

AUTOCRAT OF WHITE HOUSE

Labels the Executive Mansion During the Season of State Dinners.

PRESIDENT PROPOSES; STEWARD DISPOSES

New Kitchen in Use for Extensive Entertaining—The Way White House Marketing is Done—Twelve Courses the Rule.

In the season of state dinners there are two autocrats of the White House. One is the president; the other his steward. The one proposes, the other disposes. Though the president shows his guests the steward may call that at this season the president surrenders his place as head of the household of the land. Before the great dinner days were spent in printing the list of guests to the limit prescribed by the most exacting of the president's orders, the autocrat of the kitchen. Many a man of rank owes his rejection on that occasion, not to the president, but to the steward, who declared that juggling with the board for a certainty would not make space for any man beyond the seventy-four provided for. The White House now has two kitchens, a private dining room, a state dining room and the great orrery for emergencies. In this new kitchen all the preparations are made for the great state dinners. The old kitchen still answers the demands made upon it by the most exacting of the president's orders. The new kitchen, though complete and convenient, is not elaborate. The room is about twenty-five feet square and well lighted. Along one side runs the great range, fully fifteen feet long, with its warming racks covered by an enormous iron hood. Along the walls are the shelves and tables. Running down the center of the room is a long table for the convenience of the cooks. In place of wainscoting the walls are tiled—an arrangement by which the kitchen can be kept spotless with the least expenditure of time and labor. In all the basement rooms of the White House, the incandescent arches which support the ceiling and the structure overhead, may mar the effect for some. Near the kitchen are the china closets and supply stores.

dozen dishes. One of Mrs. Cleveland's secretaries is invariably used at the dinner table. It is considered the most beautiful at the White House. Around the fringe of the plate is a broad band of rich red. The other pieces are similarly decorated, with plain centers. All the White House services are decorated in the best of taste. The coat of arms of the United States is included in the decoration. The silver and glass service is extremely modest. There is none of the wealth of silver and cut glass so frequently displayed on the tables of many of our multi-millionaires. The glasses are set out simply with the president's coat of arms. The spoons and knives and forks are marked, demographically, "President's House."

The decorations of a state dining table are always marked by extreme modesty. There is no attempt at elaborate display. Numerous bouquets of white roses or orchids are scattered along the center and bouquets and bougainvilleas of similar flowers placed by the plates of the ladies and gentlemen. All is so arranged that though the table presents a vision of unusual beauty there is no sense of the overpowering in decoration. Numerous candles are added to the scene with their soft light.

Extra Waiters. A score of waiters are employed to serve the dinners. These are readily secured in Washington, where the waiter is at his best. The waiters are usually colored men, though under the Harrison administration Steward McKim chose white waiters in preference. This unique departure has not been followed since. The waiters are not chosen lightly. There are numerous temptations in their way, both from the richness of apparel and jewels of the guests and the liquor which an intemperate man could readily find occasion to consume. Only men whose honesty and sobriety is beyond all question are employed. The waiters are paid weekly, from time to time and find the employment pleasant and remunerative. They are required to report at the White House late on the afternoon of the dinner and are divided into squads and thoroughly drilled in the part each is to play in the evening's entertainment. The daily waiter of the White House has not the capacity necessary to carry the dishes from the kitchen to the dining room. So six or eight of the waiters are detailed to carry the dishes from the kitchen up the flight of stairs leading directly to the butler's pantry, to turn empty dishes to the lower floor and hand the portions from the kitchen for smaller serving.

Each waiter is supposed to serve four or five guests. He receives the dishes from the carver so adroitly carved that though the form of the roast or fowl is preserved the guest can readily separate a portion. He watches closely to the needs of the tables under his charge. The president and his wife are served by their personal servant. The White House dinners are served ideally. It is said, for the waiters are not mere machines, but men of judgment and action. For two or three hours' work they are paid \$1 or \$2 and this is their only pay. The natural prestige of a waiter who serves at the White House brings to the steward the best assistance of the city affords.

Expensive Housekeeping. It is impossible to furnish in detail any estimate of the materials and foods used in the preparation of a state dinner. When it is considered that only the choicest bits are served the supplies purchased for a dinner of seventy must be something extraordinary. A roast of lamb or fillet of beef, for instance, is served but to four or five persons and the choicest morsels only are eaten. Of a fowl the breast alone is carved. The same fastidiousness is observed throughout every course.

There are never more than twelve courses to a White House dinner. As a usual thing the courses range in number from eight to twelve. They are served without haste, but still in such succession that the dinner may be completed in two hours and in this manner is served within two hours and some of the most noted dinners of the last two years have been served in even less time. As the dinners always begin at 8 o'clock the White House guests are not given to late hours.

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KLINGPONG'S VILLAGE HOME

Quaint Environment of the Famous Writer's Modest "Castle."

