Indian, and did not for a moment relax from a military attitude.

"Washington's exact height was 6 feet 2 inches in his boots. He was then a little lame from striking his knee against a tree. His eye was so gray that it looked almost white, and he had a troubled look on his colorless face. He had a piece of woolen tied around his throat, and was quite hoarse. Perhaps the throat trouble from which he finally died had its origin about then.

"Washington's boots were enormous. They were No. 13. His ordinary walking shoes were No. 11. His hands were large in proportion, and he could not buy a glove to fit him, and had to have his gloves made to order. His mouth was his strong feature, the lips being always tightly compressed. That day they were compressed so tightly as to be painful to look at.

"At that time he weighed 200 pounds, and there was no surplus flesh about him. He was tremendously muscled, and the fame of his great strength was everywhere. His large tent, when wrapped up with the poles, was so heavy that it required two men to place it in the camp wagon. Washington would lift it with one hand and throw it in the wagon as easily as if it were a pair of saddlebags. He could hold a musket with one hand and shoot with precision as easily as other men did with a horse pistol. His lungs were his weak point and his voice was never strong.

"He was at that time in the prime of life. His hair was a chestnut brown, his cheeks were prominent and his head was not large in contrast to every other part of his body, which seemed large and bony at all points. His finger joints and wrists were so large as to be genuine curiosities. As to habits at that period I found out much that might be interesting. He was an enormous eater, but was content with bread and meat, if he had plenty of it. But hunger seemed to put him in a rage. It was his habit to take a drink of rum or whisky on awakening in the morning.

"Of course all this was changed when he grew old. I saw him at Alexandria a year before he died. His hair was very gray and his form was slightly bent. His chest was very thin. He had false teeth which did not fit and pushed his underlip outward."

His facial characteristics, with the exception of the double chin seen in the silhouette which was made from life, were apparently the same throughout his life. In some of his younger portraits the head is curiously narrow. Doubtless this characteristic, however, was an interpretation of the artist.

It is a curious fact that though Washington was painted by many persons, and though he was not in his day without enemies, there are few caricatures of him in existence which were purposely made as such. Among the relics at the Metropolitan Museum, however, there are numerous well-intentioned portraits which assume the air of caricatures. Among these are several engravings of him habited in a toga and representing his apotheosis while he is surrounded by strange forms, etc. Several medals also give him a curious appearance.

There are also several curious portraits at the museum done by Japanese artists. In most of these the methods of Europe and America are imitated.

INAUGURAL INCIDENTS.

A Remarkable Fact Cited—Washington Very Nervous—The Inaugural Costumes of American Manufacture—Women Enthusiastic.

One of the most remarkable points in connection with the inauguration of Washington was that the first President was administered the oath of office by a man who had no personal or political sympathy with him whatever; who was, in fact, opposed to republican institutions. Chancellor Robert Livingston, of New York, who administered the official oath to Washington, was a man as utterly unrepublican as could possibly be found in a republic. He had never been warmly in favor of the separation of the American colonies from the "mother country" albeit it was but a stepmother, and he had no faith whatever in "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Chancellor Robert Livingston was an aristocrat by breeding and an Englishman by theory; he was only a United States citizen, as it were, under protest.

This man it was who handed the Bible to the freedom-loving, England-defying patriot, who had been elected unanimously the first President of the greatest of all republican governments. A stranger, stronger contrast between the man himself and the position he held than was exhibited in Robert R. Livingston had never been presented by mortal man. In two respects, and two only, did Chancellor Livingston and President Washington resemble each other—in their personal dignity and spotless personal character, but politically they were as far apart as the poles.

WASHINGTON NERVOUS.

Throughout the inaugural ceremonies the Chancellor was more composed and self-controlled than the President. In fact, Washington had an attack of "stage fright" during the ceremonies, and was once on the verge of running away in a panic. He was accustomed to controlling an army—from his horse or from his tent. He was used to command alike soldiers and slaves. But he was not in the habit of dealing with a multitude of civilians. He was not a trained orator, and when he faced the admiring throng of his own countrymen he trembled—something he had never done before the British. His face grew ashy pale. He almost fainted. Had it not been for the moral and physical support given him by his few most intimate friends—General Knox and Charles Lee—George Washington would never have gone through the routine of his inauguration.

