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Five million dollars are spent each year in England on the game of football.

Since the Mennelker gun came into use the ratio is four killed to one wounded—just the opposite to what it formerly was.

Queen Victoria for the last year or manifested an inclination to affairs of her own Government to the disgust of her sister.

remarks the New Orleans of the New York speculation out of British bonds. The war scare to pay expenses of the

Club has de- charity means a part of some people should help the doctors generally of the sick.

that the large gold Virginia, County, Virginia, ly been investigated by ex- that the average of the ores much better percentage of gold either the South African or Crip-Creek districts.

According to William E. Curtis, New York City is alarmed at the possibility that Chicago may capture most of the trade with the South if the proposed Chicago and Southern States exposition is held next fall. A counter demonstration is therefore being planned in Gotham. This will take the form of a monster parade of the blue and the gray. Negotiations to secure cheap excursion rates over all railroads for the masses and passes for merchants, producers, shippers, bankers and leading Grand Army of the Republic men in the South and West are being made. By these means it is expected that a big crowd can be secured and the Chicago project nullified or at least prevented from accomplishing all its promoters anticipate.

In a recent address before the Liberal Club, of Buffalo, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, made some interesting statements regarding the wealth and progress of the South. The strip of territory stretching from Pennsylvania to Alabama, Mr. Wright said, contained forty times the coal accessible to economic production and distribution than was contained in Great Britain before a pick was struck. He estimated that the production of cotton in the South is double what it was before the war; in twenty years the manufacture of pig iron has increased 1000 per cent., the railroad mileage is 150 per cent. greater than in 1880, and the passenger traffic 500 per cent. greater, and the freight tons moved 400 per cent. larger. He says that since 1880 the Southern railroads have more than doubled their earnings, the banking capital has increased in like proportion, and the money spent in the support of schools has also been doubled.

In 1894 there were in the United States 12,731 mercantile failures. The number increased last year to 13,013, 2.2 per cent. more than the number for the previous year. The per cent. of failures during 1895 was 1.23 as compared with 1.21 for 1894 and 1.50 for 1893. The percentage of assets was fifty-five in 1895, as against fifty-three per cent. in 1894 and sixty-five in 1893. Bradstreet's, commenting on these figures, says that the "increase in business failures in 1895 contrasted with 1894 amounts to only 292, for which gains the Western, Northwestern and Middle States are responsible, they having been respectively 333, seventy-seven and sixty-four. While the increase in the total number of business failures in the Western States was apparently large—about eleven per cent.—the increase in total liabilities of failing traders did not amount to more than seven per cent., from which it may be perceived that commercial and industrial embarrassments in that region were largely among smaller concerns. It will be seen from the figures given above, observes the Atlanta Journal, that the number of failures in the South last year was much less than the number for 1894. The increase in the number for the whole country was 292, but the increase in the Northern and Western States was 472. Therefore, the South shows a decrease of 182 in the number of mercantile failures last year. This speaks remarkably well for our part of the country and is another proof that the South endured the panic better and came out from it with less injury than any other section.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND.

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the day-time's sunny hours;
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet months of birds and flowers.
Yet hath no month a prouder day,
Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array
Or autumn tints the glowing woods.
For this chill season now again
Brings, in its annual round, the morn,
When, greatest of the sons of men,
The immortal Washington was born.

WASHINGTONIANA.

Episodes in the Life of the Father of His Country.

ALMOST A BRITISH JACK TAR.

The Washington family held the theories of primogeniture, which the Virginian gentry had brought from old England, and George as a younger son had his own way to make in the world.

At fourteen George was shy and awkward, but big and strong. People began life early in those days, and the Widow Washington suggested to Laurence, her stepson and the head of the house, to see if his father-in-law, Colonel Fairfax, couldn't suggest something for George.

Fairfax and Laurence Washington agreed that the British Navy was the place for a strong lad with the military instinct, and to the British Navy he might have gone, and become the enemy rather than the deliverer of his country.

Just about this time Tom Fairfax, Colonel Fairfax's son, fell on H. M. S. Harwich, during a fight with a French squadron commanded by M. de Bourdonay on the coast of India. This was 1745, the year of the "rising" in Scotland.

Tom Fairfax was only twenty-one, and the pet of the Washington and Fairfax families. Mrs. Washington then began to think that the navy was not quite the place for her George. Her brother, Joseph Ball, also wrote to dissuade her, saying that the boy would better be apprenticed to a trade than sent before the mast, where he might be "pressed" from one ship to another, "cut and beaten like a negro," and where promotion could only be obtained by influence.

