

MARTHA WASHINGTON WAFFLES

A corner cupboard quaint and old, and on each dusty shelf, Queer relics of the olden times, frail glass and bits of delf,

A baby's toys, a silken purse, a fan all lace and pearls, And shut within a dainty box, two faded yellow curls.

A girlish, dimpled, laughing face, ah! me, this faded hair And pictured semblance, now, are all that's left of one so fair.

Great grandmamma, for fifty years, above her quiet grave, Have blown the drifting winter snows, while summer grasses wave.

Here is the sampler where she learned to make the alphabet, And here the satin shoes, in which she danced the minuet.

Right well, I woen, she liked to go to party an' to rout, And yet she was a famous cook, 'tis said—beyond a doubt.

Here is her olden cook'ry book, I look, and still can see All faintly traced in faded inks, each old-time receipt.

They're signed by many stately dames that history knows full well; O, could they speak, what wondrous tales these recipes might tell!

"Write by our hand," the legend saith; 'let's see, now here is one, Why, bless me, do I read aright?' 'Tis Martha Washington!

And did she write it? Ah, who knows? These are the words I see: "Ye Lady Martha Washington, her Waffle Recipe."

"Beat now," is written upon this page, "six eggs till they are light, Then, into these you lightly sift one pound of flour, white.

"Next, milk your cow; just three half pints take from the gentle beast, Put in a teaspoonful of salt, three table-spoons of yeast.

"Now call the maids, and bid them beat the whole with all their might, Then put it by the kitchen fire and let it rise o'er night.

"When morning comes, this mixture stir," says Lady Washington, "And then in well-greased irons, bake until the whole is done."

A simple recipe, you see, 'tis made without much fuss, But what the country's "Father" ate will surely do for us.

—Lizzie M. Hadley, in Good Housekeeping.

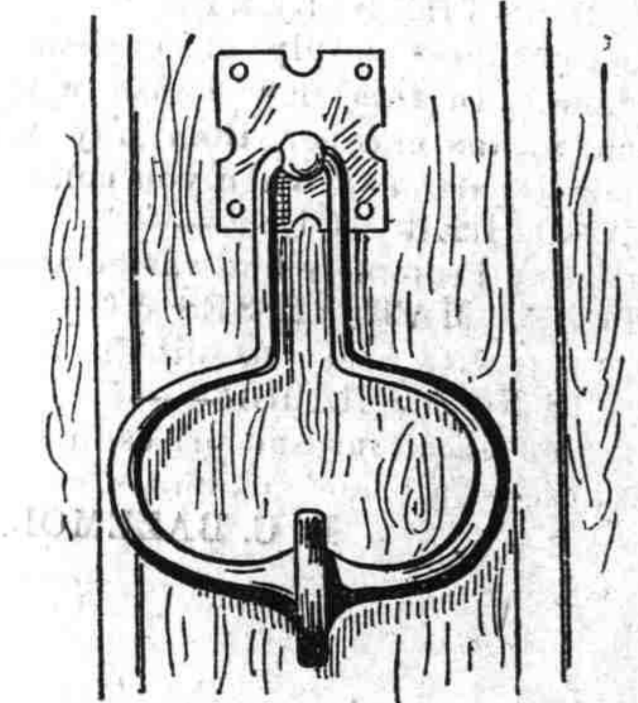
PIOUS WASHINGTON.

His Impressive Prayer on the Eve of a Battle.

An interesting episode occurred during the stay of General Washington at the old Valentine homestead shortly before the battle of Chatterton Hill, in White Plains, N. Y.

Elizabeth Valentine, aunt of Nathaniel B. Valentine, who still resides on the famous Valentine's Hill, was living, with her parents, in the old house at the time. Although but a child, she was profoundly impressed by the visit to her home of such a notable personage, and retained a vivid recollection of the incidents of the occasion to the end of her long life.

