

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Domestic Affairs of the President and Wife.

DAILY ROUTINE OF THEIR LIFE.

How Mrs. McKinley Spends her Time Every day—The Expenses of the Table—Colored Help—Steward who Gives a Boud—A South Carolina Cook.

Washington correspondence of the Cleveland Leader: The housekeeping side of the white house is a sealed book, not only to the people at large, the hundreds who daily visit the President on missions affecting both nations and individuals, but even to the guests at the resplendent state dinners, which are the chief events of the social season at the capital. Constantly besieged by an army of officials, high and low, and others who want to be, the marble halls of the executive mansion still form the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. And the few, principally relatives of the family, who are admitted within the sacred home circle, know that it is a home in reality.

With a host of servants at her command, the mistress of the white house exercises a general supervision over the housekeeping affairs, and through-out the regal apartment, there are bright touches which show the hand of a mistress. Housekeeping, after all, forms a highly important part in the world's affairs, and housekeeping at the executive mansion is necessarily carried on upon a most elaborate scale. The chief personage connected with the domestic side of the presidential residence is the steward. The present steward is William T. Sinclair, a colored man, and the first of his race to hold the office. Next to him comes the housekeeper, Marie Barber, a rather pretty young New Yorker. These two are practically responsible for everything.

The President's home life is a model, with regularity, simplicity, and comfort as its main features. He rises at 8:30 in the morning, and Mrs. McKinley seldom sleeps later than 9 o'clock. Their bedroom is the same one used by Mr. Cleveland and his wife. Like all the living rooms in the white house, it is on the second floor, and looks out upon the rear grounds. The beds used by the President and his wife stand side by side. They are medium-sized, comfortable-looking, white enameled beds, with sheets of pure linen, and covers of plain white Marseilles. A private bath room adjoins the bedroom, and the first thing the President does in the morning is to take a tepid bath. At a quarter to 9 o'clock every morning family prayers are said by the President in the drawing room across the main corridor from the bedroom. Breakfast is served in the private dining room on the first floor at 9 o'clock. Immediately after breakfast the President begins work. His busiest hours are from 10 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock in the afternoon, but frequently the President does not sit down to the table before 2. When his business is urgent, Mr. McKinley lunches alone, or with some visiting friend. This is especially so on cabinet days. Usually after a cabinet meeting one of the members will take luncheon with the President, and discuss whatever may be pressing in public affairs. During the week dinner is served promptly at 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Sundays an hour earlier. After dinner the President goes to his work room and dictates correspondence. Midnight is his regular hour for retiring, but during the war it was often long after daylight before he sought rest.

In the language of the Washington market dealers Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are "good-livers," but not "high-livers." There are many private families in Washington who spend more money on their tables, but Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are not. The daily expense of the President's private table does not average quite \$25. This is, of course, exclusive of special or state dinners, but it includes the entertainment of the President's guests. Invariably there are one or more guests to luncheon and dinner.

Miss Mabel McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley, and Miss Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, are the only members of the guests who remain over night. They are both musicians, and Mrs. McKinley takes great pleasure in their playing. The absence of children in the white house in this administration is especially marked, because the public interest in the domestic side of the two administrations immediately preceding their own was so great. Mr. McKinley and his wife are very fond of children.