In his own diary, Washington writes of "having little hope of fulfilling the too flattering expectations of his countrymen." He spoke of himself with almost painful modesty as regards his official capabilities to his Private Secretary, Charles Thompson, and his friend Colonel Humphreys, while to his intimate confident, Rev. Joseph Colingbroke, he indicted a letter full of forebodings as to his probable failure as President.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Even on April 30, when the hall was ready and Washington dressed and waiting, the people all along the line were impatient, anxious and alarmed. An hour and a half went by; while Congress discussed laws and doctrines? By no means; but whether the President was to be received sitting or standing. One reads the account of those days with a smile, there was something so infinitely amusing in it all. Said John Adams: "Gentlemen—I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will, I suppose, address the Congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?" That opened the discussion, which went on, waxing warmer and warmer, while the President waited at home and the people, as we said, in the streets. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, had been in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and he said that "the Lords sat and the Commons stood on the delivery of the King's speech." Ralph Izard saw a reason for that, however, and was quick to point it out—the Commons stood because, arrived at the House of Lords, there was nothing to sit on. John Adams appealed to, remarked with chagrin, that he, too, had been in Parliament, but that "there had always been such a crowd, and ladies along, he could not see how it was." Even when the members went to meet the President at his house some stayed behind to discuss these and like questions.

HOME-MADE SUITS.

Another point about the inauguration of Washington deserves special mention. He made it a point to be inaugurated as the first American President—wearing a suit of clothes wholly of American manufacture. His coat and waistcoat were of American cloth, his white silk stockings were made in his native State, Virginia; he bought his shoe buckles in New York. Even the powder in his hair was of American manufacture. In every detail of apparel, as well as in every detail of character, the first and greatest American President, was all American.

John Adams, the first Vice President, was also attired like his chief, entirely from head to foot in American fabrics. Chancellor Livingston, on the contrary, had imported his broadcloth suit, like his political sentiments, from England.

But perhaps the most striking, because the most beautiful and poetical, feature of the inauguration of our first President was the intense enthusiasm manifested by the women of the country and the city in the event.

A French emigre, a Parisian lady of high rank, the Countess de Languedoc, was in New York City at that time, and of course attended the inauguration. She never took her eyes from Washington's face during the entire ceremony, and from that day onward vowed there was only one man in the world worth a woman. Another lady from the even then flourishing town of Boston, stayed in the streets of New York all the night before the inauguration from sheer lack of accommodations elsewhere, but expressed herself more than repaid for all her exposure and fatigue by having seen Washington. Many and many a woman would share her feelings this day. A very large percentage of those who beheld the inauguration were women.

WASHINGTON AS SURVEYOR.

His Trip to the Forks of the Ohio in 1753—A Winter Journey Full of Hardship—His Narrow Escape.

The perilous journey of George Washington to the forks of the Ohio is interesting at this time. The Ohio Land Company, with a royal charter, in 1649 began to make arrangements for establishing a colony on the Ohio, either to the northward of that river or between the Kanawha and the Monongahela. This company was composed of distinguished Virginians, two of whom bore the name of Washington. Acting under the orders of the company, Christopher Gist, in 1750, made a thorough exploration of the land along the Ohio, from the mouth of the Allegheny to the vicinity of Louisville. The proposed colony, however, was never established. The mere exploration of the country by the Virginians aroused the French to such exertions that the company saw at once that it would be unsafe to make the experiment.

WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY.

The French left their headquarters at Presque Isle, now Erie, and descended French creek, meeting Fort Le Boeuf at the mouth of that stream. When news reached Virginia in the spring of 1753 that Du Quesne, the Governor of Canada, had dispatched a military force to occupy the Allegheny Velley and colonize the country, the Virginians were thoroughly aroused. Governor Dinwiddie, before proceeding to hostilities, decided to remonstrate with the French, and George Washington, then a surveyor, only 21 years of age, was selected to carry the official paper to the commandant, giving warning against further intrusion. He sat out on his perilous mission from Fredericksburg, Va. October 31, and arrived at Will's Creek, now Cumberland, Md., November 14, having picked up on his way there Christopher Gist, who was to act as guide; a French interpreter and four other men. From Will's Creek the party passed through the mountains to the Youghiogheny river and down that stream and the Monongahela to the site of Pittsburg. The story of the journey through the wilderness has often been told and need only be briefly recounted here. It was on the 27th of November, 1753, that the future President first gazed upon the waters of the Ohio, then flowing through grand forests between rugged hills abounding in natural beauty.

"As I got down before the canoe," says he in his journal, "I spent some time in viewing the rivers and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. * * * About two miles from this, on the southeast side of the river (probably at McKee's Rocks), at the place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a fort, lives Shingiss, King of the Delawares. We called upon to invite him to a council at Logstown."

A STORY OF HARDSHIP.

Logstown was a Shawnee village on the Ohio, 17 miles below Pittsburg, where Tanacharison, the Half King, dwelt. Washington remained there until November 30, when he set out for Venango, accompanied by the friendly Half King. He reached Le Bœuf December 12 after a tiresome journey, and was courteously received by the French commander, who, however, made a very unsatisfactory reply to Governor Dinwiddie's letter. He said that he had been commanded by his superior to eject every Englishman from the Ohio Valley, and meant to carry out his orders. Washington took note of the strength of the fortification and of the preparations that were making to send a fleet of boats down the river to fortify the forks of the Ohio.