She was always glad to tell of them, recalling nothing more clearly than the fact that the General made a prayer in the presence of herself and others

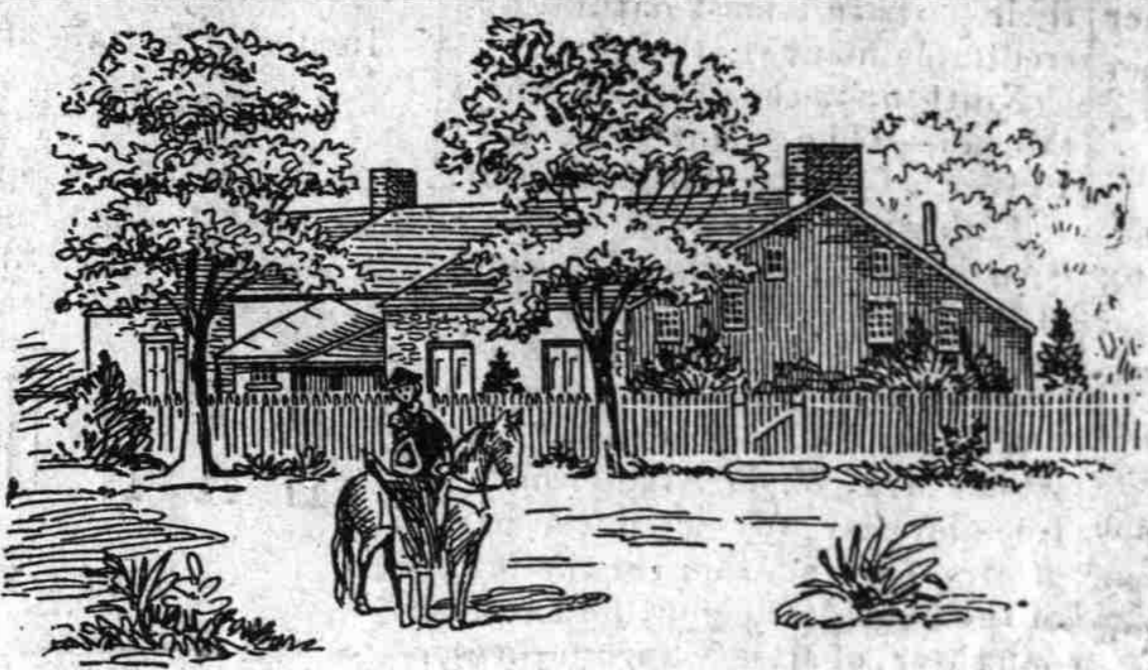


OLD DOOR KNOCKER. (From the Valentine House.)

at about the time of his departure for what proved to be the battlefield of Chatterton Hill, in the course of which he quoted the twenty-second verse of the twenty-second chapter of Joshua, as follows:

"The Lord God of Gods, the Lord God of Gods, He Knoweth, and Israel, He shall know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, (save us not this day.)"

When it is considered that these words were uttered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces at such a supreme crisis in the long struggle for independence, when the chances of success seemed more than doubtful, all who read them will regard this utterance as being elo-



OLD VALENTINE HOMESTEAD. (Where General Washington prayed.)

quent and impressive to a degree hardly equaled by any other human expression of which history contains a record.

The Valentine homestead was surrounded by 238 acres on Valentine's Hill, which is midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, but in the precincts of the former. An iron door-knocker was on the front door when Washington approached and knocked for admission.

The Valentine family were tenants of Frederick Phillips. They purchased, in 1785, their farm of 238 acres from the Commissioners of Forfeiture under the act of confiscation. The farm commands an extensive view in every direction. During the Revolution the British built Prince Charles Redoubt and Negro Fort on the east side of Valentine's Hill.

Lossing, in his history, says that "on the 16th of September, 1782, British foragers with a covering party 5000 or 6000 strong, accompanied by Sir Guy Carleton and the Young Prince William Henry, made an incursion as far as Valentine's Hill.

First Celebration of Washington's Day.

