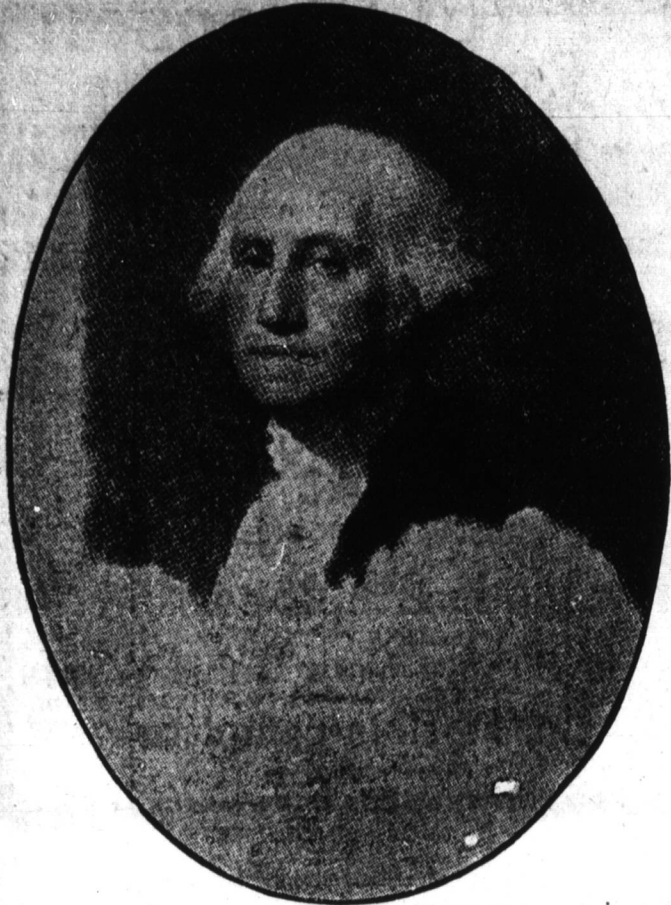


THE "ATHENEUM HEAD," 1796.



The unfinished bust made by Gilbert Stuart at Washington's own request. It is the world's accepted portrait. Stuart explained that the constrained appearance of his subject's mouth was due to a new set of false teeth which Washington was using. The original is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.—From the Booklover's Magazine.

...JAUNT TO A HISTORIC SHRINE: ROCKY HILL...

"AUNT ELLIE," said Dick Graham, looking up from his history lesson, "where is Rocky Hill?" "There are several Rocky Hills," replied Aunt Ellie, smiling. "I think a lad by the name of Richard, commonly called Dick, Graham, discovered one last week, by the look of his stockings," and she held up a pair of Dick's hose, or what was left of them, for they were mostly holes.

"Oh, I guess that happened when we tried to coast down hill after the last snow storm," said Dick.

"If it is United States history you want for your Rocky Hill, I can easily tell you," Aunt Ellie declared, "for Rocky Hill, near our own Princeton, is famous as the place where General George Washington wrote his farewell address to the American Army, at the close of the struggle of the thirteen colonies with England. I should like to take you on a little jaunt to Rocky Hill some day. There is a quaint old house still standing there, cared for by loving and reverent hands, protected from the assaults of time and weather and kept as a shrine for those who love to seek out and visit the places which have played an active part in our country's history. And Rocky Hill has done all that.

"It was long after the great events of the war. Battles had been fought, some won, some lost. The red coats had been driven hither and yon, and two years before, down at Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis had laid down his arms and surrendered to the American Army.

"All the beautiful country about Princeton was decked in its autumn coloring, trees in scarlet and gold, just as you'd find them next fall if you journey thither, and the autumn ponds were abuzz in the fields and meadows. The rear contest had been over for a long time, and many officers and soldiers were off on furlough. Across the sea the peace treaty had been signed. On October 18, 1783, only one day less than two years after that memorable October 19, 1781, when Cornwallis laid down his arms, Congress issued a proclamation discharging the soldiers from further service. Thus the American Army was disbanded.

Washington was located at the mansion of Judge Berrien, on Rocky Hill, Congress being in session at Princeton. The Commander-in-Chief held many conferences with the members of Congress, and it was quite essential that he should be near at hand.

