

George Washington's Home Town

Each year finds tens of thousands of American citizens making patriotic pilgrimages to the home and tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon on the Potomac river. Almost without exception these tourists "stop over" going or coming at the quaint old town of Alexandria, Va., located about half way between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon. Many of the visitors declare Alexandria almost if not quite as interesting as the far-famed country seat of the Father of His Country. Old Alexandria would be well worthy a visit merely as a fine example of an old colonial town, rich in the architecture of the period, but added to this is the historical significance that it was George Washington's "home town."

Hither he came to attend the balls and other social festivities that brought out all the landed gentry of the old dominion; here he attended church every Sunday when residing at Mount Vernon; and to this place he repaired when business matters connected with his large estate required legal or other adjustment that could not readily be negotiated on the plantation. Alexandria was the meeting place of the Masonic lodge of which George Washington was so prominent a member and here was located a volunteer fire company that boasted our first president as one of its members. In short, from every standpoint, Alexandria meant more to George Washington than the nearest town or cross-roads community is apt to do to the present-day American farmer in this era of rural free delivery and railroads and trolleys and automobiles.



PREBYTERIAN CHURCH

In George Washington's time Alexandria—or Bellhaven as it was at first known along about the middle of the eighteenth century—was one of the most prominent ports in the United States and seemed to hold out every promise of extensive development in the future. George Washington himself took a hand in booming the port, which developed an extensive foreign trade. The docks were crowded with warehouses filled with corn, tobacco and other products, while in the harbor were always to be found many of the largest class of cargo ships of that period loading and discharging a variety of commodities. As the American terminus of a heavy overseas trade Alexandria became well known in shipping circles in England, and it was thought for a time that the port on the Potomac would overshadow Baltimore. Then came the various influences that combined to bring about the commercial eclipse of the little city so dear to the heart of the nation's liberator. One of the first of these was the establishment only a few miles away of the capital of the nation, which speedily overshadowed Alexandria in various ways. Then came the building of railroads, which diverted much traffic to other channels, and finally the Civil War helped to put a blight upon the community which had long been one of the strongholds of the Lees of Virginia.

But even in this twentieth century neglected Alexandria gets "on the map" at least one day each year—namely, on the 22d of February, when with each recurring anniversary of Washington's birthday there is a big celebration in the little city that is filled with landmarks and objects identified with the private life and public career of the leader of the Revolution. Often the president of the United States goes to Alexandria by boat or trolley to participate in the exercises, and the governors of Virginia and Maryland are invariably invited. On such occasions the town which is located in closer proximity to historic Mount Vernon than any other community, appears almost too small to accommodate the crowds that invade her public places. For, be it known, for all that there are handsome, well-paved business streets that afford a route of parade for the procession that is an invariable feature of this holiday, there are other highways and by ways in the staid, dignified, conservative old town that readily convince the visitor that they have undergone little if any alteration since the days of George Washington.

Old Alexandria is "going on" three hundred years of age, for it was founded as long ago as 1730, although, as previously explained, it was known for some score of years by another name. In 1848 the general assembly of the colony of Virginia formally designated it as Alexandria. The town retains to this day the names of its streets, chosen in the days of long ago from the titles of royalty and nobility. Thus we find as the most conspicuous thoroughfares King, Prince, Duke and Royal streets.

Alexandria was the starting place of General Braddock's famous expedition against the French and Indians which, ill-fated though it was, served to bring George Washington, for the first time,



THE HISTORICAL SITE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HOME



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN OLD ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



THIS RESIDENCE OF LORD FAIRFAX

conspicuously before his countrymen. Here, in the old Carlisle house, which remains to this day one of the chief "show places" of the historic old town, George Washington and other leading men of the colony had a lengthy conference with the British commander on the night before the expedition set out upon the campaign which was destined to go down in history as "Braddock's defeat."