The story of his return through the wilderness is briefly but graphically told by Ridpath as follows:

"Washington returned to Venango, and then, with Gist as his sole companion, left the river and struck into the woods. It was one of the most solitary marches ever made by man. There in the desolate wilderness was the future President of the United States. Clad in the robe of an Indian, with gun in hand and knapsack strapped to his shoulders; struggling through interminable snows; sleeping with frozen clothes on a bed of pine brush; breaking through the treacherous ice of rapid streams; guided by day by a pocket compass and at night by the north star, seen at intervals through the leafless trees; fired at by a prowling savage from his covert not 15 steps away; thrown from a raft into the rushing Allegheny; escaping to an island and lodging there until the river was frozen over; plunging again into the forest; reaching Gist's settlement and then Potomac—the strong-limbed young ambassador came back without wound or scar to the capital of Virginia. For his flesh was not made to be torn with bullets or eaten by wolves. The defiant dispatch of St. Pierre was laid before Governor Dinwiddie, and the first public service of Washington was accomplished."

WASHINGTON AS A LOVER.

The Father of His Country to Miss Bettie Fantleroy.

The letter, of which the following is a copy, yellow with age and worn apart at the edge of the folds, is in the possession of Governor Lee. It is a missive in which Washington speaks of love, and it goes to show what is well known to history, that he who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," was not a ladies' favorite. It was written when Washington was only 20 years of age.

According to many accounts, this modest youth made three attempts before he could get a lady to accept him. It is said that he in vain addressed Miss Bettie Fantleroy, Miss Mary Cary Ambler, and Miss Lucy Grimes, and finally found success, and happiness too, in his courtship of the Widow Custis.

The Father of His Country, as he turned out to be, imposing as was his character and presence, was rather a solemn looking personage, and at the date when Miss Fantleroy declined his attentions, was long and lean and red from open-air life and exercise as a surveyor and Indian hunter.

Whether this letter was to the father or some other near relative of the girl; whether Washington ever renewed his suit, as he wrote he would do, and what became of his lady love, are all interesting questions.

MAY 20, 1752.

SIR—I should have been down long before this, but my business in Fredericksburg detained me somewhat longer than I expected, and immediate y upon my return from hence I was taken with a violent plenrisy which has reduced me very low, but propose as soon as I recover my strength to wait upon Miss Bettie in hopes of a reconsideration of the former cruel sentence, and to see if I cannot obtain a decision in my favor. I have enclosed a letter to her which I shall be much obliged to you for the delivery of it. I have nothing to add but my best respects to your good lady and family, and that I am, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

William Fantleroy, Sr., Esq., in Richmond.

WASHINGTON'S KIN.

Historical Facts From Tombstones and Musty English Records.

THE NORTHAMPTON WASHINGTONS

His Family Escutcheon Suggested the Stars and Stripes.

MARY, THE ROSE OF EPPING FOREST

The county of Northamptonshire in England is noted for having furnished English history some of the most stirring pages, for containing some of the oldest ecclesiastical and military monuments in the United Kingdom, and, with no less degree of self-congratulation, for having been the home of members of the Washington family, especially the birthplace of Sir John Washington, known to the student of English and American history as the "emigrant" who went to Virginia in 1657 and became the grandfather of the "father of his country." The body of Lawrence Washington, the father of Sir John, lies buried in the quaint, quiet church at Brington, near the town of Northampton, and on the old-fashioned tomb-slab are the arms from which the design of the seal of George Washington was taken, which, it is said, "suggested the stars and stripes of the American ensign." The discovery that the Washington family had resided at the little village of Brington was not known until some 25 or 30 years ago, when the Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, rector of the village, delivered a lecture upon the subject, and afterward wrote a novel entitled: "The Washingtons; a Tale of a Country Parish in the Seventeenth Century." The Rev. Mr. Simpkinson was at that time a great favorite with the American colony in London, and every Fourth of July he went to the metropolis and spoke on his favorite subject. As a novel, the Rev. Mr. Simpkinson's book on "The Washingtons" must be considered a failure. The heroine is Amy Washington, but the only interest she inspires in the reader's mind is when she visits Lord Spencer's halls and banquets, and thus gives the learned rector an excuse for describing rural life in a bygone age. Still, the book contains 60 or 70 pages of valuable "notes" on the Washingtons of Sulgrave and Brington, and the work is prefaced with excellent views of the little church of Brington and the small house in Brington supposed to have been occupied by the Washingtons.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

By a singular coincidence from the adjoining parish of Warden sprung the family of Lord North, the great antagonist of Washington, and Prime Minister during the American war. And more interesting still, the cradle of the Franklin family is but ten miles away from the once home of Washington's ancestors. Franklin's grandfather was a blacksmith and small proprietor at Ecton—a little village about two miles outside of the town of Northampton—where his family had lived on a freehold of about 30 acres for full 300 years, beyond which the records did not extend.

