

IN THE WHITE HOUSE

INTERESTING MEMORIES HAUNT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

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

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, June 9.—Today I called at the White House and wandered through its historic apartments.

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

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.

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.

Jefferson did not believe in putting on so much style. When he appeared before congress to deliver his annual speech every one was astonished at his simple attire.

John Tyler was a refined, high bred gentleman. James K. Polk was about the smallest man that ever occupied the presidential chair.

Zachary Taylor never felt at ease in the White House. He was rather portly, and had a big head covered with luxuriant white hair.

Monroe was a stately Virginian, nearly six feet tall, polished in manner and always attired in dark blue coat, buff vest, small clothes and top boots.

John Quincy Adams was as methodical as his father had been before him. Jackson had more striking characteristics than any other man who has lived in the White House.

Jackson called his friends by their Christian names, slapped them on the back, and said, "By the eternal!" about once every ten minutes.

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ment which his efforts afforded his guests. General Jackson was six feet and a little over in his stockings, and very slim, not weighing more than 150 pounds during the time he was president.

Jackson liked whiskey, and a good deal of it was used in the White House while he was there. The mansion fairly smelled of tobacco and liquor.

General William Henry Harrison was a fine old man whom the office seekers worried to death in a month. He was a very early riser and used to go to market before breakfast, carrying a basket on his arm and never wearing an overcoat, no matter how severe the cold.

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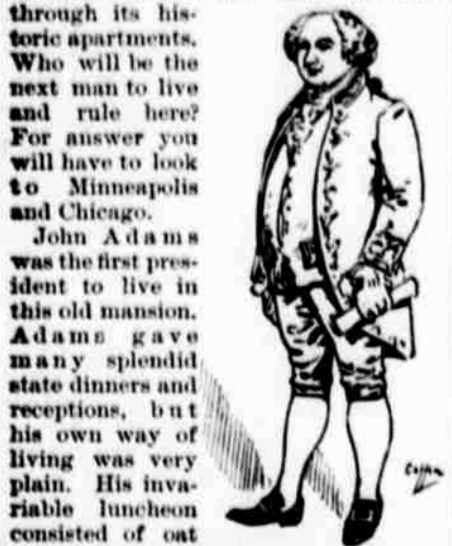
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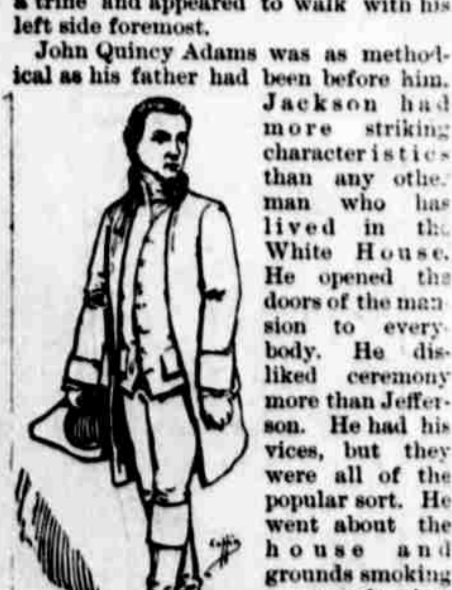
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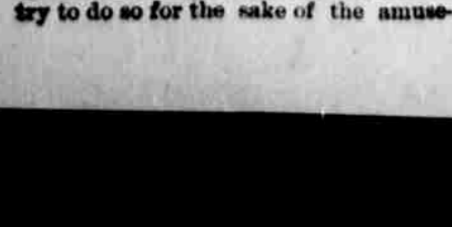
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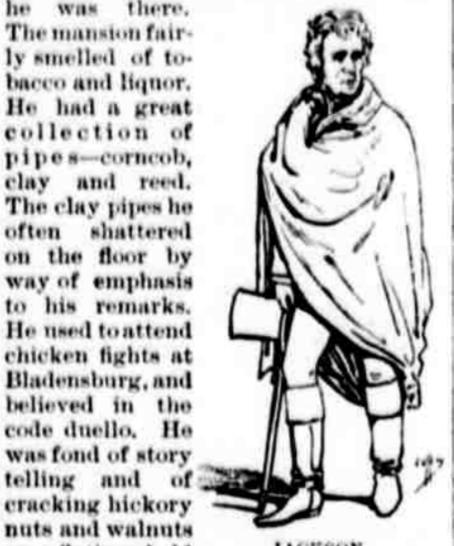
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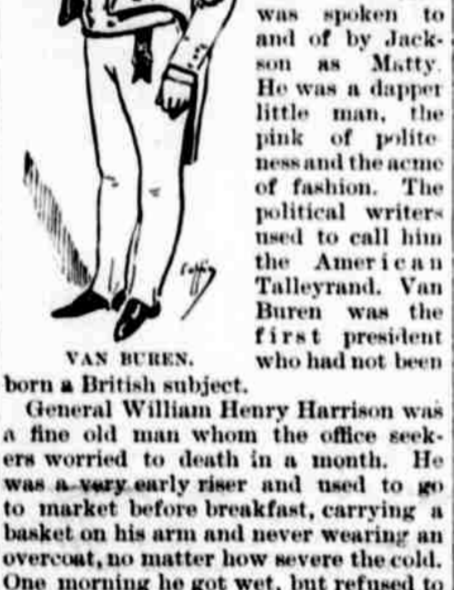
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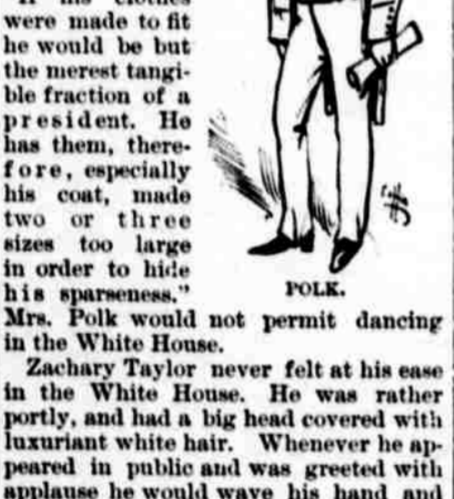
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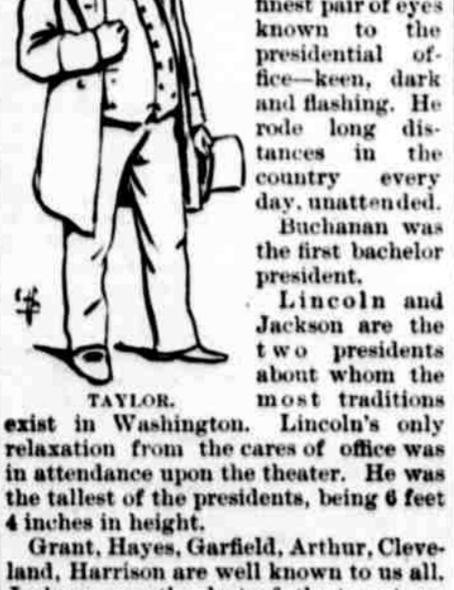
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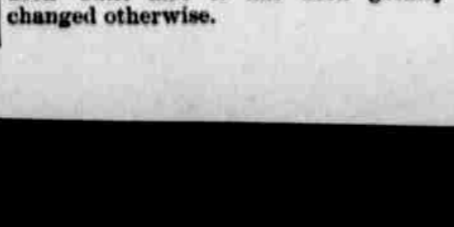
HARRISON.