It was at this juncture that the sixth Lord Fairfax, whether crossed in love or for whatever reason, came to live in Virginia, and, as a distant relative of the family, took an interest in George and solved the question of his future by making the boy his surveyor, friend and companion.

The pleasure shown by the old courtier in the young lad's society bids one think that George must have had an old head on young shoulders.

AS A COLONEL.

In 1760 Captain George Mercer wrote to a friend a description of the personal appearance of "Colonel George Washington, late Commander of the Virginia Provincial troops," which ran as follows: "He may be described as being straight as an Indian, measuring six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighing 175 pounds. His frame is padded with well developed muscles, indicating great strength. His bones and joints are large, as are his feet and hands. He is wide shouldered, but has not a deep or round chest; is not waisted, but is broad across the hips, and has rather long legs and arms. His head is well shaped, though not large, but is gracefully poised on a superb neck. A large and straight, rather than a prominent nose, blue-gray penetrating eyes, which are widely separated, and overhung by a heavy brow. His face is long rather than broad, with high, round cheek bones, and terminates in a good firm chin. He has a clear though rather a colorless pale skin, which burns with the sun. A pleasing, benevolent though a commanding countenance, dark brown hair, which he wears in a queue. His mouth is large and generally firmly closed, but which from time to time discloses some defective teeth. His features are regular and placed with all the muscles of his face under perfect control, though flexible, and expressive of deep feeling, when moved by emotion. In conversation he looks you full in the face, is deliberate, deferential and engaging. His voice is agreeable rather than strong. His demeanor at all times composed and dignified. His movements and gestures are graceful, his walk majestic, and he is a splendid horseman."

HIS LOVE AFFAIRS.

It was fated that Washington, like Napoleon, was to be the victim of more than one disappointment in love. Every one knows how attentive he was to Mary Phillips, of the good, old Westchester family whose house is now the City Hall of Yonkers, during a stay in New York, but there was a Virginian love affair considerably earlier.

His first love was the charming Sally Cary, one of that aristocratic Virginian family of Carys, of which Mrs. Burton Harrison (Constance Cary) is in our day a member. To her he wrote love poems, anonymous, printed in the Virginia Gazette, and other love poems, not anonymous, sent to her in manuscript. These rhymes described his "poor, restless heart, pierced by Cupid's dart," and made use of the other rhymes of "dove," "love," and "above," not unfamiliar in every age. With her, too, he danced at the festivals of St. Tammany, the titular saint of the Colonies. But Miss Cary would not listen to the suit of the long-legged frontiersman, and married instead his dearest friend and woods companion, George William Fairfax, and went to live at Belvoir, the Fairfax seat. When pretty Sally Fairfax died in England, years afterward, her Virginian heirs

GEORGE WASHINGTON—FIVE HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.



Central picture, portrait by Gilbert Stuart. 1. Original study by Peale. 2. Mount Vernon portrait by Peale. 3. Portrait by Trumbull. 4. Portrait by Joseph Wright.

found some of Washington's love letters, and these have been kept unpublished ever since.

Until the war, however, Mrs. Sally and her husband continued to live in the Colonies. Five years after Washington's courtship of her, when he had become famous in frontier warfare, he met at Mr. Chamberlayne's house on the Pamunkey River, the Widow Custis, whom he afterward married.

Of course, the Belvoir ladies saw a great deal of the mistress of Mount Vernon, and Virginia gossip, which takes the harmless form of tradition, has it that Mistress Martha Washington never forgave Mistress Sally Fairfax for having been her husband's first sweetheart. She was intensely human, was Mistress Martha.

HIS STEPCHILDREN.

Like Napoleon, Washington had two stepchildren, a boy and a girl, and, as in Napoleon's case, the love between him and them was as close and warm as if he had been their father in the flesh.

As Eugene de Beaucharnais became Napoleon's aid, young John Parke Custis served Washington in a like capacity. At the siege of Yorktown young Custis contracted camp fever, and died of it, at the age of twenty-seven. Young as he was, he left a widow, Eleanor Calvert, a descendant of Lord Baltimore; a son, George Washington Parke Custis, a baby daughter, Nellie, who, with the boy, was adopted by Washington, and two elder daughters, Eliza and Martha, who became the wives of Thomas Law and Thomas Peter. Four children by a father of twenty-seven was not an extraordinary record in those days.

Washington's other stepchild died even younger than the young Custis, whose death at Yorktown saddened the hour of victory. She was named Martha for her mother, and died young, in 1773.

