UR country's father, here to-day
Thy children honor thee,
And crave thy care and guidance may
Protect and keep us free.

Aye, not alone thy children bend In suppliance for thy aid— To-day thy children's childred send Their prayers as we have prayed!

Children of unfamiliar face, From Cuba and Luzon, In thy strong care to-day we place, That thou wilt lead them on.

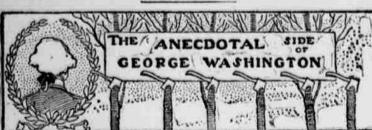
These little ones of far-off lands

Need all thy strength and might.

Teach them to clasp our profered

And faller in the state. And follow in the right !

-Paul West.



ington that they cause they have from sources not gan as a surveyor and round-ed his career as a President, and as a whole give a fairly rounded-out picture of the great soldier and states-

for these anec-

Declined a Deliency as a Reproof. Washington's steward once pur-chased the first shad of the season for the President's table, as he knew his master to be extravagantly fond of fish. He placed it before Washing-ton at table as an agreeable surprise. The President inquired how much he paid for the shad. "Three dollars," was the reply. "Take it away," com-manded Washington rather sharply.

"I will not encourage such extrava-gance in my house."

A Fing of Truce For General Howe's Dog. While the British occupied Philadelphia and the American force lay in winter quarters at Valley Forge, one day, as Washington and his staff were dining, a fine hunting dog, which was evidently lost, came to seek something to eat. On its collar was the name "General Howe." Wash-ington ordered that the dog should be fed, and then he sent it to Philadelphia under a flag of truce, with a letter reading: "General Washing-ton's compliments to General Howe. He does himself the pleasure to return to him a dog which accidently fell into his hands, and, by the inscription on the collar, appears to belong to General Howe." The British commander, in reply, sent a cordial letter conveying his warm thanks for this act of courtesy his

An Example of His Thoughtfulness.

Elkanah Watson, who visited Mount Vernon after Washington's retirement from the Presidency, tells a story which shows Washington's thought-fulness of his guests. Watson relates that "I was extremely oppressed a severe reproof. I was reminded of lates that "I was extremely oppressed by a severe cold and excessive coughing, contracted by the exposure of a quency. I knew that I had done harsh journey. Washington pressed wrong, admitted with my delington the contracted by the exposure of a quency. I knew that I had done harsh journey. Washington pressed wrong, admitted wrong the contracted by the exposure of a quency. I knew that I had done the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency. I knew that I had done the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency. I knew that I had done the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of a quency of the contracted by the exposure of the contracted by the exposure of the contracted by the exposure of the contracted by the contracted by the contracted by the exposure of the contracted by use some remedies, but I declined doing so. As usual, after re-tiring my coughing increased. When some time had clapsed the door of my room was gently opened, and, on drawing my bed-curtains, to my utter astonishment I beheld Washington himself standing at my bedside with a bowl of hot tea in his hand."

Others, if Afraid, Might Fall Back; He Would Not.

While Mr. Evans, one of the chaplains of the army, was standing near Washington a shot struck the ground so close as to cover his hat with sand. Much agitated he took off his hat and said, "See here, General!" "Mr. Evans," replied Washington, with his usual composure, "you had better carry that home and show it to your wife and children."

During the bombardment of Yorkown the British kept up an incessant firing of cannon and musketry from their whole line. General Washington and Generals Knox and Lincoln were standing in an exposed situation. Colonel Cobb, one of Washington's aids, who was exceedingly solicitous for his commander's safety, said to him, "Sir, you are too much exposed here. Had you not better step a little back?" "Colonel Cobb, if you are afraid you have liberty to move back," was General Washington's icy

Knocked Down in a Political Discussion. In 1754, while a Colonel, Washing-on was stationed at Alexandria when there was an election for members of the Assembly in which Mr. W. Payne opposed the candidate supported by Washington. In the course of the contest Washington grew warm and said something offensive to Mr. Payne,

T is not claimed | great love for him and their duty to are new. But to able reparation. Early next morning many they will be wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, seem new be-requesting to see him at the tavern. Payne repaired to the place appointed collected in expectation of a duel. On his ap-sources not proach Washington rose to meet him, accessible to the general and, smiling as he offered his hand, show, in each instance, some special characteristic of the man who beready had some satisfaction, and if

return peaceably to their barracks. Feeling himself to be the aggressor, Washington resolved to make honor-

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1702.

