HISTORIC LANDMARK FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

WHY JUMEL MANSION, NEW YORK, IS TO BE PRESERVED.

esting Reminiscences.

the Revolution that was closely associated with Washington.

The Morris house, or Jumel mansion, as it is better known, is situated on a high ridge in the northern part of Manhattan Island lying between the Hudson and Harlem rivers and overlooking the latter. Here Washington es tablished his headquarters Sept. 15, 1776, and left Nov. 16 of the same year to avoid capture when the mansion and the fortified posts in the vicinity were taken by the British. From the two months' residence there of the Father of His Country and the fort to the northwestward named in his honor beights.

The house was begun in 1756 and completed two years later. In five years it will be 150 years old. Its builder and owner was Roger Morris. a colonel in the British army who was associated with Washington under General Braddock in the French and Indian wars. Morris was loyal to Great Britain, and at the beginning of the Revolution he took his family to a place of greater security.

When the Continental army was being concentrated in New York in 1776 Generals Greene, Heath, Putnam and Knox noticed the commanding position of the Morris house and visited it. When the army was driven off Long Island and from the lower part of Manhattan and was about to make a determined stand on the heights to the northward with a view of keeping the British shut up in New York, Washington chose the Morris house as his beadquarters.

From this house the remarkable "General Orders on the Conduct of the Army" were promulgated. In its spaclous council room, now the drawing room, the Stockbridge Indians pledged to Washington their sympathy and friendship, and there, too, Washington counseled daily with his staff and the generals of his army and received prominent patriots of the city and the colonies.

Lord Howe's army, however, was closing in on the Continentals and was



How She Makes Bread.

Mae P. Dumas of Millsop, Tex., writes to the Fractical Farmer: I want to tell of my way of making bread-Was Headquarters of Washington In good bread-fit for any king to eat and Early Days of Hevolution-Also the so easy and simple any child can make Abode of Aaron Burr-Some Inter- it. When you milk at night take one teacupful of fresh mlik and set on the The decision of the autherities of stove to boll. Put enough corn meal in New York city to buy the historic Ju- a bowl to make a batter the consistenmel mansion on Washington heights cy of egg bread when you have poured saves to posterity another landmark of over it your boiling milk. Now set in a warm place and if in the morning it has not risen and cracked open put it in a vessel of warm water until it does. Then take about three pints of warm water, add this risen yeast and enough flour to make a nice, smooth batter a little stiffer than for pancakes. Place your bucket of yeast now in a vessel on the back of the stove and fill with warm water to keep the yeast warm, and in two hours it will be as light as foam. Then add a little salt and sugar -- say two teaspoonfuls of each-and a little pinch of lard or butter. Have your flour sifted and make your dough just stiff enough to knead well. Make this elevation is called Washington into loaves and after greasing each loaf well put them at once into well greased pans and put in a warm place to rise. When your pans are two-

thirds full put in the oven to bake, not having it too hot, until it gets nicely done. My bread is never any trouble and always is ready to bake when I put up a fire for the noonday meal.

Surely a Novelty.

A pretty novelty for a Sunday night supper or a luncheon consists of sunshine cake stuffed with ice cream. The cream should be stiffly frozen, nothing being prettier to the eye in this connection or more palatable than strawberry, vanilla or chocolate Philadelphia cream. Make or choose a large cake and when cold remove the top crust in a slice sufficiently thick to allow of being handled. Then take out the center of the cake, filling the cavity with the frozen mixture and replacing the top of the cake. Angelica, candied cherries or other decorative devices may be added, or the top may have been loed thinly with a soft loing before being put back in place .--American Cultivator.