It thus happened that, after the war's close left some opportunity for domestic life, Washington had about him no young people except his adopted grandchildren, G. W. P. and Nellie Custis. And the girl was easily his favorite.

Nelly Custis was a girl of singular grace and beauty, and would not have needed the high position of her family to support her position as a belle in Virginia. Her face was mobile and expressive rather than regular, and, alone among the ladies of her day, her portraits show her as a girl like those of today. She was thoroughly modern in appearance. She married Lawrence Lewis, Washington's favorite nephew.

It may be noted, as a rather odd fact, that Martha Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, named her three daughters Columbia, America and Britannia Wellington.

HIS CURIOUS FALSE TEETH.

The peculiarly square and clumsy look of Washington's jaw in the Stuart portrait and other late pictures of him makes him look very unlike the slight-faced and rather handsome man shown in his earlier portraits.

This curious appearance was due to his false teeth. The science of dentistry is only a hundred years old, and at the first false teeth were not only very expensive but extremely imperfect. The first dentist who ever practiced in America was Le Mair, a visitor with the French army in the Revolution, though before that time jewelers had, of course, physicians had extracted molars whose usefulness was outlived.

Washington's teeth were made by John Greenwood, of New York, the first American dentist, who carved a complete set of teeth out of sea-horse ivory in 1790. The work of making the teeth occupied a long time, and they were fastened into the mouth, not by the familiar principle of suction, but by a complicated and ingenious arrangement of springs and bands of steel, which partly filled the mouth and made the lips bulge out, particularly the lower one.

The processes of dentistry improving somewhat, Greenwood made another set of teeth for Washington in 1795, and the portraits of him painted after that year show rather less of the grim appearance about the lips which characterizes the most familiar portrait of the first President, though in some of his portraits he is represented as he looked—with no teeth at all in his mouth.

A WEALTHY MAN.

It is sometimes said that Washing-

which burned out the headquarters of the lodge in 1811, including a number of historic flags, several portraits and the bier and military saddle of Washington, which were either burned or stolen.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

Mr. George Ticknor, who wrote "The History of Spanish Literature" and "Life of Prescott," remembered distinctly the death of Washington. He says in his diary:

"There never was a more striking or spontaneous tribute paid to man than was paid in Boston when the news came of Washington's death."

It was on December 14, 1799, a little before noon, and Mr. Ticknor says: "I often heard persons say at the time that one could know how far the news had spread, by the closing of the shops. Each man, when he heard that Washington was dead, shut his store, as a matter of course, without consultation, and in two hours all business was stopped."

"My father came home and could not speak, he was so overcome. My mother was alarmed to see him in such a state, till he recovered enough to tell her the sad news. For some time every one, even the children, wore crepe on the arm. No boy could go into the street without it. I wore it, though only eight years old."

WASHINGTON'S CABIN HOME.

His Humble Abode While Surveying the Wilderness for Lord Fairfax.

Sunshine and storm have been at work upon it for generations, and yet there are few buildings that attract the admirers of Washington that have more of interest in them than the decaying cabin, which stands alone in an old pasture field a half mile from Berryville, in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

The old cabin was the home of Washington when he was a surveyor. He came here direct from the maternal roof to begin the arduous and, at that time, dangerous work of surveying the lands of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, who owned all the northern part of Virginia under the King's patent; the work was arduous because of the physical aspect of the country, then a dense wilderness, and dangerous because of the character of the inhabitants, who were principally Indians or



A HERO'S HUMBLE HOME.

scarcely less wild trappers or squatters upon his Lordship's domain. Washington had been selected by the old nobleman because of his belief in the youth's ability to cope with these elements, and the young surveyor left his home on the banks of the Potomac early in 1748, just after the completion of his sixteenth year, his only companion being George William Fairfax, nephew of old Lord Thomas.

Whether these boys erected the building or found it already in place history does not state, but well-authenticated tradition says that they built it themselves. That they used it for an office, kept their instruments there and slept in the upper room, there is ample proof. Here, during all the summer of 1748, when not actively engaged in the field, they were busy with their office work or in defining bounds for the settlers.

