

REVERSION TO ORIGINAL PLANS IN WHITE HOUSE RESTORATION

THE FIRST BOER PRISONERS WHO WERE RELEASED AND SENT HOME BY THE ENGLISH.



Shortly after the terms of peace had been signed the repatriation of the Boer prisoners from various parts of the world to which they had been sent began in earnest, and by this time many thousands have been returned to their homes. Among the first to go were those at St. Helena, where a Boer prison camp was established and to which General Cronje and staff were sent. As the Boers were distributed well over the world and confined in Ceylon, the Bermudas and on islands in both the Atlantic and Pacific, the work of returning them to their native land has been exceedingly arduous.

A "SIR JOSHUA" SCREEN.
The screen figured in the illustration may well be termed absolutely unique, since its three wings or leaves are adorned with copies of some of Sir

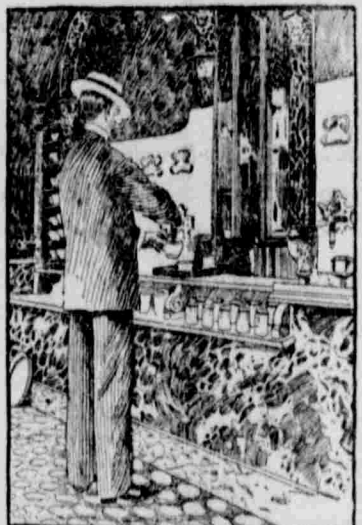


Joshua Reynolds' famous paintings. Not many families are so fortunate as to possess "Sir Joshua" to copy, but there happened to be one so circumstantially, and the half dozen paintings were reproduced as shown herewith on a leather foundation surrounded by beautiful and elaborate borders of fruits and flowers.

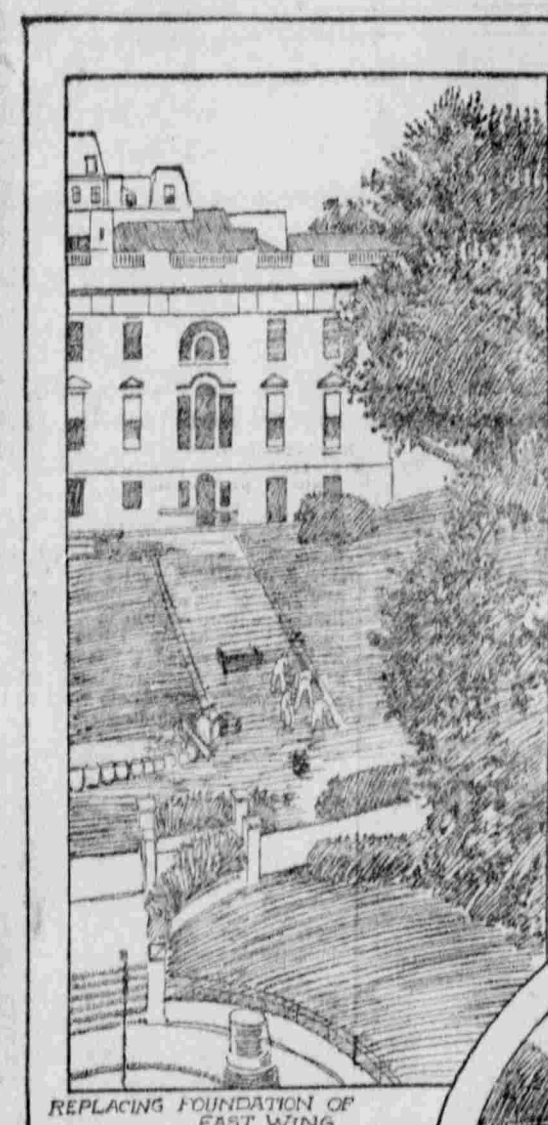
LADY ELLEN'S TOWER.
Standing near Ipswich, England, is a ruined tower with a most interesting history. It was built by Lord De Freton for his daughter Ellen, a plan suggested by the renowned Bishop Latimer, who perished at the stake. It had six large rooms in as many stories. The tower room was devoted to charity, the second floor to tapestry, the third was for Lady Ellen to practice music in, the fourth she painted in, the fifth was devoted to literature, and the sixth or top story was for the study of astronomy. It is a tradition that the noble lady used all her rooms as intended and passed for a very talented woman nearly 500 years ago.