The Northampton Washingtons came originally from Warton in Lancashire. The father of the first Lawrence Washington (of Sulgrave) was John Washington of that place. His uncle was Sir Thomas Ketson, one of the great London merchants, who, in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., developed the wool trade of the country. Lawrence Washington was by profession a barrister, and was probably induced to settle in Northamptonshire that he might superintend his uncle's transactions with the sheep proprietors in that county. Lawrence became a man of influence; in 1532 he was elected Mayor of Northampton. At the time of the desolation of the monasteries, occupying an important position and identified with the principles of the reformation, he obtained a grant of the manor and lands of Sulgrave, together with other estates, which till then had belonged to the monastery of St. Andrews at Northamp'on. Sulgrave remained in the family until 1620, and was commonly designated "Washington Manor."

Though written many years ago, the description of Sulgrave by Washington Irving, when on his pilgrimage to the ancestral homes of the Washingtons, is said to fairly describe the Sulgrave of to-day. "It was a quiet, rural neighborhood," said he, "where the farm houses were quaint and antiquated. A part of the manor-house remained, and was inhabited by a farmer,

THE WASHINGTON CREST.

"The Washington crest, in colored glass, was to be seen in the window of what was now the battery. The window on which the old family arms were blazoned had been removed to the residence of the actual proprietor of the manor." In the pavement of the parish church of Sulgrave is a stone slab, bearing the effigies on brasses of Lawrence Washington, gentleman, and Annie, his wife, and their 4 sons and 11 daughters. The inscription, in black letter, is dated 1564. These are the only memorials extant at Sulgrave, the parish register having been destroyed. The Washingtons held Sulgrave for three generations, ranking among the nobility and gentry of the county. When their fortunes appear to have failed, and Lawrence Washington, the then proprietor, had to sell the estate, Lawrence, with his brother Robert, then retired to the parish of Brington, courting, it would seem, the protection of the Spencer family. The relationship between the two families accounts for Lord Spencer offering an asylum to the reduced family.

The Washingtons did not stay at Little Brington many years. The depression of their fortune was temporary. They recovered position and wealth by a singular marriage. The eldest son of the family had married a half sister of George Villiers, afterward Duke of Buckingham, an alliance which at that time was not beyond the pretensions of the Washingtons. They appear in consequence soon to have risen again to affluence and prosperity, and removed to Brington in 1606. Lawrence Washington, on the fatal termination of the sale of the Sulgrave estate in 1610, removed with his numerous family to London, and the house at Brington was then occupied by his brother Robert. Robert and his wife spent the remainder of their days there, both dying in 1622, justifying the words found on their epitaph, "After they lived lovingly together many years in this parish." Where Lawrence died is not clear, but he died 1616 and was buried at Brington.

TOMBS OF THE WASHINGTONS.

There are two tombstones, one in the chancel covering the grave of Lawrence Washington, and the other in the nave marking the last resting place of Elizabeth and Martha Washington.

The inscription on one grave reads as follows:

Here lies interred ye bodies of Eliza B. Washington, widdowe who changed this life for immortalitie ye 19th of March 1622. As also ye body of Robert Washington, gent, her late husband, second sonne of Robert Washington of Sulgrave, in ye county of North. esqr. who depted this life ye 10th of March 1622 after they lovingly lived together.

Above the inscription is chiseled in stone the arms of the Washington and Butler families.

On the other is inscribed the following:

Here lieth the bodi of Lawrence Washington, sonne and heir of Robert Washington of Solgrave in the countie of Northampton, Esquier, who married Margaret, the eldest daughter of William Butler in the countie of Sussex, Esquier who had by her 6 sons 9 daughters, which Lawrence deceased the 15 December A. Dni 1616.

Those that by chance or choyce
Of this hast sight
Know life to death resigned
As dayre to-night
But as the sunne returned
Revives the day
So Christ shall us
Though turnde to dust & clay.