ANCIENT AND TYPICAL SUSSEX H'MLET

Kipling's Ways Among His Neighbors—The Children of the Family and the Beach Where They Delight to Play.

Rottingdean is one of the quaintest villages in all England. In its time it has been the home of more than one celebrity despite its remoteness, but today, being the home of the man who wrote "The Lieutenant," it is distinguished almost solely as "Kipling's Village."

A reminiscence of a village which is distinguished almost solely as "Kipling's Village." Away back, thousands of years ago, nature cut a groove in the long cliff which marks the termination of the South Downs of England. The crevice has been widened by the elements until it is large enough to hold Rottingdean—almost, but not quite, for a few houses have been crowded out and stand on the abrupt slope of the hills. At the mouth of the crevice the cliffs have fallen away enough to form a little basin on the shore of which the waves of the English channel break ceaselessly. Gently they break in summer, but in winter they dash against the great chalk cliff with such fury that tons of it are yearly washed away. And, at times, the tide forces its way far enough to leave foaming back water at the foot of the main road.

It must have been a long time ago that Kipling's village was hollowed out. For the little stone church in the place was begun over 600 years ago. It stands across the way from Kipling's house and is one of the most interesting spots in a place where nearly every stone has its history and where the lover of the quaint can find something to admire at every turn.

The walls which surround the dwellings are reminders of the troublous times in Sussex, when every man's house was indeed his castle. These walls protected the lives of many of the original inhabitants from the pikes and swords of mailed freemen.

History records more than one conflict in the little hamlet between vassals of opposing lords and mayhap Kipling will one day give the world a tale based on some of the legendary scraps one still hears in the neighborhood. The stones in the walls were taken from the beach and are rounded and polished by the action of the waves. Many of them are of flint. They are set in regular rows with a precision that would make a modern bricklayer nervous.

The builders knew well the secret of compounding cement, for the walls still hold together as compactly as if cut out of blocks of solid material. Arches were left for heavily ironed gates, mostly of oak, and fastened by ponderous bolts or locks with huge keys.

Kipling's Quaint Old House. Of such a pattern is the side gate to Kipling's house—the one commonly used. The double entrance in front, it is supposed, was made to allow a troop of horses to enter if necessary when the owner needed the protection of his friends. But to pass from the romantic past to the commonplace present, it must be admitted that the broken glass which now is strewn along most of the walls is intended as a protection against the modern small boy instead of the knight or man-of-arms of the boy who knows the taste of the fruit in the Rottingdean gardens and only the glass prevents many an attack on their treasures. Flowers as well as fruit are to be found in

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Two-thirds of the world's sugar is produced from beets.

Twenty-two million dollars have been invested in Massachusetts since last January.

The value of the imports of potatoes into England yearly is estimated at about \$3,000,000.

One-fourth of the world's output of opium is mined in the United States. Last year 4,000,000 pounds were exported, and the trade in the United States is valued at \$10,000,000.

It is estimated that in the year now closing 1,877,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured in the United States, an increase upon the previous year of \$2,850,000.

American locomotives are used on the Bombay, Baroda & Central India railway. The extent to which American locomotives are used in India is increasing.

The advances in wages which have been taking place all over the country, particularly in November and December, made the holiday season especially joyous for the United States.

Ten thousand horse power will be transmitted from Manchester, N. H., to that city for lighting, power and street railway business. The water power of the Connecticut River in New England and the new enterprise can hardly fail to be successful.

Vermont is making sugar stands first in the country, making more than 1,000,000 annually. More butter per cow is made in Vermont than in any other state—more than 200 pounds of butter per cow.

Last year's gold production in the United States, according to the director of the mint, reached a total of \$20,000,000, an increase over 1998 of more than \$6,000,000.

The silver production of this country is growing. Last year it was 100,000,000, that of the previous year \$9,000,000. The British Columbia mine in 1900 is estimated by the same authority to be worth \$10,000,000.

The Tiplate trust was formed largely through the efforts of the proprietors of the Elmwood and Tiplate. It is the largest in point of men employed in the world. Nearly 500 men are employed, and this means that from 500 to 600 people are dependent upon this one plant for their livelihood. D. G. Reel, who was the president, is said to have cleared \$1,000,000 out of the formation of the trust, and is now its president.

An American company has been awarded the contract for the supply of all the trolley, feed and span wires for the equipment of the line in the city of Havana, Cuba. The concession to convert the principal existing horse and steam tramways in Havana into electric, however, has not yet been granted. There are wires will not be run all in. The feed wires will be the largest export contract ever placed in the hands of an American company. According to the American Exporter the Havana company has also ordered sixty carloads of terra cotta conduit in this country.

