we were saved.

They had come for Annie from her boarding place as soon as they could possibly make any headway through that storm, and we were soon by a warm fire, eating a hearty supper. I secured an offer on my ranch the following spring, and believing I had better stick to a business I knew something about, I sold out and returned to civil engineering."

"By the way," said a friend, who had been an interested listener to the recitai, "I have understood that you married in Dak ta. What is your wife's name?"

Where Doctors Made a Mistake. Chambers Street hospital, New York comes into the public eye again with the case of Anthony Burkhart, who was taken there the other day to be cured of his injuries. But the doctors, with the more or less praiseworthy idea of keeping up his courage, said he was all right and sent him home. After Mr. Burkhart got home a real doctor found that he had a fractured skull, two ribs broken and other injuries

disagreeing and a disappointed patient.

Rockland's Thievish Dog.

In Rockland, Me., is a dog that is a born thief. Its favorite plunder is clothing. and in its daily excursions about the neighborhood during the past winter it has pilfered enough to stock a shop. Recently it went into an open hallway, picked up a costly muff and started for home, hotly pursued by a man and two excited women. The owner got her muff and the dog got a beating.

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OMAHA, NEB



"I turned my face from the storm and