Below the inscription there is a brass shield let into the stone which has a still greater interest. It represents the Washington family escutcheon—argent two bars gules; in chief three mullets of the second—as is described in heraldic phraseology, the signification of which will be better understood in simple language—namely, on a shield of silver (or white) two red bars, and in chief (the upper part of the shield) three stars also red. In this shield, therefore, we have the origin of the national flag of America. Of course the emigrant would take the family escutcheon with him, and hand it down in his family; and it is claimed that the Stars and Stripes were indeed copied from Washington's signet ring. The stripes on the Washington shield are alternate gules (red) on a white (silver) ground, as are those of the flag, and the "mullets" in chief have the parallel peculiarity of being five-pointed, while six points are sometimes known. The "mullet" in heraldry is a star (generally) five points, and is always formed of straight lines, while the "estoile" is a star of six or more points, with wavy rays. The crescent in the center of the shield is the heraldic sign used by the second son of the family—the shield is that of Robert.

THE PARISH REGISTER

records that a child of Lawrence Washington, named Gregory, was baptized and buried at Brington, 1606-7. It also contains the following:

1616. Mr. Lawrence Washington was buried the XV. day of December.

1620. Mr. Philip Curtis and Miss Amy Washington were married August 8.

1622. Mr. Robert Washington was buried March ye 11th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, widow, was buried March ye 20th.

These constitute the records of the Washington family in the church at Great Brington, but they do not comprise the whole of what is of interest in the neighborhood.

Robert Washington died childless. Lawrence Washington left four sons and eight daughters. The sons were William, John, Robert and Lawrence. Robert is supposed to have died young; the surviving sons were William, John and Lawrence. William, by his marriage, as previously stated, brought up again the fortunes of his family. All three are frequently in the Althorp household books, where William is always styled Sir William. John is first entered as Mr. Washington, and is so styled in January, 1722-23, but in the following March, and ever afterward, he is called Sir John Washington. He must have been knighted in the interval by James I. This Sir John Washington was the emigrant and direct ancestor of George. Of the "emigrant," prior to his leaving England, not much has been discovered. He appears, however, above all others of the family, to have been on intimate terms with the Spencers to the very eve of the Civil War. When the Civil War broke out the Washingtons took the side of the king and fought for him with that bravery of devotion which ever appears to have been a characteristic of the family. The name of

SIR HENRY WASHINGTON

is well-known to those who are acquainted with the history of the Civil War; how he led the storming party to Bristol and defended Worcester. We have it on the contemporary authority of Lloyd that this Colonel Washington was so well known for his bravery that it became a proverb in the army when a difficulty arose, "Away with it, quoth Washington." Sir John had a place at court, produced there by his friend, the great Duke of Buckingham, through whom he supposes he obtained his manor at South Cave in Yorkshire, where he last resided prior to departing for Virginia in 1657. Washington Irving supposes that he and his brother Lawrence went to Virginia in consequence of being implicated in the royalist conspiracy in 1656. Whether all or any of Sir John's sons went with him there are no means of knowing. The South Cave estate remained in the Washington family for some generations later, as is shown by the parish register, but the record is incomplete, part of the register having been destroyed.

There is considerable testimony to sustain the statement that the armor of the Washington family, as emblazoned on the tombslabs in Brington church, suggested the stars and stripes of the American flag. An Englishman, Mr. A. T. Story, who has made a study of the subject, says: "It will be noticed that the points of resemblance between the shield and the flag extend even to the number of the points of the star, it in both cases being five-pointed, and not, as is more common, six-pointed. We have it on undoubted authority that the Virginia Washingtons bore, as their arms, the familiar red bars and mullets (in heraldry, the rowels of a spur) to be seen in so many church windows of the Northamptonshire and Warwickshire borders; among other places, at Fawsley, the seat of the Knightleys, once famous in connection with the Puritans and the struggle for religious liberty. 'Edmonson's Heraldry' gives the following as one of the armorial bearings of the Washingtons: 'In Buckinghamshire, Kent, Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second; crest, a raven with wings indorsed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or.' This was the variety used by General Washington, and is still to be seen attached to the commissions of some of the earlier officers of the army of Independence."

EARLY EMIGRANTS.

The history of the family in this country dates from the immigration of the brothers, John and Lawrence, from Yorkshire to Virginia in 1657. John brought over his wife and two children, according to good authority, and bought a tract of land at Bridge's Creek, near the Potomac. His wife and children died subsequently, and he married Anne Pope, by whom he had four children. One of them Elizabeth, married Thomas Lanier.

The first son of John, Lawrence, had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. John had seven children, four of whom left issue. It was the second son of Lawrence, Augustine, who was the father of Washington.

John's daughter, Catharine, married Colonel Fielding Lewis. On her death Colonel Lewis married her cousin, Betty Washington, sister of George, and had a large family.

Augustine's sister, Mildred, married twice, and from her were descended the Thornton and Willis families, of Virginia. Her three daughters by her first husband, Mr. Gregory, married three brothers named Thornton.

Augustine Washington married twice; first, Jane Butler, in 1715, who died in 1728, and then Mary Ball, mother of George.