The Window Glass trust, realizing that there will be a shortage of workmen the coming year, has notified the men at two cents per hour. It is believed that the factories will not be affected and the skilled workmen there will be given employment in the winter months. The American Glass company will have their transportation to their new plant in the winter months. The company is also planning to build a large number of houses and garages for the winter. Their plan is to build a large number of houses and garages for the winter. Their plan is to build a large number of houses and garages for the winter.

Wireless telegraphic communication will be established between Hawaii and the Hawaiian Islands by an American company. The connection of the five islands by wireless telegraphic communication on account of the coral reefs, an American company has decided to attempt it. The needs of telegraphic communication had grown most urgent. On hearing of the remarkable success of the Marconi system the company investigated and found that it would cost much less and be more practical in many ways than a cable. A wireless telegraph system will be done by the company installing the wireless system. The distance over which communication will be established will vary from eight to sixty miles.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers.

TEARFUL TALE TOLD BY PHONE

Long-Distance Wire Springs a Most Interesting Leak.

"PATRIOTS" MOURN FOR WAYWARD MATES

Head Patriot Hears the Sad News of Desertion of One of His Followers.

The Bee's telephone wires got crossed again Monday night at the long-distance switchboard and brought bits of interesting conversation to the ear at the receiver. "Hello there, Well?" came the voice, "is that you?"

"What's the trouble? Trouble! Haven't you heard what that school board investigating committee is doing? They are just playing smash with some of our friends."

"How's that you say? Well, you ought to know. Here is Cowie, a man our league was going to run for councilman from the Ninth ward, mixed up so badly that he will have to be pulled off the track. Wonder what we can do next?"

"Keep out there, central." "Hello! When Lunt moved into the ward headquarters and brought bits of interesting conversation to the ear at the receiver. "Hello there, Well?" came the voice, "is that you?"

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AT THE THEATRE.

As the cue is given, a last look into the mirror testifies to a fairness not gained with paints and powders, but by the use of a soap free from harmful alkali, and made of clean vegetable oils. Such a soap is "Ivory"—it is 99 1/2 per cent. pure.

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WAGE SCALES THIS SPRING

Bricklayers to Get an Advance and Carpenters Will Demand One on May 1.

"The building trades of Omaha were never more prosperous," said Secretary Shram yesterday. "Everybody is working and satisfied. You see mighty few of them around the Labor temple and that is a good sign. On March 1 the new scale of the bricklayers, secured without trouble from the contractors, goes into effect. We receive an increase of 5 cents an hour, making wages 55 cents. On May 1 the carpenters will demand a cent an hour, an increase of 5 cents, and will no doubt get it without trouble, as I understand that contractors are figuring on future contracts on that basis. There is no other change contemplated in the building trades."

"Since the organization of the woodworkers," said Secretary Sparks, "the building trades are being more particular about working on unfair material and after May 1 the rule will be ironclad."

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The Age of Inquiry.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry. The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in stimulating healthy properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" The *Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use? Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste, and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

BE SURE YOU TRY VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

THE MODERN AND MOST EFFECTIVE CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND ALL LIVER TROUBLES—THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS KNOWN AS DR. WILLIAMS' LITTLE EARLY RISERS.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

From the window the author may look across the way into St. Margaret's pretty church in an outside the parish is the resting place of William Black. No stone is needed to designate the place. Simple doorway flowers literally cover it in season and every villager as well as the city stranger knows its locality. From the other windows in the Kipling study, which occupies a corner of the house, the author may see the village "green," an irregular triangle of ground, across which irregular and pedestrians are so prone to take "short cuts" that there is little green about it save its name. Opposite the Kipling house lives the "Hon. Burne-Joneses," as the villagers call them.

It's but five minutes through Kipling's village to the spot where the channel waves rise and fall. They call it the beach, but it is a mere mass of gravel. The Kipling children long ago deserted the village green for the beach and Noank, Noank, a Rottingdean celebrity. He has lived here all his life—sixty odd years—and his claim to fame is that he is a great friend of Kipling and the Kipling children, particularly "Wee Willy-Winkle." Imagine John Bull as drawn by a modern artist, put an old straw hat on him and you have Noank. In summer he hangs out boats and bathing caps; in winter he enjoys himself much of the time at the "Black Horse" tavern over a tankard of "alf and ale," talking politics or exchanging gossip with mine host. Noank has read most of the Kipling stories, but he doesn't think much of the Indian tales and says frankly, "He likes 'Captains Courageous' better and will talk by the hour with a Yankee visitor about the brave fisherman of the banks. For Noank, when younger, did quite a bit of channel fishing himself."