Augustine Washington—"Well, Psyche, what is it?"
"Praise heaben, massa! it's a boy."

you deem that satisfactory here is my hand—let us be friends." Mr. Payne was from that moment an enthusiastic admirer of Washington.

Washington's Apology to Nelly Custis. Nelly Custis, who was Mrs. Wash-ington's grandchild, used to relate the following incident: "I was young and romantic and fond of wandering alone y moonlight in the woods of Mount Vernon, Grandmamma thought it wrong and unsafe, and scolded and coaxed me into a promise that I would not wander in the woods again unac-companied. But I was missing one evening, and was brought home from the interdicted woods to the drawingroom, where the General was walking wrong, admitted my fault and essayed no excuse. But when there was a slight pause I moved to retire from the room. I was just shutting the door when I overheard General Washington attempting in a low voice to intercede in my behalf. 'My dear,' observed he, 'I would say no more;



ASKING NELLY CUSTIS'S PARDON.

perhaps she was not alone.' His intercession stopped me in my retreat. I re-opened the door and advanced up to the General with a firm step. 'Sir said I, 'you brought me up to speak the truth, and when I told grandmamma I was alone I hope you be-lieved I was alone.' The General made one of his most courtly bows and replied, 'My child, I beg your pardon.'"

Could Be "Downright Impudent Some

Washington always seems to have been most at ease when among women. At his wife's receptions he did not Washington. In the course of the something offensive to Mr. Payne, who, at one blow, extended him on the ground. The members of Washington's regiment heard that their Colonel had been murdered by the mob, and they were soon under arms and in rapid motion to the town to the supposed the course of the without restraint, generally with women who rarely had other opportunity of seeing him. An eyewitness states that "the young ladies used to throng around him and engage him in conversion. As these were the only opportunities which they had of conversed was not merely that this attention was not merely the respect due to a second the course of the without restraint, generally with women was rarely had other opportunity of seeing him. An eyewitness states that "the young ladies used to throng around him and engage him in conversed without restraint, generally with women was rarely had other opportunity of seeing him. An eyewitness states that "the young ladies used to throng around him and engage him in conversed with the young ladies used to throng around him and engage him in conversion. As these were the only opportunities which they had of conversed with the young ladies used to throng around him and engage him in conversion. ach, and they were soon under arms and in rapid motion to the town to inflict punishment on the supposed was not merely the respect due to a great man is shown very clearly by the conjuring them by their density of a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is satisfied and to be a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is shown to be a correspondent that "when General Washington shrows off the General Washington at the work of time! they say to use them." That this attention was not merely the respect due to a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is the work of time! they say to use them." That this attention was not merely the respect due to a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is the work of time! they say to use them." That this attention was not merely the respect due to a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is the work of time! they say to use them." That this attention was not merely the respect due to a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is the work of time! they say to use them." That this attention was not merely the respect due to a great man is shown very clearly by the letter of a young Virginia woman, who is the work of time! they say the work of time! they say the work of time! They say they are the work of t

was sent by his mother to drive home a cow from the nearby pasture, and milk it when stabled. The cow was duly driven to shelter by George, who, disliking menial tasks, neglected to milk the beast. He had gone to bed when his mother, hearing the bellowing of the cow, and suspecting something wrong, called to George, asking if he had obeyed her injunc-tion about milking. Sleepily he answered "Yes."

At the February Tea-Party. When I arrived, in regimentals trig.
She stood dispensing to and sally-lunns,
Transformed by stiff brocade and powdered

The fairest of all Lady Washingtons.

The fairest of all Lady Washingtons.