Probably few people of the millions who celebrate Washington's Day are aware that the first public observances of it used to be on the 11th of February. The Gregorian calendar took effect in Great Britain and her colonies in 1752, but it was customary for a generation and more after that date to continue without change the celebration of birthdays occurring previous to it. Indeed, the stone placed at Washington's birthplace, as late as 1815, contained the words: "Here the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born;" nor was there any reference to the difference between old style and new style.

The first recorded celebration of Washington's Birthday, we believe, was the one at Richmond, February 11, 1782, a few months after the great and decisive victory at Yorktown. The next year the day was commemorated in Maryland, and the year after in New York. All these celebrations occurred as a matter of course and without question on the 11th of February. The change to the 22d was made for the first time, it is said, in 1793, in this city. Thereafter the 22d regularly took the place of the former date. Of course the first celebrations were in a measure informal, somewhat resembling, perhaps, those of Lincoln's Birthday now, and largely conducted, indeed, by Washington's military and other associates, or by the communities in which he happened to be. When he became President, the celebrations were rather more marked, and were looked upon unfavorably by some of his opponents as being a relic of monarchical observances. But after his death the custom of honoring the day grew until at length statutes widened the observance, and now we see it the public holiday which attracts the attention of the world.—New York Sun.

Early Christening of Washington.

Has the following entry in the parish register of Chislehurst ever been published, and how does it fit in with the ascertained facts of the Washington pedigree?

"1614. Laurence, sonne of Laurence Washington & Anneh is wife was christened on ye 24th daie of July in the place at Modingham, generosi."

Modingham, now Motttingham is a hamlet between Chislehurst and Eitham, and according to Hasted's "History of Kent," 8vo edition, Vol. I, (1797,) page 480, Motttingham Place belonged to the Stoddard family through the whole of the seventeenth century.—Notes and Queries.

Washington's Face in a Living Rock.

Carved by nature in the rough stone of Marblehead Neck the calm face of George Washington gazes out over the waste of waters. In that quiet, secluded corner of Massachusetts, says the New York Press, this remarkable monument remained for ages undiscovered until Albert Chapman, of Marblehead, cropped the bushes and weeds which grew about its base in rank luxuriance, disclosing the stone features which bear a most striking resemblance to the Father of His Country.

Some call it the "Old Man of the Sea," but the majority of Marblehead citizens trace in its lines and curves a counterfeit of the loved face of the first President. Mr. Chapman is undoubtedly the discoverer of this strange sculpture of nature, as "the oldest in-



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ROCK.

habitant" fails to recall ever having heard of it.

The face is formed by three rocks, one forming the forehead, one the chin and the other the nose. The face rests upon a slightly elevated knoll, at an angle, as if the great General in effigy were taking his repose and languidly gazing out to sea.

The George Washington stone will henceforth be one of the many objects of patriotic pilgrimage on the coast of the Bay State.

The Man Who "Never Stopped Over."

Not a political seer like Jefferson, nor a great philosopher like Franklin, Washington was pre-eminently the good citizen, always equal to the demands of his duty and always ready to make the sacrifices it required of him.

He represented the highest type of the character resulting from careful home-breeding as distinct from that produced by education in letters or by travel. The education of the home made him the most thoroughly self-mastered man among his contemporaries and a patriot of patriots. It is a well authenticated fact that he was of a sensitive, nervous organization—what was called in an old-fashioned way "high strung"—but he had his naturally hot temper under such thorough control that the impression he produced was one of extreme mildness.

The American humorist who said of him that he "never stopped over" condensed his character in a phrase not the less strikingly true because of the element of the ludicrous in it.—New York World.

The 22d of February.

The 22d of February has rightfully become immortalized in our calendar of time. The birth of the illustrious Washington is the focal point from which we date our American history. His coming was the auspicious beginning of that grand National life, which is now recognized the world over, as the pride and glory of all intelligent manhood. We do well in honoring the name and memory of the "Father of His Country."