"So the time came when he must formally say goodby to the men who had fought so faithfully under him. These were men who had gone hungry and cold for the American cause at Valley Forge; who had been stricken with fever and plague at Morristown; who had been blistered with the sun on Monmouth field and frozen with the ice of the Delaware; who had retreated, footsore and heart sick across Jersey, and who had dashed recklessly down on sleeping Paulus Hook. These were men who had smiled into the blue eyes of dainty

Major-General Putnam, U. S. A.

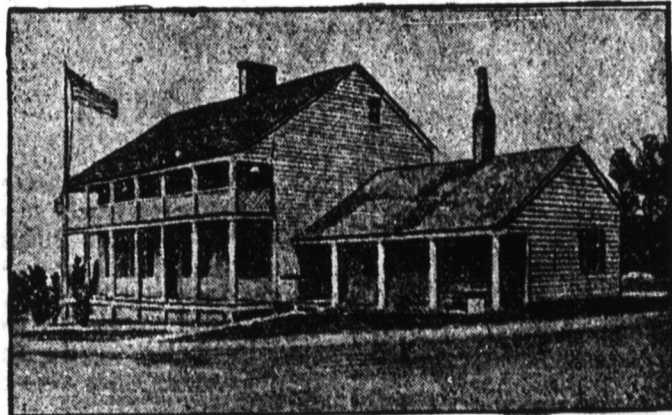


Colonial maids at Baron Steuben's lawn party and who had laughed at the flying bullets at Springfield and Connecticut Farms. How was he to say farewell to these men?

"The farewell address of Washington is one that will stand for centuries as a model for all men. You can read it to-day and find in it counsel which can not but make you better and truer citizens of that country which Washington and his men gave to you.

"In it are cordial and affectionate thanks for the devotion of officers and soldiers, and for the manner in which they discharged their duties, and reasonable advice as to their conduct in resuming the character of private citizens.

"I couldn't do better than quote



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL, N. J.

you a little of that address. Let it be known and remembered," wrote Washington, "that the reputation of the Federal Armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence, and let the consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men who composed them to honorable actions, under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence and industry will not be less amiable in civil life than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance and enterprise when in the field."

"Economy, prudence and industry—if all of our citizens would cultivate those qualities what a world of difference it would make to-day—as it did in the early days of our country!

"Well, to get back to the old time house which sheltered Washington so hospitably. It stood for more than a century on Rocky Hill, until just ten years ago it was moved from the old foundations to new ones, half a mile distant. We are grateful indeed for all these famous old places that have been preserved through many years—but especially grateful are we for this fine old place at Rocky Hill, which saw the writing of the farewell address."—Newark Call.

George Washington's Lottery.

It is not generally known that the great Father of his Country was on at least one occasion the originator of a lottery, the like of which at the present day would be forbidden to send its tickets through the mails. That George Washington was interested in such a scheme is proven by a number of tickets still in existence which bear his august name. It was the Mountain Road lottery, of which George was the promoter, and it is, of course, unnecessary to state that Washington himself did not financially profit from it. All the funds raised by the lottery were spent in building the road through the Cumberland Gap, near Fredericksburg, Va. Originally the lottery tickets which Washington signed were worth \$1 each. Now because they bear his signature they are easily sold for \$50 apiece, though it is certain that not one of them will ever draw a prize.—Chicago Tribune.

The Words of Washington. (Selected From the Speeches of George Washington.)

The battlefield should be the last resource of nations.

There is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of democratical governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are aroused to action; hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, and cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous, and the novel example of a people always guided by unexcelled justice and benevolence.

Fully apprised of the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty and law, I shall only lament my want of abilities to make it still more extensive.

Lentily will operate with greater force, in some instances, than rigor; it is, therefore, my first wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State; let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

Religion is as necessary to reason as reason is to religion; one cannot exist without the other; a reasoning being would lose his reason in attempting to account for the great phenomena of nature had he not a supreme being to refer to, and well has it been said that if there had no God mankind would have been obliged to imagine one.

Retaliation is certainly just, and sometimes necessary, even where attended with the severest penalties, but when the evils which may be and must result from it exceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and

policy require that it should be avoided.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert those pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for

Washington Honored in Hungary's Capital.



This statue of Washington, erected through the contributions of residents of the United States of Hungarian birth, was unveiled September 16. It was a testimonial of appreciation of the welcome extended to Kossuth by Americans in 1851. The idea took form at the dedication of the monument to Kossuth in Cleveland some years ago.

life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

THAT CHERRY TREE AFFAIR.



G. Washington—"Whew! I hate to tackle this job, but I've got to break into the history books somewhere."

Dutch-German Pedigree.