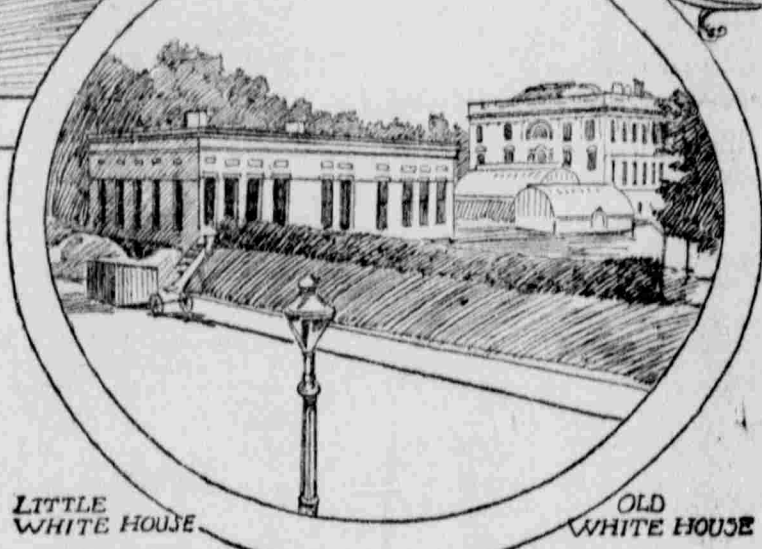
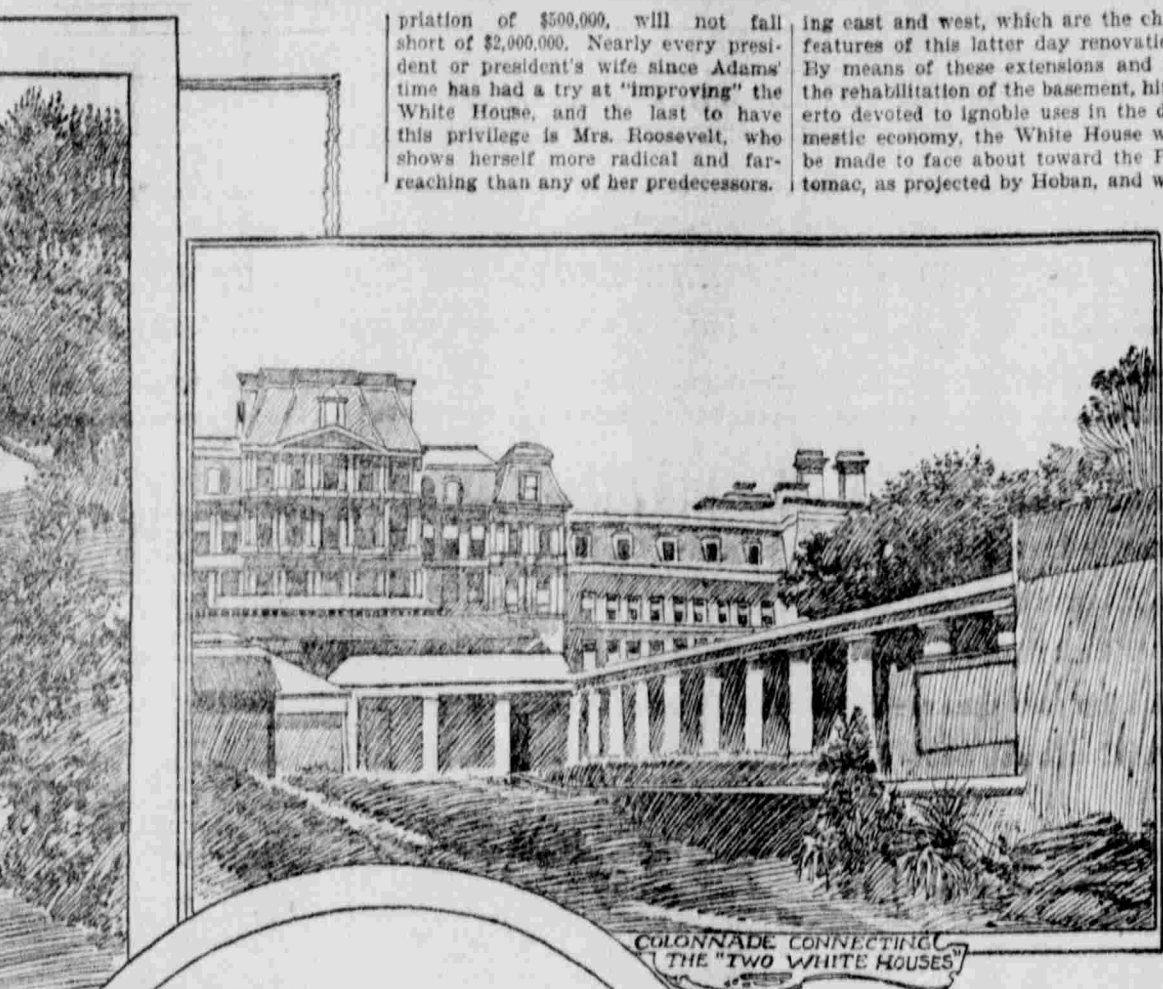
THE AUTOMATIC BUFFET.
In the illustration is shown the latest nickel-in-the-slot arrangement in the shape of the automatic buffet, which gives you a cup of hot tea or chocolate, a glass of milk, a biscuit or a bun, according to which aperture receives the coin. The automatic buffet has been in great demand during the past season, the novelty of the thing attracting adults as well as juveniles and recommending it to favor.