By his first wife Augustine had four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, left issue. By his second wife he had six children, four of whom left issue. These children, in their order of birth, were named George, Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred, the last of whom died in her infancy.

WASHINGTON'S KINSMEN.

Of the General's half brothers were many descendants, and aside from families bearing the name of Washington may be mentioned the Spotswoods, of Virginia; Finches, of Brooklyn; Swaynes, of New York, and Maupins, of Maryland.

General Washington's sister Betty had six children, and her daughter Betty, who married Charles Carter, had 16 children; John Augustine, his full brother, had 5 children, growing to manhood, and Colonel Charles, his youngest brother, had 4. The General's brother, Colonel Samuel, married five time and left issue by two of the marriages.

Bushrod, a son of John Augustine, was the favorite nephew of General Washington.

George Corbin Washington, a grandson of the same brother, was one of the most prominent of the family representatives, and was a leading candidate for the nomination of the Presidency which General Winfield Scott secured. He served in Congress from 1827-33 and again in 1833-37. He was the nearest of kin at the time of his death through the marriage of cousins. His mother was Jane, daughter of Augustine, half brother of the General, and his father was William Augustine, a son of John Augustine.

When General Washington was looking about to see to whom he should bequeath his property, scheduled at $530,000, a much more significant fortune than the same amount would appear in these days, he had a wide field of kin before him from which to choose.

UNDER DIFFERENT NAMES.

Besides his many kinsmen who bear the name of Washington there are numerous others scattered over the country under other names. The Washingtons for the most part have clung to Virginia and the neighboring State, but they are also found in Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and California.

Among the families who do not bear the name but which have the blood in their veins derived from these sources may be mentioned the following:

Issue of Betty Washington—Families of Reed, of Baltimore; Swathmey, of Maryland; Bassett, of Wakefield, Va.; Lewis, of Baltimore, Md.; Virginia, Missouri, Marietta, Ohio, and Hoboken, N. J.; Steele, of Ohio: Hereford, of Ohio; Lovell, of Ohio and West Virginia; Carter, of Virginia; Paige, of Akron, O.; King, of Cleveland, O.; Gatewood, of the Indian Territory; Hall, of Cleveland, O.; Empire, of North Carolina; Schroeder, of Clinton, Mo.; Bond, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mitchell, of Virginia.

Issue of Colonel Samuel—Families of Bedinger, of Missouri and Arkansas; Brown, of Missouri; McPherson, of Virginia; Moncure, of Virginia; Patrick, of Texas; Fontaine, of Texas; Smith, of Vermont, Arkansas and Mississippi; Tallmadge, of Columbus, O., and Washington, D. C.; Gany, of California; Park, of Virginia; Shrewsbury, of Virginia; Packett, of West Virginia; Weir, of Virginia, and Hunter, of New York.

Issue of John Augustine—Families of Herbert, of Hanover county, Virginia; Howard, of Richmond county, West Virginia; Alexander, of West Virginia; Finch, of Virginia, and Chew and Willis, of Charleston, W. Va.

Issue of Colonel Charles—Part of the Ball family, of Virginia and Washington, D. C., including old Ebenezer Burges Ball, of Washington. The Balls are, however, also descended from the family of Washington's mother.

These branches are only those of the paternal side. The descendants of the General's mother and of his wife by her first husband are also entitled to consideration.

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

The mother of Washington must certainly share in his glory. Yet his maternal ancestry has been, as a rule, overlooked, so that a correspondent asks: "Had Washington no mother?"

The first President was blessed with an exceptional mother, to whose early care and training he attributed much of his development of character and success. Mary Washington came from a good family, whose history in this country dates to Colonel William Ball, who came from England in 1650 and settled at the mouth of the Corotoman river, in Lancaster county, Virginia, and who left many descendants.

Her father was Colonel Joseph Ball, of Epping Forest, who was married twice. His first wife was Miss Rogers, by whom he had a son, Joseph, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Hannah, Anne and Esther. The male line is extinct, but there is issue living of the daughters, who married men named Carnegie, Travers, Conway and Chinn.

By his second marriage Colonel Ball had the mother of Washington, Mary.

Although she did not marry until she was 26 years of age she must have been a beautiful young woman. Unfortunately there is no satisfactory portrait of her extant. She was called the "Rose of Epping Forest," and the "Belle of Northern Neck."

She was a woman of dignity and pleasant address, of intellectual vigor, strength of resolution and inflexible firmness where principle was involved.

The great Lafayette remarked that she belonged rather to the age of Sparta or Rome than to modern times.

Before Washington set off for his inauguration he took a final farewell of his mother. She died in the early part of September, 1789, having lived to see her son President.