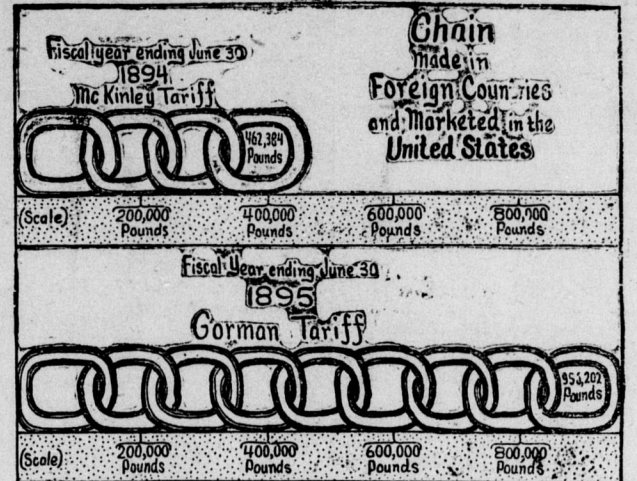
The old hut has, in the memory of the present generation, done duty as a "milk house" for farmers. Of the dense copse of trees which Howe says shaded the spring, only a tall and sturdy elm remains. On a hill not far away is "Soldier's Rest," another log cabin—itsself of historic interest also, for in it lived Daniel Morgan, the rough teamster who afterward became Washington's right hand in the War for Independence—Morgan, the hero of Quebec and Saratoga, and the man who destroyed Tarleton at the Cowpens and checked the tide of British victories. Morgan was a conspicuous figure in all the rough-and-tumble fights that gave the little town of Berryville the name of Battle-town, by which it was known for 100 years, and after these encounters he would go and sit on the rocks down by the old Washington cabin while his wife would bathe his bruised and cut head in the cooling waters of the spring, and bind up his bloody wounds.

It seems almost a pity that this old cabin should be allowed to crumble away in the Virginia pasture field where it has stood for 145 years. The great elm tree looks as if it was good for a thousand years yet, while the rock and the spring will be there for evermore, but sun and wind and rain have made sad ravages in the hut that sheltered the youthful Washington. The present owner of the cabin is G. G. Calmes, of Berryville.—New York Tribune.

MORE GROUND FOR ENJOY.

All hail to great George Washington! Let's live in his track. He never was nor could be an Anglo-man! —Washington Star.

THAT ENDLESS CHAIN.



DISASTER? POOH! POOH!

BUSINESS MEN ARE CONFIDENT THEIR INTERESTS ARE SAFE.

Their Faith Placed on Prospect of a Republican Administration Which Will Correct the Evils Wrought by the Gorman-Wilson Blunder—A "Good Times" Myth.

Immediately after the election of President Cleveland, on November 11, 1892, the above headlines appeared in a Democratic paper, the New York Sun. But was it so?

We know only too well how business men fared during 1893 and 1894. For 1895, Dun's Review, January 4, gave the aggregate liabilities of trade failures at \$173,196,080 against \$172,992,856 in 1894, and the average per failure at \$13,121 against \$12,458 in 1894. This does not look as if the time had yet arrived to pooh pooh the disaster of a Democratic Administration, especially as the failures grew greater toward the end of the year, Dun's Review saying that they showed "a heavy increase, sixty-six per cent., in liabilities of manufacturing failures for the past quarter." The totals for the year were:

Section.	1894.	1895.
New England.....	\$10,492,011	\$10,538,731
Middle.....	26,415,912	33,014,442
South.....	9,860,331	7,136,160
Southwest.....	1,211,337	1,677,593
Central.....	11,429,571	17,446,167
West.....	4,650,637	2,623,467
Pacific.....	3,390,746	1,483,731
Total.....	\$67,533,775	\$73,920,973

An increase of \$6,533,298 in the liabilities of manufacturing concerns that failed last year does not permit us to pooh pooh disaster, especially when we recollect that the Democrats wiped out all the weak concerns in 1893, immediately after they assumed control of the Administration. That was their first job and they did it to the queen's taste. Now they are going for the larger and more solid concerns. This is all that is left for them to work upon.

It is the big Republican States that they are after now. "In seven States the increase in manufacturing failures for the year was \$18,570,580, or 62.6 per cent.," says Dun's Review. Note the seven:

The Seven.	1895.	1894.
New York.....	\$25,385,159	\$17,394,643
New Jersey.....	2,462,691	1,872,672
Connecticut.....	1,704,110	886,828
Rhode Island.....	2,429,511	899,618
Ohio.....	4,138,815	3,333,893
Michigan.....	2,410,773	1,021,235
Illinois.....	8,333,479	3,981,276

Total, seven States, \$48,218,448 against \$27,637,362. How New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois are being punished for going Republican since 1892! The lumber and mining men of Michigan are feeling the lash, and Ohio is being whipped up for its back sliding. This is part of the "campaign of education." Dun's Review says:

"The excess of manufacturing failures is found within a very narrow district. More than the entire increase appears in New York, \$8,000,000; Illinois, \$4,300,000; Rhode Island, \$2,300,000; Connecticut, \$800,000; New Jersey, \$800,000; Ohio, \$1,100,000; and Michigan, \$1,400,000. A few other States show a small increase, but the rest a decrease. In these seven States the increase is no less than \$18,570,580, or 62.6 per cent. over last year."