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REPLACING FOUNDATION OF EAST WING.
It is a speaking commentary on the state of architecture as an art today that in the restoration of the White House now progressing the original architectural plans are being followed in almost every particular. In the first place, there has been a turning about, so to speak, of the White House itself, so that what we have for so many years regarded as the front is relegated to the rear and comparative obscurity and what has been looked upon as the rear portion of the executive mansion is now restored to its place of honor, as primarily intended. James Hoban, the architect, with whom President Washington consulted long and seriously, was a master of his art, as this tribute to his genius now shows.



LITTLE WHITE HOUSE. OLD WHITE HOUSE.
so cold and damp that a literal housewarming was going on all the time. Up to that time its cost had been about \$250,000, but up to the present the total expenditure, including the last appropriation of \$500,000, will not fall short of \$2,000,000. Nearly every president or president's wife since Adams' time has had a try at "improving" the White House, and the last to have this privilege is Mrs. Roosevelt, who shows herself more radical and far-reaching than any of her predecessors.

ing east and west, which are the chief features of this latter day renovation. By means of these extensions and by the rehabilitation of the basement, hitherto devoted to ignoble uses in the domestic economy, the White House will be made to face about toward the Potomac, as projected by Hoban, and will

trodden on, but the behest has gone forth, and the fiat is said to be final. Prestige will count for nothing with the committee of abatement, and relics hitherto regarded as somewhat sacred from association with Lincoln, Grant, Arthur, Hayes, Harrison, et al., have been ruthlessly swept away, even the opalescent screen that divided the great corridor and made the space so limited at receptions.

Half a million dollars is a goodly sum to be spent in the renovation of a single structure even if it be the executive mansion of a big nation like ours, but it is hoped that this last overturning will suffice and that the next incumbents of the White House will accept the art and architectural decisions as final—at least for another decade or so. The conservatory has been taken bodily away, the state banquet room has been changed so that no former visitant to the mansion would know it, and as to the east room it has never had such an overhauling since the virtuous Abigail Adams hung up her "weekly wash" to dry within its walls. The red, the blue and the green rooms still preserve their prevailing tints inviolate—no pun intended—but otherwise they have undergone radical changes. Even the furnishings—chairs once sat on by Abraham Lincoln, mahogany beneath which a dozen presidential occupants of the White House have bent their knees and china that erstwhile adorned the tables at many a festive board—are to be replaced by modern articles.

While the original plan of the structure has been adhered to—with its front facing Potomacward and its colonnaded wings stretching out east and west—there has been erected one building which is in every sense an innovation. I refer to the "Little White House," already amply described in the columns of the press. It will be devoted exclusively to the president's executive business. By means of this building all business can be transacted without the confines of the White House proper, and the latter be reserved, according to the original intention, as a private dwelling place for the executive and his family, with an occasional throwing open of its doors to diplomats and the public at great receptions. It will be preserved as a show place, of course, as heretofore, but the sanctity of the president's domestic circle need not be invaded, nor need there be any repetition of the jams and mobs that the mansion has witnessed many a time in the past. The modernized White House will appeal to all lovers of the beautiful, but the future visitant, say at the president's public reception in January next, will need a guide, even if he be well acquainted with the mansion of old, in order to find his way about.

CHESTER L. WALTHEN.
Washington.