An instance of the affection in which she was held by her son was shown at the Yorktown ball, of which so much has been written. She was then in her 80th year and desired privacy, but yielding to the solicitation of her son she went to gratify him. She entered leaning on his arm. This occurred after the capture of Cornwallis, and there was a brilliant gathering of French and Continental officers present, who all did honor to mother and son.

THE BALL FAMILY.

The Ball family to-day, who claim to be the nearest of kin to Washington, are descendants of her uncle, Captain William Ball, and of her aunt, Hannah Fox, nee Ball, through the marriage of cousins, and of Colonel Charles Washington, full brother of General Washington, and further down through the marriage of the issue of Colonel Charles Francis Washington to Colonel Burges Ball.

Colonel Ebenezer Burges Ball, of Washington, and George Washington Ball, of Alexandria, Va., are equally near of kin. The issue of the last named are Charles Fayette Ball, R. Mason Ball, paymaster on the United States steamer Yantic; R. Randolph Ball, Lieutenant in the army; Mary R., Landonia, Elizabeth and Fannie R. Ball.

From the same close line of descent came the families of Thompson and Littleton, of Virginia.

Although the descendants of the estimable wife of the President cannot be classed among his kin, yet they are entitled to consideration, and they have had representation on such occasions as the Centennial celebration.

She was a widow, with two children living of the four she had by her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis, when General Washington married her. Their names were John Parke Custis and Martha Parke Custis, both of whom have descendants living. Martha married Thomas Peter, merchant of Georgetown. John Parke Custis was an aid-de-camp of his stepfather.

Among their descendants may be mentioned the families of Kennon, Rogers, of Maryland; Goldborough, Peter, of Elliot City, Md.; Mackubin, of the same place; Lee, of Lexington, West Point and Bourke's Station, Va., and Upshur, of Astoria, Ore., and New York City; Morehead, Allegheny City, Pa., and Hunt, of Helena, M. T.

They Chose Mumm's Extra Dry.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Contrary to rumor that the Banquet and Ball Committee would disregard the most popular brands of champagne for the Centennial celebration at their grand ball and banquet, the committee showed its good judgment by selecting the famous vintage of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s 1884 Extra Dry as the prominent brand to be served at both entertainments. At the grand reception given to the President at the magnificent rooms of the Lawyers' Club this celebrated vintage of Mumm's Extra Dry was also served and proved the favorite wine.

BLACK Goods—Some specially desirable lightweight summer fabrics, silk and camel's hair grenadines, side bands, frieuse and brocade effects; entirely new designs this season. HUGUS & HACKE. MWFSU

Double-Headed Baby Carriages

For twins, and a variety of 80 styles single carriages, the neatest finish and cheapest in the city, at Lauer's Toy House, 620 Liberty st.

FINE watches a specialty; low prices a certainty at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave. WFSU

Stylish Suitings.

The largest stock of fashionable suitings and trouserings will be found at Pitcairn's, 434 Wood st. WSU

CARRIAGES of various styles—Three-quarter coaches, coupe rockaways, depot carryalls and phetons of all kinds, suitable for use of private families, at Thos. S. O'Neil & Co.'s, 5821-5823 Penn ave., E. E.

Walk and be Happy.

In purchasing furniture, go where you can get the best goods for the least money, and you can do this by walking a short distance from our principal retail streets, to the manufacturing establishment of M. Seibert & Co., cor. Lacock and Hope streets, near railroad bridge, Allegheny. D

LA PERLA DEL FUMAR are a high grade Key West cigar, manufactured for those smokers who can appreciate Havana tobacco in its natural condition.
G. W. SCHMILT, 95 and 97 Fifth Ave.

THE DEWS OF DEATH.

A Circumstantial Account of the Last Hours of the Life of

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

His Fatal Ride Through a Terrible Storm of Rain and Snow.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S ANXIOUS EFFORTS

The following circumstantial account of the last illness and death of General George Washington was noted by Tobias Lear on the Sunday following his death, which happened on Saturday evening, December 14, 1799, between the hours of 10 and 11.

On Thursday, December 12, the General rode out to his farms at about 10 o'clock, and did not return home till past 3. Soon after he went out the weather became very bad, rain, hail and snow falling alternately, with a cold wind. When he came in I carried some letters to him to frank, intending to send them to the postoffice. He franked the letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the office that evening. I observed to him that I was afraid he had got wet; he said no, his great coat had kept him dry. But his neck appeared to be wet; the snow was hanging on his hair. He came to dinner without changing his dress. In the evening he appeared as well as usual.