Strolling on the beach is one of Kipling's main recreations. If the children or any one with him will make a fort he will join in trying to knock it down, but he won't worry over the building of it. Indeed, every one takes a hand at destroying the forts the children rear—Kipling, the children, the

women of the Burne-Jones family and sometimes even Mrs. Kipling. Kipling does not shoot, seldom takes a surf-bath, cares nothing for fishing. He occasionally plays lawn tennis, but he does not work like a simple loafer. He dislikes attention and positively dreads the notice of strangers. Perhaps this is one reason he selected a home so strongly fortified and why he generally is conspicuously absent from the beach. He is, however, to be seen when among his few chosen friends or with children. Children take to him as naturally as if he were the father of the whole village. He dislikes to get up until late in the morning and his irregular hours sometimes vex his active, sunny little wife, who is fond of regular hours.

To see the famous writer sauntering along one of the streets of "Kipling's village" you would mistake the man every time. As he walks he sometimes tries to hum a tune, but he has little perception of melody and, as one of his friends says, "when Kipling tries to sing he bawls."

The two Kipling children are thin, nervous little bodies, with restless, piercing black eyes. They do not care much for other children. When their sister was alive the three "flocked by themselves," so to speak, and managed to get their share of amusement and pleasure even though somewhat exclusive. Their father, however, resents their mother more than their father, although the Kipling part of the family is very perceptible, especially in their shyness when strangers are present.

Occasionally you may see Kipling walking about the beach looking at the water which is 100 feet below, or sitting on the turf at the edge of the precipice. But this is only occasionally. He cares little about driving and will not exert himself to ride a bicycle. The limit of his walk is generally "The Black Horse Tavern."

It and its land-rod are much in favor with Kipling. Sometimes of an evening in winter one will find the author and the landlord and possibly Noank in the cosy dining room before the big glowing fire, each with his glass and pipe. The landlord does the most of the talking and his guests the most of the listening. The subjects cover a decidedly wide range, but usually end in a discussion of politics. The landlord is an extreme radical, while Kipling leans to the conservative side. They will get into an argument of half an hour, the landlord growing white hot, while even Kipling will be come much wrought up. Then glasses are drained, the guest departs and perhaps by the time he reaches his gate has forgotten all that was said or even where he has been.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate relief.

Mr. Kitchin Files Answer. J. B. Kitchin, executor of the estate of the late John Kitchin, has filed an answer to the petition of Elizabeth Whitehead asking for removal of the ground that he is an alien. The answer states that the late John Kitchin was born in the United States and that the removal of the ground that he is an alien is a matter of public policy. The answer also states that the late John Kitchin was a citizen of the United States and that the removal of the ground that he is an alien is a matter of public policy.

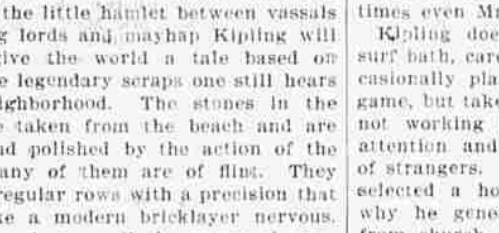
Some of the furniture is antique, as, for instance, a beautifully carved mahogany table and sideboard. But the author has installed in his English home many articles of modern make which seem strangely modern to some persons. A stuffed leather easy chair and a long library table littered about with writing material, axes, pipes and a big jar of tobacco show that the jungle story man is one of us after all. The study is very masculine in appearance. From the window the author may look



MR. KLINGPONG'S STUDY.



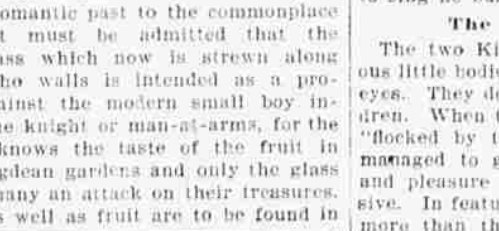
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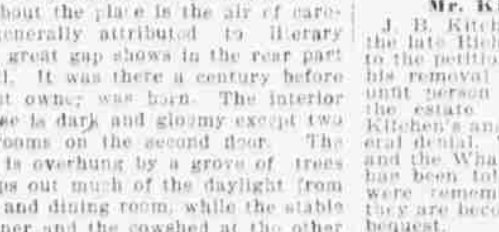
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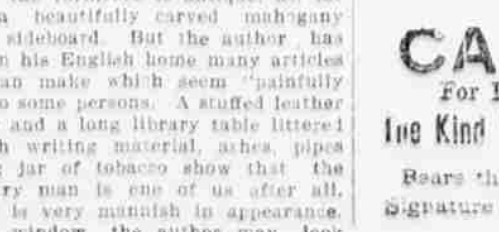
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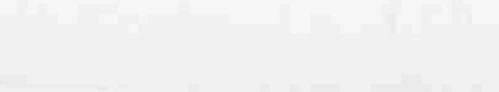
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THE LATEST OUT

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