An Old Title.

The sobriquet, "Father of His Country," was first applied to Marius, the Roman officer who, B. C. 102 and 101, won signal victories over the northern barbarians. Marius declined the honor, but the name was afterward given to Cicero, then to several more or less worthy Roman emperors, and finally to Washington.

APACHE SCOUTS.

An Arizona Tribe in The United States Service.

They are Invaluable in Subduing Indian Uprisings.

The Apache reservation in the eastern part of Arizona contains the first successful showing of disciplined Indians employed as a body of fighting men by the United States Government, the White Mountain Apache scouts.

The United States has called into requisition the services of some 300 trained Indians, who have within the last five years proven invaluable in subduing uprisings in different Indian reservations. At various times the Government has employed special Indian police, and individual Indians have served in the army on important scouting duty, but the utilization of the good part of a whole tribe, trained to modern arms and tactics is a comparatively new departure. Aside from the Apaches, the only other instance on record is that of two companies of Sioux Indians attached to the United States Army post at Salt Lake City.

The Apaches are one of the most barbarous and warlike Indian tribes in North America and until recently have not been amenable to the influence of civilization. They are related to the great Shoshone or Pacific Coast Indians, a branch whose treachery and cruelty are traditionally famous among all Western Indians. The Apaches are at present divided into the White Mountain Apaches and the Mescaleros. The latter tribe, now headed by the treacherous old San Juan, was formerly a band of desperadoes, led by the well-known Geronimo and the Apache "Kid." The Apaches are a naturally vicious people, and while they are capable of receiving a moderate degree of education, are totally unfit afterward for any other pursuit than wandering over the plains in armed bands. Even under a thorough military education they are unable to fight other than in their own methods of warfare. They learn the manual of arms and field maneuvers without any difficulty and are drilled to fire by platoons, but when it comes to the actual fighting they can operate to greater advantage if left to their own devices and inherent trickery.

Their usual dress is a native woven cotton cloth shirt and turban to match, close-fitting "pants" and buckskin boots. In fighting trim they discard everything but the turban, boots and a loin cloth. Thus equipped and armed with a repeating rifle and cartridge belt, they make a desperate and dangerous antagonist. The Territory of Arizona contains stretches of the most unproductive soil in the country, but the Apaches, muscular of limb and hardy by nature, thrive under its semi-tropical sun. An Apache's powers of endurance are phenomenal. They have been known to go two whole days, running, fighting and retreating, without tasting a mouthful of food or a drop of water. A band of 1,000 Apaches could wear the life out of an ordinary army in a month. They fight in squads of twenty or thirty, scattered out over the plains and concealing themselves behind a small stone or clump of sage brush that would scarcely hide a child. They can shoot right or left handed, either in a crouching attitude, rolled up into a ball or stretched flat in a shallow "arroyo," a ditch washed out of the soil during the rainy season.

From this ambush they make for the foothills, where they ensconce themselves in gulches and fire on their pursuers with deadly effect. They are as fleet of foot as a broncho, being able to outwind a horse over the parched plains. Apache messengers between government stations frequently cover a distance of twenty-five miles in less than three hours, and know how to elude the terrific sandstorms that sweep the desert tracts in the vicinity of the Gila mountains. In mountain climbing they are like chamois, jumping from ledge to ledge with the greatest ease and agility and scaling precipitous walls on the most delicate footing. When riding horseback they almost become a part of the animal, crawling around its body

and firing while they hang on one side in true Indian fashion. The Apache scouts are especially dreaded by the Navajoes, Yumas and the Maricopas, whose outbreaks they are occasionally called on to subdue, and who know them of old from the pilfering expeditions for which the Apaches are famous.

The Apache reservation is about 250 miles from the Mexican boundary line. As they are continually at war with their neighbors or among themselves, it is difficult to estimate their numbers, but it is known to be between 5,000 and 7,000. They speak the Spanish language almost universally, and display all the undesirable qualities of the North American Shoshone in close admixture with the blood of the Mexican Indian.