A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the General from riding out, as usual. He had taken cold undoubtedly from being so much exposed the day before, and complained of having a sore throat; he had a hoarseness, which increased in the evening, but he made light of it, as he would never take anything to carry off a cold, always observing, "Let it go as it came." In the evening, the papers having come from the postoffice, he sat in the room with Mrs. Washington and myself reading them till about 9 o'clock, and when he met with anything which he thought diverting or interesting he would read it aloud. He desired me to read to him the debates of the Virginia Assembly on the election of a Senator and Governor, which I did. On his retiring to bed he appeared to be in perfect health, except the cold, which he considered as trifling. He had been remarkably cheerful all the evening.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

About 2 or 3 o'clock on Saturday morning he awoke Mrs. Washington and informed her that he was very unwell and had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak and breathed with difficulty, and she wished to get up and call a servant, but the General would not permit her lest she should take cold. As soon as the day appeared the woman, Caroline, went into the room to make a fire, and the girl desired that Mr. Rawlins, one of the overseers, who was used to bleeding the people, might be sent for to bleed him before the doctor could arrive. I was sent for, and went to the General's chamber, where Mrs. Washington was up, and related to me his being taken ill between 2 and 3 o'clock, as before stated.

I found him breathing with difficulty and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. I went out instantly and wrote a line to Dr. Plask and sent it with all speed. Immediately I returned to the General's chamber, where I found him in the same situation I had left him. A mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter was prepared, but he could not swallow a drop. Whenever he attempted it he was distressed, convulsed and almost suffocated. Mr. Rawlins came in soon after sunrise and prepared to bleed him. When the arm was ready the General, observing that Rawlins appeared agitated, said, with difficulty: "Don't be afraid, I live in Solitude, while it is in my power to serve your teeth. If you are Rich it will make you richer. If you are Poor it will save you money."

WEATHER TOUR AGE OR CONDITION YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. mh10-MWF

IF YOU ARE SICK and cannot raise your head, use the IDEAL PEARL Tooth Polisher to greatly add to your comfort. If you are WELL and would enjoy life's fullest blessings, use it to increase your health and happiness. If you live in Society use it to improve your appearance. If you Love in Solitude use it to preserve your teeth. If you are Rich it will make you richer. If you are Poor it will save you money. WEATHER YOUR AGE OR CONDITION YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. mh10-MWF

Bleeding was proper in the General's condition, begged that much might not be taken from him, and desired me to stop it. When I was about to untie the string the General put up his hand to prevent it, and as soon as he could speak, said: "More."

MRS. WASHINGTON'S FEARS.

Mrs. Washington, still uneasy lest too much blood should be taken, it was stopped after about half a pint had been taken. Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding and nothing could be swallowed, I proposed bathing the throat externally with sal volatile, which was done. A piece of flannel was then put around his neck. His feet were also soaked in warm water, but it gave no relief. By Mrs. Washington's request I dispatched a messenger for Dr. Brown at Port Tobacco. About 9 o'clock Dr. Craik arrived and put a blister of cantharides on the throat of the General and took more blood, and put some vinegar and hot water set in a teapot for him to draw in the fumes from the nozzle. He also had tea and vinegar mixed and used as a gargle, but when he held back his head to let it run down it almost produced suffocation. When the mixture came out of his mouth some phlegm followed it, and he would attempt to cough, which the doctor encouraged, but without effect.

About 11 o'clock Dr. Dick was sent for. Dr. Craik bled the General again; no effect was produced, and he continued in the same state, unable to swallow anything. Dr. Dick came in about 3 o'clock, and Dr. Brown arrived soon after, when, after consultation, the General was bled again; the blood ran slowly, appeared very thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting.

At 4 o'clock the General could swallow a little. Calomel and tartar emetic were administered without effect. About 4:30 o'clock he desired me to ask Mrs. Washington to come to his bedside, when he desired her to go down to his room and take from his desk two wills, which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at one, which he observed was useless, he desired her to burn it, which she did, and then took the other and put it away. After this was done I returned again to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me: "I find I am going; my breath cannot continue long. I believed from the first attack it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you knew more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters, which he has begun."

THE CLOSING SCENES.

He asked when Mr. Lewis would return. I told him I believed about the 20th of the month. He made no reply to it. The physicians again came in (between 5 and 6 o'clock), and when they came to his bedside Dr. Craik asked him if he would sit up in the bed. He held out his hand to me and was raised up, when he said to the physicians:

"I feel myself going—you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long."

They found what had been done was without effect; he lay down again and they retired, excepting Dr. Craik. He then said to him: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long."

The doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word; he retired from the bedside and sat by the fire, absorbed in grief. About 8 o'clock the physicians again came into the room and applied blisters to his legs, but went out without a ray of hope. From this time he appeared to breathe with less difficulty than he had done, but was very restless, continually changing his position to endeavor to get ease. I aided him all in my power, and was gratified in believing he felt it, for he would look upon me with eyes speaking gratit