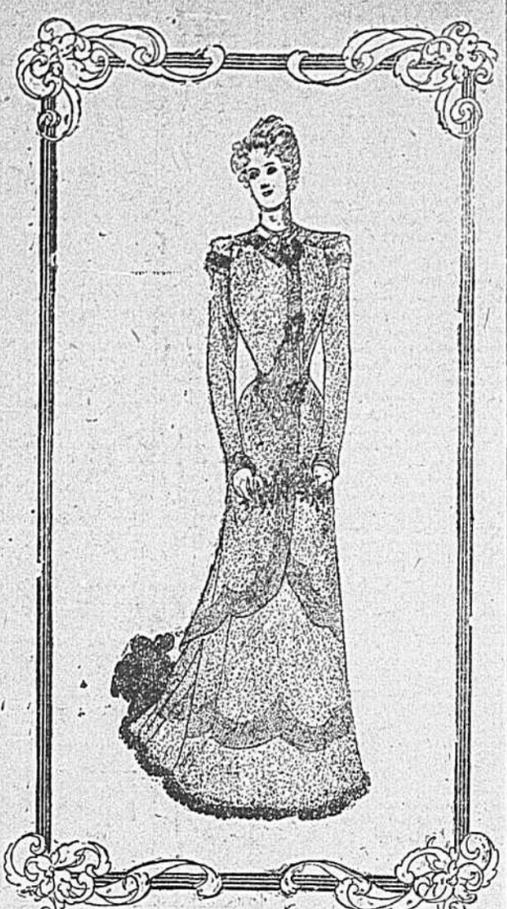
When they are passing in and out of the white house and see little ones who stop and speak to them, and there are several little girls in Washington who are the favorites of the President's table for a day, just to have them around her.

The active part of the domestic duties fall upon the housekeeper. Her health will not permit Mrs. McKinley to assume the active management of such a laborious household. Yet she is not idle a moment during the day. The quantity of mail she receives is enormous, and she opens and personally answers nearly all of it. Charity appeals come to her from all parts of the country. Women beg for her influence and mediation in behalf of the unfortunate, and she is ever ready. These pathetic appeals for pardons are very trying upon her, because she is compelled to decline to interfere in such matters.

The President very decidedly prefers colored help. His steward, cook, coachman, William T. Sinclair, the present steward, came from New York. He is considered a most careful buyer. He has purchased a Cleveland electric car, and Mr. Cleveland's recommendation to him to Mr. McKinley. His salary, fixed by law, and paid by the government, is \$2,500 a year. He is responsible for all the property of the United States within the white house and is bonded for \$20,000. The value of some of this property from a historical standpoint, is incalculable. Sinclair has an office in the basement of the white house, but lives, with his family, on Sixteenth street, a few blocks distant.

If the steward were so inclined he could make at least \$2,500 a year lending his name to the name of the President. He offers him large sums to buy certain slaves from them, so they can advertise themselves as "patrons of the President." New York caterers have offered him as high as \$100 for the menu and the description of special dinners given by the President in order to reproduce them for patrons. He was offered \$200 by a curio dealer for one of the plates from which Mr. McKinley ate his dinner April 20, 1883, the day he signed the Cuban bill.

The steward is furnished with a wagon and driver and he generally drives to market about 8 o'clock in the morning. At the end of each month the dealers from whom he buys send in their bills and he carefully looks them over. The only one to whom he owes is W. H. Crook, who is a bonded paymaster and of whose second installment he has not yet received the money. Mr. Crook submits an itemized account of the month's



BROWN CLOTH TUNIC COSTUME FROM HARPER'S BAZAR.

The tunic, peplum, and redingote are to be the favorite over-dresses of the coming season, for over-dresses have arrived, although their very gradual approach has excited no attention. The favorite spring gowns will be of fine clinging cloths, and will show great variety and development of the tunic, which at present the popular novelty with the Parisian designers. The one which accompanies this number is a pattern garment in an early example of the skill and art of these busy folk. The cloth skirt, a plain circular, extends only half the length of the skirt, being covered by the circular tunic. The latter and the bodice are joined by a narrow waist-band. The bodice is then in two pieces—the back and the two front parts, which are adjusted over a fitted lining. The long sleeves are close-fitting until they reach the wrist, where they end in a funnel-shaped cut. They are capped at the shoulders by double-shoulder capes and stitched bands. This collar and chemise are of contrasting silk, and the belt and fastenings of wood-brown velvet.

The fastenings represent a fantastic development of the moment in the Louis XVI. bows. They are always made of satin or velvet, and are formed of two very small ruffles, perhaps an inch deep, cut circular, like the ruffles worn at the wrist. These ruffles are closely gathered, and the two form the complete bow. Sometimes these are divided, one being on the under side and the other on the inner lapping side. The two meet and are interfolded, like the petals of a poppy. The only other trimming in this new model consists of at stitched bands of the cloth shaped in shallow scallops and stitched to a stiffened foundation before being applied to the gown. The proper cut of this costume can be obtained only by the use of Harper's Bazar cut paper patterns.