Harbor For the Ice Pick. How easily lost is the Ice pick and how inadequate any substitute! The simple device shown in this illustration



MASTERS OF MUSIC. THE GREAT COMPOSERS AND THEIR

PECULIAR METHODS OF WORK. Secentric Habits, as a Rule, Are Linked With This Phase of Genius,

Hayda's Dress Suit and Sapphire Hing and Beethoven's Wild Walks, All the great musical composers had their own peculiar ideas and manner of working. They had their peculiar traits, their moods, their eccentric habits, such as are generally said to mark the genius. In "Musical Education" M. Lavignac tells of their peculiarities. "Haydn was a very early riser," he vrites, "and yet he never worked exrept in full dress, in which he was like Buffon. He began by shaving himself carefully, powdered himseif and put on his finger a certain ring, a sapphire, I believe, surrounded with brilliants, which had been given him by the great Frederick, unless it was Prince Esterhazy. That done, he shut himself up in a quiet room and wrote for several consecutive hours, five or six, without stopping.

"Mozart, the gentle and plous Mozart, was sometimes less particular and composed a little everywhere and under all conditions. Happily the ideas came often enough and pursued him even into the restaurants of Vienna. Prague and Munich, where he was very fond of playing billiards and smoking a pipe and composing in his head.

"Rossini composed almost constantly and in all ways, rarely at the plano most often in the evening or at uight and, like Mozart, often found inspiration in a carriage or post chaise. In the irregular joltings of these vehicles he perceived rhythm. and of these rhythms melodies were born. There is no doubt that he would have found them in the trepidation of the railroad if he had dared to try, but he had such a dread of this mode of locomotion that no one was ever able to induce him to set foot in a car. "Gluck composed violently gesticu-

lating, walking up and down and acting all his characters, often in the open air, on the lawn. In a garden.

"Beethoven also undoubtedly found a powerful auxiliary to inspiration in motion and walking. Whatever the season, every day after dinner, which was at 1 o'clock, according to the Viennese custom, he set out for a walk. and with big strides twice made the circuit of the city of Vienna. Neither cold nor heat nor rain nor hail was able to stop him. Then it was that his heat of fancy attained its full ardor. He would enter a restaurant, sit down for an instant and ask the stupefied walter for the bill, without having ordered anything. His clumsiness was prodigious. He usually broke everything he touched. Not a single piece of furniture in his house, and any article of value less than anything else, was safe from his attacks, and many times his ink pot fell into the piano by which he was working, which, religiously preserved in the museum at Bonn, still retains its indelible traces. Although





working its way to the rear. When battle was imminent Washington, who had been absent at White Plains, returned on Nov. 16, 1776, with Generals Putnam, Greene and Mercer. Finding his forces already engaged with superior numbers, he retired. The Fortyseventh Scotch Highlanders crossed the Harlem river and scaled the precipitous bluff, losing ninety men, but taking the height and Morris house.

From that day until 1783 the house was headquarters for the British army on the northern part of Manhattan Island. Lord Howe temporarily occupied the house and then turned it over to Baron von Knyphausen, the Hessian commander. Washington revisited the house on his triumphal re-entrance to the city in 1783 and again as president of the United States on July 10, 1790.

In 1810 Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French merchant who had settled in New York after being exiled from San-to Domingo, bought the property. Mme. Jumel made it a resort for so-

to Domingo, bought the property. Mme. Jumel made it a resort for so-clety second to none in the city. Stephen Jumel in 1832 was thrown from his carriage and killed, and a year later his wildow marfied. Aaron Bur, but separated from bim in a few weeks, subsequently securing a di-vorce. Mme, Jumel died in 1803. The house eventually became the property of General Ferdiand P. Earle, whose widow now owns it. The house is built of heavy timbers, and its walls are lined with bricks import-ed from Holland. There has never been any change in its exterior, and the interior changes have been few and wholly is harmony with the char-acter of the architecture. Two other historic buildings within the limits of Manhattan Island closely associated with Washington are Frannas's tavera, where he hade fare-well to his troops, and St. Paul's chap-el, where he worshiped. The city has aircady arranged to preserve Fraunce's tavera. St. Paul's is in the hands of the Trinity Church corporation, which will doubties keep it forgver from the hunds of the despoiler, and inter the fare-wing the fare of the start of the start will doubties keep it forgver from the hunds of the despoiler, and inter the fare-wing the fare of the start of the start we had the despoiler, and inter the fare-wing the fare of the start of the start of the hunds of the despoiler, and inter the

solves the problem. Place two screw eyes as they are here placed and let the pick repose there ready for any

Laundry Hints.

emergency.