The old Carlisle house, which is assuredly one of the most interesting structures in the United States, fell sadly into decay some years ago, although a move looking to its complete restoration has latterly been made by a patriotic society. George Washington was a frequent guest at Carlisle house—the mansion of Major Carlisle, and when, after a social function in Alexandria he returned to Mount Vernon by boat it was almost invariably from the Carlisle house that he set out, the terraced grounds of the mansion sloping down to the river, rendering it convenient for General Washington and his house guests to step into the barge to be rowed to his manor house farther down on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. It was also General Washington's custom to sup at Carlisle house each 22d of February when he came to Alexandria to attend the "Birth Night Balls," which were instituted in his honor in Alexandria after he rose to fame as the hero of the War for Independence. These balls were held at Claggett's tavern and constituted the supreme highlight of Alexandria's social glory.

General Washington was most intimately identified with the history of Alexandria from the year 1763, when he purchased considerable property in the town. He showed himself a good citizen by becoming a member of the Friendship Fire Engine company. This was a volunteer organization

NAMING THE BOY.

Old Jum, gardener and general factotum, was accompanied one day by a bright-looking lad eight or ten years old.

"Is this your boy?" I asked.

"Yessuh, he mine, he las' one I got, sub—Junior, you wuffles nigger, mek your manners ter de white folks!"

"Junior," I commented. "So he is named after you?"

"Nawshuh," the old man replied rather indignantly; "he ain't named fur me! My name Jumbo, whar my mammy git out'n de Bible. Dis hyar chile name Junior cuz he wuz bawp in June."—Lippincott's.

WHAT WAS, "ETC.?"

Writing about a recent "function," the society editor of the *Ellis, Kan. Review-Headlight* says: "Light refreshments were served, consisting of popcorn, cider, etc., served in courses."

for any such thing as a fire-fighting department with paid employees was, of course, totally unknown in those days. Tradition recounts that not only was the Father of His Country a supporter of this old-time fire-fighting organization, but that on the occasion of more than one fire he "ran with the machine." In the good old-fashioned way. Another organization which rivals the veteran fire company in interest is the Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member, and the lodge rooms of which in the city hall at Alexandria are filled with Washington relics of priceless value.

Among the buildings in Alexandria which attract much attention from visitors is the old colonial mansion at the corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, where Lafayette and his suite were quartered when the distinguished Frenchman visited this country and where a great ball was given in his honor. Not far distant is the building occupied as the first free school in America—a school established through the bounty of George Washington. On Fairfax street, near Duke, is the First Presbyterian church, built in 1774, and on Cameron street is the town house of Lord Thomas Fairfax, a splendid example of the architecture of the Georgian period and yet in a perfect state of preservation. Persons who essay to "tour Alexandria" by motor car are destined to many a bump and jolt, for whereas the principal business streets are paved with asphalt most of the old residential streets have the great cobble stones that have stood the traffic of more than a century. However, it is interesting to note that even this primitive paving has its historic significance, for these self-same cobblestones were laid under General Washington's direction by the Hessian prisoners, captured by the continental army.

Mount Vernon Token Returned

When Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, was restored some 30 years ago the various states were asked to send some token to be placed in the rooms. The women of Kansas sent a solid walnut, hand carved seal of Kansas to represent this state. For 30 years the beautiful seal has been standing in the former home of the Father of His Country and it has just been returned to the Kansas Historical society to be placed in the exhibit of Kansas curios.

The piece is carved from one solid piece of native Kansas walnut, one of the few perfect pieces of walnut wood found in the state. A search of several months was required to find a tree suitable for the work. One was found in Coffey county and was cut down expressly for this carving. It is four feet long and two feet high and is intended to go over the door of some hall.

The seal was carved by the late Henry Worrall of Topeka, the first artist in Kansas. He worked all one summer on it. In the center is the great seal of the state, painted in colors in oil by Professor Worrall. Around the seal are the words "Great Seal of the State of Kansas, January 29, 1861," carved by hand, each letter in relief. Around the seal are grouped the products of Kansas.

When the servant quarters were restored at Mount Vernon, Kansas school children raised the money to pay for the restoration. It was then decided that Kansas had sufficient representation among the relics in the home and the great seal was returned to the Historical society.

WISDOM FROM THE WED.

Singleton—"It's wonderful what love will enable a fellow to see in a girl that he never saw before."