Nine yards of cloth, fifty-four inches wide, will be required for the making of this garment, also three-fourths yard of velvet, and a similar quantity of contrasting silk for collar and chemise, etc.

At work on the Nicaragua canal. The President's vision of a canal opening have stimulated the work, and as soon as the question of control is settled the work will be vigorously pushed. It is to be a broad, beautiful canal that will accommodate our war cruisers, and an idea of the surrounding country.

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The International Sunday School Lesson. January 15, 1899. John 11: 1-11. Christ's First Miracle. Arriving at Nazareth with his five lately-called disciples, Jesus found an invitation awaiting him to attend the marriage, to which his mother had already fastened to. A ten-mile extra walk across the wide and fertile plain brought the little company to Cana. As they entered the festive home of the bridegroom, six great flagons, beaded with moisture, and their orifices crammed with fresh leaves, greeted them in low voices, but water was drawn from those capacious jars to cleanse the hands or feet of these late arrivals. The size, number and material of the flagons is graven on John's memory by what afterwards transpired.

The ablutio over, Jesus and His disciples entered the humble banquet room where the male guests were disposed according to their fancy on mats about the floor. Jesus' presence was no dash of sadness to that festive hour. The riddle-guessing and story-telling incident which occasioned the right on. The Master came not to mar, but to adorn and beautify that marriage feast. A moment later Jesus Himself was seated at the table, and for the first time the favored disciple was reclining in His bosom. The symposium continued to rule the feast. The happy bridegroom, adorned and delighted, surrounded by the "sons of the bed-chamber," was still the center of attraction.

From the festive room, where the women congregated, and where the bride, "covered from head to foot in her loose and flowing robes," was the observed of all, Mary came to whisper in her son's ear that the store of wine had failed, and that the provisions for the banquet by a personal gift. Even against maternal interference, Jesus must guard His miracle-working prerogatives. In this matter He has nothing in common with any mortal, not even His own mother. The times and seasons (indicated by the phrase "nine hour") for the display of superhuman power were matters of agreement between Father and Son. In these matters it is presumption in the last degree for a mortal to interfere. Again, His mother must know her status toward Him. "The Son hath now become the Lord, even of the mother." Divorced from tone and look, the words, especially in our version, seem harsh. They were not so, even in Mary's quick woman's wit, which divided that though Jesus did not work the miracle at her suggestion, He would still soon work it.

Not in the splendid temple, but in an humble home, not before sanhedrin of savants, but before a company of humble Galileans, Jesus manifested His glory in His first miracle, the special purpose of which was to confirm His disciples' faith in Him.

The Teacher's Lantern. (1) The religious asceticism finds rebuke here. One purpose of Jesus' attendance upon the wedding was exemplary. He taught that asceticism was not to characterize church and ministry. His example encourages the amiable and courteous of social life. (2) To magnify Jesus' making of wine is to make more accident the principle.