Pooh, Pooh, the Disaster? Not yet. Dun's Review says:

"The progress toward better things, which seemed assured during part of the year, has not been sustained. 'Rarely has there been a situation so complicated, and the near future is difficult to forecast.'"

It is getting worse. There was an increase of \$7,785,000 in the liabilities of manufacturing failures during the last half of 1895 over and above the amount of liabilities in the last half of 1894. Judging by the records of failures published from day to day there are still more of the strong concerns going under. Dun's Review stated the reason very clearly:

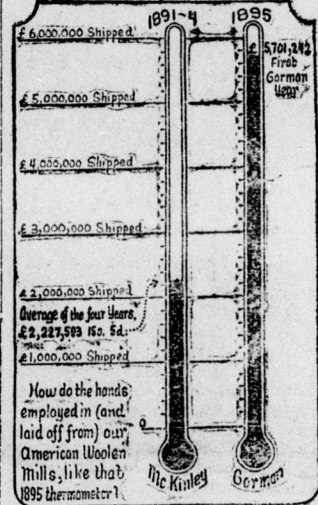
"Men actually believed that the country, with part of its working force unemployed, and with wages considerably below those paid before the panic, was going to consume more largely than it ever had in the most prosperous years. The consequence was a marked increase in the number of manufacturing failures as soon as the excess of production began to appear."

And what about all that talk of "higher wages," "returning prosperity," "greater activity in the factories," "increased demand for goods," "good times," that every Democratic paper in the country was falsely reporting during 1895? Ananias and Sapphira must hang their heads with shame and blush from very modesty

at having had the effrontery to pose as masters in the art of falsifying. But Democratic editors were unknown then. Pooh, Pooh, Disaster? Not yet. Not till next November. Then, with the certainty of a Republican Administration, will business men be "confident that their interests are secure."

The Longer This Is, the More Gold Goes.

Total Value of WOOLEN GOODS Manufactured in Bradford England, and Shipped to the United States (Calendar Years, 1891-4 and 1895)



MCKINLEY TARIFF TOO LOW.

Won't Afford Protection Against Competition From the Orient.

Those who have expressed the opinion that the McKinley tariff rates of duties were too high, and would never be restored, are evidently not alive to the economic and industrial developments that are now occurring in different parts of the world, most particularly in Asia. Instead of their being too high, we believe that, within very few years, it will be found that the McKinley tariff rates are far too low to afford protection to American labor and to American industries in such lines as may be brought into direct competition with the products of the labor of India, China or Japan.

The United States will not stand alone in this respect. Goods made by Oriental labor will find their way into every market in Europe and Australia. They will supplant the European and our own goods in South American markets. The great hive of European industry will be moved to Asia unless some effective international combination may be brought about that can check the movement that has already originated in the Orient. Instead of any tendency to lower tariffs here or in Europe, we see before us indications of the necessity for distinctly higher tariffs, in some respects, than have ever yet been enacted in this or any other country of the civilized world.

The general tendency of the masses of our people is not to dilige forethought. There are some among us, however, who recognize the impending industrial revolution and are preparing for it by the establishment of factories in the Orient. While the capital there invested will be American capital, it will be subject to the laws of other countries and will be utilized in furnishing employment for the cheapest kind of foreign labor, not American labor. The product of such factories must be kept out of the United States unless upon the payment of such a tariff as will make its cost equal to that of the American product made at home by American labor.

Promises, Not Performances.

If you want fair play all round, economy at the White House and in the halls of Congress and general prosperity everywhere, then you want what we believe the Democrats as a party are trying to attain.—N. Y. Herald, June 25, 1892.

Judging by published reports of Mr. Cleveland's wealth, there may have been "economy at the White House." But how did "the Democrats as a party" succeed in "trying to attain general prosperity?"

Congressman Harman's Idea.

The Republican policy is, and always has been, to make the Government self-sustaining by levying adequate tariff duties to produce sufficient revenue, and at the same time to protect American industries and American labor.—Hon. Charles S. Harman, M. C. of Montana.