Wedmore—"Yes, and it's equally wonderful what love won't let him see that he'll see later on."—Boston Evening Transcript.

A MAN'S WAY.

"I hear the bride and groom are having 'trouble already.'"

"Married only a month already, and quarreling!"

"So they say."

"What is the trouble?"

"Seems her husband wants to quit going to afternoon receptions and get back to business."

ability, caused by a cigar or cigarette thrown on a stone sidewalk and blown into a cellar through an uncovered bullseye hole. The act ought to be made a misdemeanor, wherever committed.—New York Evening Post.

Church Property in New York.

In New York Episcopal places of worship are worth \$35,830,000; Presbyterian, \$16,490,000; Methodist, \$10,500,000; Baptist, \$9,800,000; Reformed, \$7,900,000; Lutheran, \$4,300,000; and Congregational, \$4,260,000. The value

TOKEN CABINET



Take care that your profession does not outrun your possessions. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING.

Move as noiselessly and handle dishes as carefully as possible. Serve hot things hot and cold things cold.

A well and neatly-laid table is a big step toward a good meal.

Fill the glasses two-thirds full. Do not lift a glass when filling it, but if necessary draw it to the edge of the table, never touching the top of the glass.

Finger bowls are to be filled one-third full; a rose or petals, a leaf or a bit of lemon, in the bowl is an addition.

Water should be put into the glasses the very last thing before the guests are seated.

Never reach in front of a person when serving; serve to the left when the food is a matter of choice by the guest.

Remove all dishes from the right and place all food not chosen at the right.

Relishes, like nuts, olives and pickles, may be left during the entire meal for the guest to help himself.

A dolly should be placed between the plate and the sherbet cup as well as under the finger bowl.

With the salad, crackers or bread and butter are served.

Sugar and cream should always be passed with black coffee, as many prefer it.

One service should be removed at a time, not stacking the dishes; this savors too much of boarding house life.

When changing courses, every thing pertaining to the previous course should be removed.

Two vegetables may be passed at once at the left, allowing the guest to help himself.

The knife and fork should be placed side by side when passing the plate to be replenished or when the course is finished.

The intimate process of mastication should be performed in as noiseless a manner as possible with a closed mouth. This may seem superfluous advice, but existing circumstances warrant a reminder.



PEACE there is, in sacrifice secluded; A life subdued, from will and passion freed; 'Tis not the peace which over Eden brooded, But that which triumphed in Gethsemane.

—Jessie Rose Gates

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Desiccated cocoanut can be made at home with a little work, but costing much less than the proprietary article. Break the shell and carefully remove all of the brown coat and run the white meat through a meat chopper, using a coarse cutter at first, then a finer one. This will not take as much time as trying to cut it fine at first. To every quart of the ground nut meat add a cupful of sugar, stir well and stand in the oven or warming oven until thoroughly dry, stirring occasionally. It will take two days to dry, but the result will be very satisfactory.

Cocoanut Cookies.—Cream one and a half cups of sugar with a cup of warmed butter. Add three well beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of milk, a cupful of desiccated cocoanut and three cupfuls of flour, sifted, with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor and bake.

Roast Beef Sandwiches.—These are very nice for a hot supper or luncheon dish. Place rounds or slices of buttered bread covered with slices of cold roast beef, season and pour hot gravy over the sandwich and serve hot.

Pear Dessert.—Take the juice of canned pears, add a little mace to it and boil to extract the flavor. Pour over the pears and serve with whipped cream for dessert.

Uncooked Minicemeat.—Two cupfuls of chopped meat to five cupfuls of chopped potato, three cups of raisins, one cup of vinegar, a cup of cider, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, a cup of molasses and a cup of salt. This will keep a long time if very cold or may be cooked, and will keep indefinitely.

Potato Puffs.—To each cupful of mashed potato take one egg, one tablespoonful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking powder and salt to season. Mix well and roll into finger rolls, fry in deep fat as doughnuts. Serve hot.

Hellie Maxwell.

Willing to Be Persuaded.

"Are you in favor of government ownership?"