Life Without Bodily Exercise.

The Rev. Wm. Davis, rector of Staunton-upon-Wye, and vicar of All Saints, Hereford, died 1790, aged 105. The life of this gentleman displays the most extraordinary instance of departure from all those rules of temperance and exercise which so much influence the lives of the mass of mankind than is probably to be found in the whole records of longevity. During the last 35 years of his life he never used any other exercise than that of slipping his feet, one before the other, from room to room, and they never after that were raised but to go down or up stairs, a task, however, to which he seldom subjected himself. His breakfast was hearty, consisting of hot rolls well buttered, with a plentiful supply of tea or coffee. His dinner was substantial and frequently consisted of a variety of dishes. At supper he generally ate hot roast meat, though never to excess. Though nearly blind for a number of years, he was always cheerful in his manners and entertaining in his conversation. He had neither gout, stone, paralysis, rheumatism, nor any of those disagreeable infirmities which mostly attend old age, but died peacefully in full possession of all his faculties, mental and corporeal, save his eyesight. Like most long lives, he was very short.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Red Sea Miracle Reproduced.

It is a well-known fact that at certain times of the year Link River, a stream a mile and a quarter long, which connects the great water systems above and below this point, becomes almost dry. This state of affairs, however, lasts, as a rule, but a few hours, during which time people have been known to walk across the river, 300 feet wide, without getting their feet wet. The bottom of the river has been dug out in many places by the action of the water, forming large pot holes, and when the river becomes dry these holes are filled with trout, which are left stranded. At such times it is a common occurrence to see men and boys knocking the fish on the head with clubs, and in this way they secure many a good meal. There are many traditions regarding this phenomenon among the Indians here, but the real cause of the low water in the river is the action of the wind. The course of the stream is southeast, and the high winds which prevail in the spring and fall are from the south, and blow up the river. The outlet from the upper lake being small, the force of the wind keeps the water back in the big lake, causing the river to become very low.—Klamath Falls Express.

Oil Prospectors on The Jordan.

According to consular reports, it is the intention of the Turkish authorities, at Jerusalem, to establish a steamship line on the Dead sea. The existence of asphalt in that region has been ascertained and it is supposed that petroleum will be found also. A rational development of the Jordan Valley from Lake Tiberias down, and especially the opening up of the rich mineral resources of the Dead sea basin is considered a very profitable undertaking, for which, however, foreign capital will hardly be found, as the legal status of property holders in those regions is very unsafe.—Scientific American.

Attractive.

"Is she pretty?" "No, but she has a prepossessing bank account."—Puck.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

Princess Beatrice realises \$500,000 from Prince Henry's life insurance.

Sir Joseph Barnby, the celebrated English musician, died a few days ago in London.

Colonel George W. Bain, the temperance orator, a native of Boone County, Kentucky.

Goldon, the great Spanish acrobat, is a bachelor of fifty and leads a very simple, retiring life.

President Cleveland will look fourteen days of being sixty years old when his present term ends.

Miss Estelle Lee, State Superintendent of Education in Wyoming, is seriously talked of for Governor.

When James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, recently visited Greenfield, Ind., his home town, the citizens gave him a public reception.

President Kruger, of the South African Republic, was a famous athlete and hunter in his youth, and it is said that he used to run for half a day without stopping with a heavy pack.

Dumas's body will be placed in a tomb not far from that in which lies Marie Duplessis, the original of "Camille." Once every year Dumas visited her tomb and placed a wreath of flowers upon it.

Governor McComb, of Idaho, a famous character on the Pacific coast, is sometimes called "Palouse Bill," as a reminiscence of certain adventures in the Palouse Valley during the vigilante days.

Corndelia Vanderbilt, the New York multimillionaire, is a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, and, it is said, has given up the other day to the fact that she had several operations without benefiting from it.