Unexpected strength at Liverpool, where the market was quoted 4 1/2 high, notwithstanding the weakness here yesterday started wheat strong. This advance which was wholly independent of any known conditions, may be somewhat nervous and instead of wheat being pressed for sale at 70% as it was yesterday afternoon, there were plenty to get it at from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4. Local professional who almost to a man have sold wheat short for a week, placed very little confidence in the opening rally and in accordance with their views sold more at the advance. On a further rise to 7 1/2 during the next half hour they sold again and in the next half hour had the satisfaction of a decline to 7 1/4. The sellers, other than those who were short, were not numerous during the decline referred to apart from those who had the protection of calls for the day at from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, and the market was quick to react on any moderate demand. Receipts at Chicago for wheat cars, of which fourteen were graded contract, Minneapolis and Duluth reported 596 cars, against 412 for the same day last week and 351 a year ago. The aggregating of western primary receipts was 671,000 bushels, compared with 558,000 bushels last year. New York wired early in the day that the foreign demand for wheat and corn had improved and there was a good amount reported disposed of at Kansas City for direct export by way of ship ports. This and the market fairly steady, and the corn market was following continued the rise. The reduction in the floating supply in the prime dividend paying stocks and their attendants higher level led to renewed interest in the lower priced stocks. There was a large demand for the standard, standard, and grangers and New York Central leading. Burlington made an extraordinary gain of 2% on expectations that the December statement would be very favorable. This statement, however, is not due for two weeks yet. Among the low priced stocks which were in keen request, were the early trading in wheat and corn for the preferred and common. There was but little doing in Pennsylvania, which ended in a slight loss. In the latter part of the day, however, the market rendered the anthracite coalers buoyant, ending first preferred and Jersey Central being especially conspicuous. The greatest loss of the day, however, was in the Standard Oil, ten points, while Rensselaer & Saratoga was a good second with six points ad-

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The confident assertion that Brooklyn Transit had acquired control of the Nassau Electric Railway resulting in an extreme gain of 5% for Brooklyn Transit, most of which is retained. Manhattan, on further reports regarding electric equipment advanced over 2 points. Sugar rose 3 points on the report that a new trust was to be formed, taking in that company and a number of the independent refiners, but a defeat of the trust was feared. A concerned some of the interests mentioned resulted in a partial reaction. In the afternoon the speculative leaders became dull for a while, but a resumption of purchases in the Pacific was accompanied by an increase of business in the rest of the list. Profit taking toward the end rendered some stocks decidedly weak, while generally a good tone prevailed.

On the produce exchange to-day, the butter market was quiet, creameries 16 1/2; dairies 12 1/2. Eggs—Dull; fresh 18 1/2. Cheese—Steady; cream 22 1/2.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 30,381 barrels; exports 20,758 barrels; market unsettled. Wheat—Receipts 125,500 bushels; exports 53,700 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2 red 90 1/2; options opened strong and more active; final prices unchanged from the previous day and the tone unsettled; March closed at 75 1/2. Corn, receipts 60,450 bushels; exports 33,648 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2 43 1/2; options opened firm, closing weak at 1/2 net decline; closed at 42 1/2. Oats, receipts 55,400 bushels; exports 5,820 bushels; spot market steady; No. 2 31 1/2; No. 2 white 32 1/2; options steady and unchanged. Tallow dull. Cottonseed oil steady. Coffee, closed dull at unchanged prices to 5 points higher; sales 1,250 bags. Sugar, raw shows less firmness following weak English cables. BALTIMORE—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 13,000 barrels; exports none. Wheat steady; spot and month 76 1/2; February 76 1/2; receipts 33,651 bushels. Corn steady; spot and month 40 1/2; receipts 49,400 bushels. Receipts 23,548 bushels; exports 25,714 bushels. Oats firm; No. 2 white 34 1/2; No. 2 mixed 32 1/2; receipts 14,102 bushels. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs firm and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 71 1/2. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 36. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 29 1/2. Rye steady; No. 2 41 1/2. Bacon dull at 17. Whiskey firm at 37. Butter easy. Sugar steady. Eggs dull and lower at 15c. Cheese firm.

Live Stock. CHICAGO—There was a good demand for cattle to-day and prices showed no particular change. Fancy calves 43 1/2 to 45. Choice steers 43 1/2 to 45. Mediums 41 1/2 to 43. Beef 42 to 43. Hogs 15 1/2 to 16. Sheep 11 1/2 to 12. Cows and heifers 3 1/2 to 4. Calves 4 1/2 to 5. Trade was fairly active in hogs, but prices were on the low grade. Early sales were at a decline of 1c and later on hogs sold fully 1c lower than yesterday's best prices. Fair to choice 33 1/2 to 35. Packing lots 31 1/2 to 32 1/2; mixed 31 1/2 to 32. Butcher's 31 1/2 to 32. Choice 31 1/2 to 32. Offerings of sheep were well taken, and the market held up pretty well under the liberal receipts, except for heavy lambs which failed to find buyers at the close showing greater hesitation than has been noted in the time during the recent upward movement. Cattle on the other hand moved up 10 to 15 points with holders entertaining most arbitrary views at the end of the session of decidedly bullish advice from the west, and assurances from the English market that the foreign trade were prepared to follow suit in any further bull movement here. The rest of the list was quiet, with the exception of hogs, which were lacking. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants firm at 33 nominal; lake copper strong and higher, with 3 1/2 bid and 3 1/4 asked; tin firm at 37 1/2 bid and 37 1/4 asked; lead strong with 10 1/2 bid and 11 1/4 asked; spelter firm with 10 1/2 bid and 10 1/4 asked. The brokers' price for lead was 33 1/2 and for copper 31 1/2.