"It all depends," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "on how much the government could be persuaded to pay for the privilege of owning some of the things I control."

Sidelights on Mythology.

Hercules had finished his twelve labors.

"My complete works!" he exclaimed, fanning himself with a door from the Augustan stable.

Subsequently the historians, taking advantage of his ignorance of the copyright law, published them in collected form themselves.

Hard Luck.

He said good-bye to Trouble— Would never seem complete; He took a trip to mend his health— And Trouble wrecked the train.

NAVAJOS' ART STILL LIVES



ON THE WAGON— BASKET MAKER.

UNLIKE many of the arts and crafts of the American Indian, the work of the Navajo silversmith and other artisans is showing no deterioration in fact those who are in a position to judge state that some of the modern examples of native silversmithing on the Navajo reservation are superior in every way to the best examples of earlier work of the redskinned craftsmen of the forge.

At the fourth annual fair of Navajo Indians, which was held recently, there was a dazzling display of this native silversmithing, showing the native artists at their best. Probably \$5,000 worth of Navajo jewelry was on exhibition, most of it being made up in purely native designs. The prize collection was the work of Chis-chille (Curly Hair), a silversmith who lives near the trading post of Two Gray Hills, fifty miles south of Shiprock. N M Chis-chille is a middle-aged Indian, who has been a silversmith since his youth. In fact his is a family of silversmiths, the trade being handed down from father to son, such as trades are handed down in some European communities.

Chis-chille, like other Navajo silversmiths, uses only the crudest implements in making his silversmith. His forge is a square of stones and adobe, the center having a round depression for a fireplace. The smoke is carried off and a draft created by two wooden tubes, covered with adobe to keep from burning, walled to the rear of the forge. His bellows is made of sheepskin, and his anvil is a hard stone or a piece of iron. A railroad iron is locked upon with envy by his fellow-craftsmen who must use forges of cruder material. The crucibles for melting silver are of hard clay, and are generally about the size of tumblers, with round bottoms, and with curved rims provided with spouts for pouring off the molten metal.

The molds which are used by the native silversmiths are generally cut out of hard sandstone, and are greased with mutton tallow. Charcoal is used for fuel, the Indians being very clever at making it from juniper logs. Generally the smith's blowpipe is a piece of hollow brass tubing. For polishing he uses sandstone and ashes, and for chasing and engraving unique designs on the silverware he uses nothing more than pocketknives, awls and small files.

With such implements the Navajo silversmith has been working for the last sixty years, there being no record of silversmithing in the tribe previous to that date. The Indians do not care for more elaborate implements but cling to the tools with which they have been familiar for years. The effects they secure with these crude implements are nothing short of amazing, the chasing on some of the Navajo silverware being equal to the better grade of work turned out of high-grade jewelry establishments.

There is no reason to believe that the Navajos learned silversmithing from the early Spaniards, as many people believe. The Spanish explorers were inveterate keepers of diaries and other records. Nothing escaped their observation, and if they had found silversmithing among the Navajo tribe—at that time even more warlike than the Apache—there is every reason to believe that some record would have been made of the fact. It is likely that the craft was learned from the Mexicans at a later era, and it has continued to grow in importance until it rivals the blanket-making industry for which the tribe has become world-famous.

While the blanket weaving is strictly a woman's occupation among the Navajo people, silversmithing is kept as strictly among the men. A woman silversmith has never been heard of among the Navajos, nor is there any record of a male rug weaver, though among the Hopis and other southwestern tribes, the men do most of the weaving.

The Navajo silversmiths do not use silver bullion for their work. They prefer silver coins, for the reason that the minted silver has the right proportion of alloy to make enduring ornaments. Mexican dollars, which command only their bullion value, are generally used, these are melted and run into the various molds, and, after a laborious process of polishing and chasing, come out as finished ornaments.