The pedigree of the Dutch-German branch of the Washington family goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century, to James Washington, brother of General Washington's great-grandfather, John. In 1650 James emigrated to Holland, while John, with his brother Andrew, emigrated in 1656 to Virginia. James settled in Rotterdam, and married Clara Van der Lanen, daughter of the Burgomaster of that port. The youngest of his five children, a son named Jacob, who in 1724 intermarried with Catharine Maria Wynants, from whom this continental Washington descended.

The rule that after having flourished for three generations a family declines did not hold good in the case of the European Washingtons. The first Jacob was a justice of the peace, his three sons became either civil or military officers in the service of the government of the Netherlands, and one of his grandsons, a Jacob, born in 1778, was made a lieutenant-general in the Bavarian army, was created a baron and married a titled lady of Bavaria. It was to this Bavarian family that this young Baron de Washington belonged.

Washington's Example Complete.

The life of our Washington cannot suffer by a comparison with those of other countries who have been most celebrated and exalted by fame. The attributes and decorations of royalty could only have served to eclipse the majesty of those virtues which made him from being a modest citizen a more resplendent luminary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds who, believing that characters and actions are marked by success alone, rarely deserve to enjoy it. Malice could never blast his honor, and envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule. For himself he had lived long enough for life and glory. For his fellow citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal. His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in all future generations, as long as our history shall be read.—John Adams.

Washington's Poise.

The moderation of his desires and the strength of his judgment enabled him to calculate correctly that the right path to that glory which never dies is to use power for the support of the laws and the liberties of our country, not for its destruction, and his fame will, accordingly, survive the wreck of everything now living.—Thomas Jefferson.

The Rules of Washington.

To act justly was his instinct, to promote the public weal his constant effort, to deserve the affection of good men his ambition.—Washington Irving.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

New York City.—The popularity of the over blouse seems to be an ever increasing one, and this model is so



pretty, so graceful and so simple in one that it must appeal to every wom-

The New Boot.

As petticoats will not be worn the new boot is designed to keep women's ankles covered when they are crossing the street and holding up their gowns. It is already widely in favor.

Misses' Three-Piece Skirt.

The three-piece skirt is one of the prettiest variations of the circular model. It includes the narrow front gore, which gives the fashionable straight lines and it falls in graceful and becoming folds. This one is designed for young girls and is appropriate for any skirting material, whether the skirt makes part of a suit or an indoor gown. It can be trimmed with buttons as illustrated, with braid or with banding, or be finished in any way that individual fancy may dictate. The buttons and simulated buttonholes are, however, exceedingly smart, and in the illustration they are made of satin, while the skirt itself is made of broadcloth.

The skirt consists of three pieces. The front gore is turned under at its edges and arranged over the circular portions to give the box pleat effect, and the fulness over the hips is taken up in darts, while there are inverted pleats at the back.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen-year size is five and



an of taste. In the illustration it is made of crepe de chine trimmed with taffeta, but it is adapted to many materials, and would be very charming for linen and other washable materials quite as well as for silk and wool. It can be made to match the skirt or match the trimming on the skirt as liked, or it can be made as an entirely separate garment, and it consequently suits a great many purposes. The wide girdle is very becoming, while it makes one of the latest features and the trimming is unusual and exceedingly smart. Very little material is required and so little labor is involved in the making that the model makes an exceptionally desirable one from every point of view.

The over blouse is made in two pieces, there being no seams whatever. It is attached to a foundation girdle and over this the draped one is arranged. It can be closed at either the front or the back, and the inner edges are faced to form the trimming, while the outer ones are finished with shaped bands applied over them.

Coarser Silks.

The coarser the ribs the more fashionable the silk.

Like Big Powder Puffs.

Up to the very latest minute in the swansdown hat. A model in one of the smart milliner shops was in a mushroom effect, covered with the fluffy swansdown. Around the crown went a twist of gold ribbon and just at one side was a huge pale pink rose. The effect was very babyish and charming, and despite the substantial price asked by the Fifth Avenue milliner, such a hat should be contrived at home for a very moderate sum.

Rimmed Buttons.

Because women complained loudly of braid and cloth buttons wearing out so soon, the new ones have a metal rim, which entirely protects the edges. The mold inside may be covered with any material desired and the metal cap fitted on. Horn is also used as well as bone, and it is possible that both the latter look better on a rough serge or cheviot suit than buttons with rims of metal.