Metals. NEW YORK—Though displaying underlying firmness, tin went off 2 1/2 points further to-day with buyers at the close showing greater hesitation than has been noted in the time during the recent upward movement. Copper on the other hand moved up 10 to 15 points with holders entertaining most arbitrary views at the end of the session of decidedly bullish advice from the west, and assurances from the English market that the foreign trade were prepared to follow suit in any further bull movement here. The rest of the list was quiet, with the exception of hogs, which were lacking. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants firm at 33 nominal; lake copper strong and higher, with 3 1/2 bid and 3 1/4 asked; tin firm at 37 1/2 bid and 37 1/4 asked; lead strong with 10 1/2 bid and 11 1/4 asked; spelter firm with 10 1/2 bid and 10 1/4 asked. The brokers' price for lead was 33 1/2 and for copper 31 1/2.

Dry Goods. EAST LEBERTY—Cattle steady; extra 35 1/2 to 37; prime 35 1/2 to 37; common 33 1/2 to 35. Hogs fairly active; prime mediums and hawley 33 1/2 to 35; heavy Yorkers 33 1/2 to 35; light Yorkers 33 1/2 to 35; pigs 33 1/2 to 35. Sheep steady; choice wethers 41 1/2 to 43; common 39 1/2 to 41. Veal calves 30 1/2 to 32. Wool. OIL CITY—Credit balances \$1 1/2; certificates 41 1/2; bid and 41 1/4 asked; \$1 1/2 and \$1 1/4 nominally bid; shipments 60,552 barrels; runs 75,193 barrels.

Wool. NEW YORK—Wool steady. The Intelligencer. Job Printing Office. The largest and most complete Job Printing Establishment in the city and one of the most extensive in the Ohio Valley. Possesses every facility for the prompt execution of all kinds of work from a neat Card or Circular to a Colored Poster, in any quantity. Estimates here and ready to set in. Receipts here 600 cars and at western primary markets 1,852,000 bushels. May opened 1/4 higher at 77 1/2 to 77 1/2, held steady at 77 1/2, then slumped off to 76 and closed at 75 1/2. A good cash demand, light receipts and speculative buying helped out.

Top prices were not maintained, however, and the market declined in sympathy with corn. Receipts 321 cars, May began to open at 20 1/2, sold at 20 1/2, declined to 20, then firmed up at 20 1/2 at the close. Further taking of profits by recent bulls in provisions caused another slight decline in prices. The market was burdened throughout the session by electric equipment advanced over 2 and lower prices demanded for meats. May pork opened 1/2 higher at 11 1/2, declined to 11 1/4 and closed at 11 1/2. The range in lard and ribs was increased about 1/2 for Saturday. Wheat, 15c cars, 14c cars; oats, 15c cars; hogs, 24 1/2 to 25. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Table with columns: Articles, Open, High, Low, Close. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Ribs, Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, Tallow, Eggs, Butter, Cheese.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 68 1/2; No. 3 spring 64 1/2; No. 2 red 70 1/2; No. 2 white 67 1/2; No. 2 yellow 67 1/2; No. 2 white 67 1/2; No. 2 yellow 67 1/2; No. 2 white 67 1/2; No. 2 yellow 67 1/2; No. 2 white 67 1/2; No. 2 yellow 67 1/2.

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