After removing iron rust with lemon juice and salt rub the places with clear water. If soap is used a bright yellow spot will appear that will be more difficult to remove than the iron rust. Rubbing clothes lightly through the rinse water will prevent the bluing from settling in them and will whiten them amazingly, particularly if rain water is used for rinsing. Prints and other colored fabrics that

are inclined to fade when washed should be soaked in salt water before being washed in soapsuds. The saltier the water the more likely the material is to hold its color.

Handy Ironing Board.

A little ironing board about eighteen inches long, neatly padded and covered and slipped into a cretonne bag, is a useful thing for a woman who boards, who may often wish to press some of her belongings. Various little gas and spirit lamps are seen which are useful for heating an iron, and the ironing board is a distinct gain in convenience. Such a prepared board, with iron holder accompanying, may prove a very salable article at a fair or bazaar.

Trout in a Chafing Dish. Brook trout, and indeed almost any small, delicate fish, are exceedingly good cooked in the chafing dish. Have the fish cleaned and dredged with flour before being brought to the table. Put the butter in the blazer of the chafing diah without using the bot water pan and when hot hay in the fresh fish and fry to a nice brown. No sait will be needed. Serve with slices of lemon or with maitre d'hotel butter.

To Brighten Cooking Utensils. At house cleaning time brighten tins and other cooking utensils. Put them all in the wash boiler and place on the fire with plenty of water and a liberal smount of washing soda. Let them boil for twenty minutes. Remove the wash boiler from the fire, but do not take the time on for three bours. At the end of that time they will be when washed bright and new looking.

Candidower au Gratin. A way to prepare candidower au ratin is to leave the head unbroken. Ince the whole caudidower on a but-red taking plate, sprinkle with par-

e had always lived in the midst of the high Viennese aristocracy, in which drawing room dances were held in high honor, he never succeeded in dancing in time.

"Herold composed while walking. humming or singing, often in the Champs Elysees, and often passed his best friends by without recognizing them.

"Gounod composed especially at the table, or at least in his head. When he wrote, everything was absolutely clear in his brain. His manuscripts prove this.

"Wagner liked to write standing up before a large table desk like the cash desks in the shops. His scores were written without erasures, in a superb calligraphic hand, admirable for its clearness and firmness and worthy of professional copyist.

"Berlioz, who played no instruments but the guitar, flute and flageolet, necessarily worked at the table. "Franck. who was the head of a

school, scarcely composed at all till after 9 o'clock in the evening.

"Meyerbeer wrote in a regular manner in the evening, and his servant had orders to drag him away from the plano at the stroke of midnight. Schu mann would not admit that any one could write otherwise than at a table. Mendelssohn made much use of the plano and preferred to work in the morning. Auber generally worked at night and very late, till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, in order to avoid outside noises

"Halevy had a table plano that had been made for him by Pleyel. From time to time he would draw out his keyboard, strike a few chords on it, and then push it back like a simple drawer and continue to write. "Boleidieu also wrote at the plano.

Felicien David, not being much of a planist, sometimes sought the ald of his violin. Adolphe Adam almost al-ways worked at his grand plano, the right hand side of whose keyboard right band side of whose keyboard was stained with innumerable splashes of ink. He played eight, ten or twelve bars, and then wrote them down. Biset worked especially in the evening and still more at night; he often made ust of a plano bureau by Pleyel, like Gor-nod and Halevy."

Ris Guess.

"Where were they married?" "I ain't jest sure." answered the small boy. "'cause they left me home, but I grees it was in the steeple." "In the steeple?" "Well. I heard 'em hay it was a high church wedding."-Chicago Post

There are two kinds of mulappy P a in the world-these who are a

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