Professor Van Hout, of the University of Chicago, is a native of Slovenia. He was forced to leave Russia in 1863 on account of some of his political writings. His wife is an Assenian, and a graduate of Vassar College.

Congressman John Hayes of California, has the reputation of being one of the best jury lawyers on the Pacific coast. It is said that one of his strongest points is to kneel down in the courtroom and shed hot tears to move the jury.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, has been appointed to the presidency of the Board of Spiritual Worship, one of the most honorable offices in the Chinese Empire, and will leave for Peking in June.

A Populist paper of Colorado proposes the following list of names for the party to select a Presidential ticket: Governor Alford, Mayor Plummer, Senator Allen, Senator Billman, Tom Watson, Judge Caldwell, J. C. Sibley, Governor Pennington, Congressman Howard, of Alabama, and General Weaver.

George L. Washington, who has been elected to succeed Senator Gibson of Maryland, is what is homelyly termed a self-made man. He attended school only a year and a half in his boyhood, but afterward while at work, spent his evenings in acquiring an education, which included a thorough grounding in history and literature.

A serious conflict between Joseph Mayer, known by the name of "Christie" in the "Pension Play," at Ansbach, Bavaria. While he was engaged in helping to haul a tree to a wagon the tree slipped from the hauling it and knocked Mayer down, falling upon one of his legs. The leg was badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A union of horse-dippers has been organized in New York City.

Wages for sailors in the Port of New York are fixed at \$20 per month.

A convention of Bricklayers' International Union has been held in Columbus, Ohio.

The surgical instrument workers' trade is departing from the East to the Western States.

A uniform scale of wages for inside and outside housemaids will be prepared by the Irish League.

Opening a so-called factory on Long Island is contemplated by United Garment Workers' Union.

The United Order of American Bricklayers and Stone Masons will be organized with the American Federation of Labor.

Arrangements for free hospital beds for sick and disabled members are being made by the Furriers' Union in New York City.

The State of Alaska has contracted for a large cotton mill, to be set up in the penitentiary to give employment to the convicts.

The general strike in the New York building trades has interfered with many workmen and hampered building operations.

Michigan's Lake Christian union reports that average daily wage of street-railroad employes in that State is \$2.00. The average day's work is ten and one-third hours. The general tendency is to lessen the hours of labor.

Organized labor has won a victory in Philadelphia, where the managers of the great traction companies, after repeated refusals, have at last agreed to an arbitration of the difference between themselves and their workmen.

The New Zealand Parliament is considering a bill which provides that every domestic servant in the colony is to have a half-holiday every Wednesday and that the employer is to be fined \$25 if the domestic is deprived of this privilege.

The Window Glass Workers' National Union has decided by a general vote to make a demand for an advance of wages in every factory under its jurisdiction. The Manufacturers' Association has been notified of the demand, and committees of both organizations are to be sent.

The New York State Federation of Labor voted the following officers for the year: President, Daniel Harris, cigar-maker, New York; First Vice-President, Thomas D. Fitzgerald, moulder, Albany; Second Vice-President, William Lippman, tailor, Troy; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard H. Curran, Rochester.

The State Knights of Labor Congress in Albany, N. Y., elected these officers: President, John McAndrew, of New York; Vice-President, Daniel O'Leary, of Glens Falls; Secretary, Joseph B. Hanson, of West Troy; Treasurer, Thomas J. O'Leary, of Brooklyn; Lecturer, Mrs. Lavinia F. Rochester, additional member to the Executive Board, W. C. Clarke, of Constantin.

Men in the building trade in New York City are happy over the prospect that this year will be the best in fifteen years, as far as their work is concerned. Besides many new structures already under way there are many old buildings that will be taken down and large and handsome ones erected in their places. Men are working day and night to complete the new buildings in order to have them completed for the fall.

Big Yarn of Salt in Kansas. A vein of salt 300 feet thick, and said to be the richest in the world, has been discovered under the town of Little River, Rice County, Kansas.