TYLER.



POLK.



TAYLOR.

HOW ANNIE WAS WON.

The Romance of a Blizzard Refreshing Summer Reading.

EXPERIENCE OF A TENDERFOOT.

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

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UNTIL two or three years ago, said a young civil engineer now located in Chicago, "I was engaged in traveling all over the western country on business connected with my profession, and no doubt met with a greater number of interesting episodes than usually fall to the lot of one of my age.

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 friends and placed it in a little stock ranch in Dakota.

"During the spring and summer life there was simply delightful. The refreshing breezes, and when one desired it, the warm sunlight, were all that a country loving heart could ask for.

"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.

"There were three terrible fears torturing me. One was that Annie might, in alarm, start home through the storm; another was that I might fall exhausted before 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.

"I went, falling occasionally, stumbling 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, fell it badly on something sharp.

"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 recital, "I have understood that you married in Dakota. What is your wife's name?" "Annie," was the reply.

Where Doctors Made a Mistake. Chambers Street hospital, New York, comes into the public eye again with the case of Anthony Burkhardt, who was taken there the other day to be cured of his injuries.

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.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR EDUCATION 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 eloquent. They make facts plain and emphatic.

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

The school fund that educates these children in the public schools amounts to \$638,656.05. It is raised by direct taxation on the properties of the population and one-half of the rental of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

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.

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.

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 dances.

By far the most interesting of the four higher institutions of learning established for the colored people here in Atlanta is the Spelman seminary. It is, indeed, a pleasing sight to see nearly a thousand young colored women and girls assembled in a beautiful and well 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.

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.

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 interest felt in the cause of education among the colored people keeps pace with that of the whites.

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