AMERICAN SCULPTRESS.
From the latest cabled information it would appear that the talented American sculptress, Miss Kuehne Beveridge, is living up to all the favorable predictions made several years ago as to her future. Born in Illinois twenty-five



years ago, she won fame as the "girl sculptor" and made busts of President Cleveland and many others. Since her divorce from Actor Charles Coghlan in 1894 she has resided with her mother abroad, studying in famed studios and executing commissions from great personages. Her latest work, "Ireland Mourning Her Sons Who Fell in South Africa," is greatly admired.

The most sensitive part of the human body is the tip of the tongue. Next come the lips and then the tips of the fingers.

THIS GOAT IS THE MASCOT OF A REGIMENT.



In the illustration is shown the famous regimental goat that recently returned with the British troops from South Africa. He is a fine specimen of his kind, but is a goat through and through, as those who meddle with him soon discover. He likes his keeper and accompanies the regiment on long marches.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SUMNER.

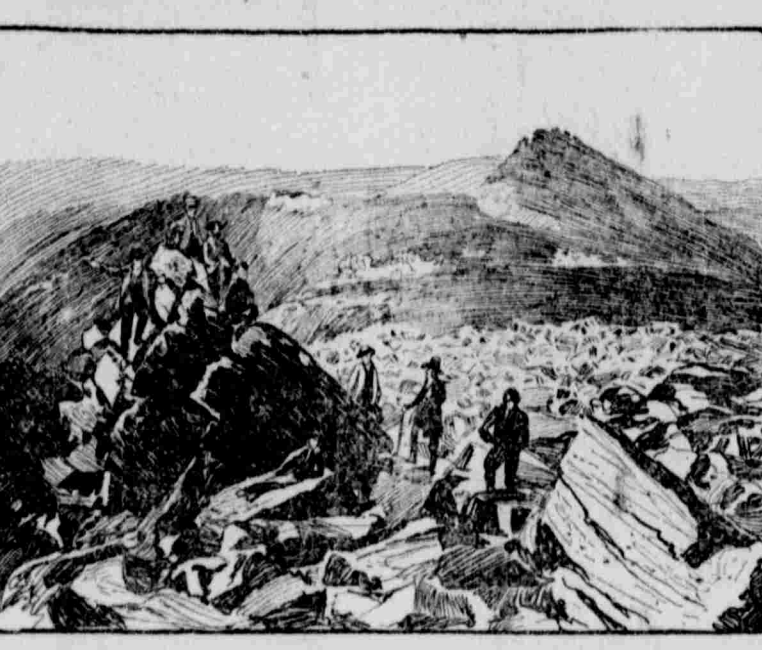
A brief epitome of our recent wars may be found in the biography of Brigadier General Samuel Storrow Sumner, who was recently ordered by General Chaffee to subdue the hostile Moros in the Philippines. He served through the civil war, rising through all the grades from second lieutenant to major of volunteers, was brevetted lieutenant colo-



nel for bravery in action against the Indians in 1890, appointed brigadier general United States volunteers in 1898 and later promoted to major general for distinguished services in Cuba. He commanded the Second brigade in China, whence he went to the Philippines, where he is still serving the flag. He has been a brigadier general in the regular army since Feb. 4, 1901.

An enormous quantity of iron in the shape of old anchors and chains is annually rescued from the sea. During one period of twelve months as much as 150 tons weight was dredged up on the east coast of England alone.

A BOUNDARY MONUMENT BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA.



In the illustration is shown a portion of the backbone of the vast Ural chain of mountains constituting the dividing line between Asia and Europe. In the foreground is one of the boundary monuments, partly natural and partly artificial. At this point streams flow either way, going to swell the rivers of Europe and Asia, for this is known as the "water parting" of the continents. The character of the scenery is generally stern and forbidding. Many localities of this upland region are rich in minerals.

THE FRENCH EMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND HIS WIFE.