The art of the Navajo silversmith is nowhere shown to better advantage than in the manufacture of the silver necklaces which are worn by men and women and which form the most elaborate and costly pieces of Navajo jewelry. These necklaces consist of beads of silver, ranging from the size of a pea to globes an inch in diameter. The larger beads are finished with pendant-like projections, cleverly graduated as to size. The larger beads, with these pendants, hang on the breast, and generally a very striking effect is secured by alternating the beads with turquoise or bits of coral. The cost of such necklaces varies according to the workmanship represented in the beads and the value of

HAD HIGH OPINION OF TURKS

Gen. Miles in Eulogy of the Fighting Force Put in the Field by Sultan's Empire

During the spring of 1897 the war between Turkey and Greece broke out and Gen. Nelson A. Miles was ordered to Europe to observe the military operations. His opinion of the Turkish army he gives in his book "Serving the Republic." "The Turkish army, which we hear less about than any other, is a well organized, disciplined army, numbering at that time 700,000 effective men. It is trained to look upon the sultan as the spiritual head of their religion on earth. This has the effect on the mind of the Turk of inspiring the belief that in serving his sultan he is serving his God. There is certainly no advantage in their religion, in that it maintains absolute sobriety. The use of liquor is abhorrent to the Mohammedan, and results in their army being an absolutely temperate organization. The personnel of their army is made up of strong men, and their military establishment is conducted with great economy."

"I had an audience with the sultan and was cordially received by the high officials of the Turkish army. The manner of his assuming sovereign power, the fact of his keeping his elder brother a prisoner in a palace just above Constantinople on the Bosphorus for over twenty years, had prejudiced me somewhat before meeting him. On seeing him I found a man of small stature, keen, sharp face, cold, black, cruel eyes, black hair and full beard. In conversation I found him thoroughly familiar with military affairs and deeply interested in the condition of his army.

"Great reverses occur in political as well as in other walks of life, and it is somewhat remarkable that, after thirty years, the man then occupying such an autocratic position is now a prisoner practically in the same condition as his brother was at the time, and his brother enjoys the liberty and authority which he had been deprived of for so many years."

"Railways" and "Railroads."

We are all speaking of "railways" now instead of "railroads," as they do in America. Both words seem to be of about equal age in this country. Cobbett, in 1835, wrote of "railways" with the hyphen. Scott, in 1831, of "railroads." But already in 1838 an engineering journal declared that "railway" by this time seemed to be generally adopted as the popular form, though nearly 20 years later Ruskin still talked of "railroads." It is curious that America has preserved the word which recalls the descent of the railway from the old road, while Americans speak of "engineers" and "conductors," where we say "drivers" and "guards," perpetuating the old coaching words.—London Chronicle.

Parisians Evidently Honest.

An astute rogue who hoped to make his fortune by speculating on the petty dishonesty sometimes latent in otherwise respectable people has had an unprofitable experience in Paris. The swindler haunted the streets in the neighborhood of the opera, which swarms with work-girls during the luncheon hour, and dropped here and there envelopes bearing an Orleans address. In each envelope was a note asking a "friend" to redeem for \$4.50 at an address he gave a gold purse valued \$65. Instead of the expected haul the swindler found to his disgust that almost all the letters were sent on to him by the finders, while none had attempted to obtain the purse.

A Hint.

Staylate (at 11:30 p. m.)—If there is anything I dislike it's catching trains.

Miss Keen—I notice you keep putting it off.

A Preference.

"Don't you believe in the open door at all times?"

"I must say, I prefer it in the summer time."

The Fool Who Drops the Match

We know, and everybody knows, that thousands of people every day are throwing lighted cigarettes and cigars and matches "on the stove floor," or on some other place which they regard as equally safe, and everybody who has given any attention to the subject knows that a considerable proportion of the fearful loss of lives and property caused by fire in this country is due to this poisonous practice.

Nobody but a fool will point an "unloaded" gun at a human being, because everybody has come to look upon it as an act of inexcusable recklessness; but the amount of harm done by that foolishness is as nothing in comparison with what is being caused, year after year, by the habit of throwing down lighted cigar ends and cigarettes and matches in "safe" places. The great Baltimore fire was, in all prob-

ability, caused by a cigar or cigarette thrown on a stone sidewalk and blown into a cellar through an uncovered bullseye hole. The act ought to be made a misdemeanor, wherever committed.—New York Evening Post.