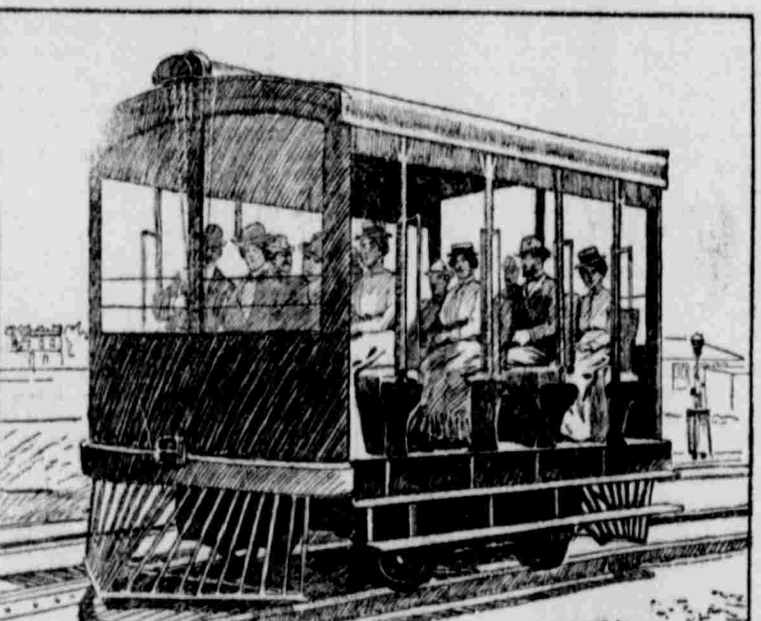
It may be wholly fortuitous, of course, that the new ambassadors from both Great Britain and France are married to American ladies. Or perhaps their respective countries take it for granted that a man who marries an American woman shows undoubted good sense and consequently is fitted for the highest position abroad. Be this as it may, there are two American women returned officially to the home of their ancestors in the persons of Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French ambassador, and Lady Herbert, wife of Great Britain's diplomatic representative at the national capital. Ambassador Jean Adrien Jules Jusserand has been prominent for the past twenty-four years, or since he was twenty-three years of age, having entered the diplomatic service as consul at London. He made his mark as French minister at Copenhagen, which latter post he left for Washington. As a literary man he is known in France by several books. He is athletically inclined and of social disposition. Mme. Jusserand, though born in France, where her father, G. T. Richards, was a banker, comes of New England ancestry.

GARRICK VILLA, HAMPTON-ON-THAMES, TO BE DESTROYED.



In the illustration is shown the historic Garrick villa, Hampton-on-Thames, which has been acquired by a London tramway company for the purpose of facilitating its traffic. The residence and grounds are to be converted into a "charging station," chiefly in connection with the extension of the tramway to Hampton Court. The place is celebrated for its beautiful river view and has always been a favorite rendezvous for regatta functions. Its historic interest centers around the fact that the villa was the residence of the great actor David Garrick for many years and afterward of his widow, who died there after reaching the advanced age of nearly 100 years.

MOTOR CAR FOR EXPLOITING THE ROCKIES.



Now that the Canadian Pacific railway has inaugurated a system of motor cars to run in connection with its main line at such places as Banff, its mountain summering place, travelers are enabled to enjoy some of the finest of rugged scenery in the Rockies while speeding at the rate of twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. The cars depend upon a gasoline engine for their power, five gallons of gasoline sufficing for a one hundred mile trip. Each car is mounted on a steel truck, weighs four tons and has seating capacity for fourteen passengers.

TIMELY GOSSIP.

Notices of dismissal have been served on the colliers in the Bochum and Dortmund districts, Westphalia, where it has been decided to restrict the output of coal. Thomas county, Kan., has a dugout schoolhouse, in which seven scholars are taught daily by a young woman. Peru is sadly in need of a new coinage system. According to a lately published report, eggs are the only circulating medium in one province. Only one man in 100 in the labor unions of the country is reported unemployed by union officials. After many years' consideration, the British and Foreign Bible society has decided to alter its laws so as to enable it to circulate the revised version of the Bible as well as the authorized version of 1611. A process for making artificial rubber by chemical treatment of the stalks of two plants—Chrysothamnus and Begonia—has been discovered by two men in Carson City, Nev. Government by injunction has assumed a new terror. A Newark (N. J.) girl has made application to the supreme court for an injunction to restrain a young man who she says promised to marry her from marrying another girl. The authorities of Baltimore county, Md., furnish antidotes to the poor without cost. The first monument ever erected to a cook is about to be inaugurated in Paris. The chef in question is Urbain Dubois, who labored in the German emperor's kitchen. So popular was he that his brother cooks have united to do him honor. Cats make the most careful toilet of any animals excepting those of the opossums. Lions and tigers wash themselves like the cat, wetting the dark, India rubber-like ball of the forehead and the inner toe and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body. There are over a hundred distinct pieces in the ordinary shoe, including the forty-four parts, the lasting tacks, the heel nails, threads and laces. A French general has inaugurated a plan of permitting and even encouraging soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller musical instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense of the state. Only a halfpenny was bid at an auction in Paris for two bills signed by Mme. Humbert, one for \$200,000 and other for \$55,000. The bid was not accepted. Cholera is increasing in Egypt and Manchuria.