In time I craved the favor of a cup
Of her own savory, delicious brew,
Which sorving me and looking coyly up,
She caught and eyed askance my buff

So when the urns were drained and growo when the cold, ing cold, To calm the torrent of a rising gorge

And justify my action, I made bold
And justify my action, I made bold
Myself to liken to that other George,
she listened, then incredulously asked,
"And wherein, pray, does the resem
blance lie?

Diance lie?
Take care, sir, that no innuendo's masked
By the fine words with which you make
roply."
"It's simply this," I said, intensely grim."
"Where he was vanquished I'm content

to be; and what fair Martha Custis did for him Another Martha's fairly done for me."
—Edward W. Barnard, in Judge,

Sunday-school Teacher (wishing to show how easily George Washington might have falsified)—"Now, children, little George didn't know but hat he'd be severely whipped by confessing that he chopped down the cherry-tree. What might he have cherry-tree.

done in order to keep peace with his

Patsy-"Buried the hatchet, mum." He Knew. Teacher-"Why aid Washington cross the Delaware River?" Johnny Thickneck-"To git on the other side."

Martha Washington's Watch. It has a cracked and yellow face
And langs within a crystal case;
The stem is bent, the key is lost,
The golden back with scratches crossed,
For many a year has passed away
Since last it told the time of day
To Martha Washington.

In old Virginia, years agone,
She put that pretty trinket on
With rich brocade and laces rare,
And sliver powder on her hair,
When courtly George a-wooing came,
Belore she took the stately name
Of Martha Washington.

When he was late, I have no doubt, She took the ancient timeplece out And frowned to mark him overdue; For Cupid, tyrant over you And over me, oh, love of mine, Had then the same sweet power divine O'er Martha Washington.

HERMANAMAKKE hero and takes up the chatty, agreeably companion he can be downright WASHINGTON'S GROSSING.



COULD BE LIKABLY IMPUDENT AT TIMES. impudent sometimes—such impudence Fanny, as you and I like."

The Cherry Tree Story. The cherry tree story is pure fiction an invention of Washington's first biographer, Parson Mason L. Weems, whose budget of anecdotes, to which were usually appended a first-class moral, was accepted as truth by an unsuspecting world because its author was the earliest in the field with a life of the great man. The scene of the cherry tree incident is located on the Stafford farm, where Washington's father died, and from which his mother moved to the house in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

He Told One.

Washington told a lie when a boy, according to a tradition in the town of his youth—Fredericksburg. Being buta tradition—a great-graud mother's narrative—it is given for what it is worth. The story runs that Wash-ington, thirteen years old at the time,

one will find it easy to disassociate Wash-Crossington ing, on the Delaware, with blustering weather, broken fields of ice and the hardships and privations of the disheartened Continental army on that Christman night of 1776 which 16 held

Present Day Appearance of the Place Where Washington Crossed

the Delaware

by many historians and patriots to be the turning point of the Revolution. To think of and to see this sleepy little hamlet of Washing-ton Crossing on a bright and balmy day one can hardly realize that in the midst of its picturesque beauty once limped that starving, half-clad yet determined army of men to the vic-



MONUMENT AT WASHINGTON CROSSING NEAR THE OLD TAVERN.

tory that turned the thought of defeat

into one of conquest.

From the little station, which is eight miles above Trentou, on the Belvidere road, parts of all the houses and the blacksmith shop which go to make up the village are in sight. Parallel with the railroad is the canal, winding in graceful curves about the lines of the hills, and a few hundred feet to the west, down a gentle slope, is the river, broad and peaceful.

On a bit of rising ground, with grand old trees about the yard, slop-ing westward to the canal, stands the oue house of interest—the headquar-ters during the hours which made this bit of land historic. Great willows grow at the foot of the front yard by a stream that runs through the stone springhouse; their big limbs stretch far out over the canal and lend a grateful shade to weary mules and

pedestrians alike.

The stones erected on the Pennsylvania side by the Bucks County Historical Society and on the New Jersey side by the Society of the Cincinnati mark the old ferry and where the army crossed. It was then called Mc-Konkey's Ferry, afterwards Bernards-ville, after Bernard Taylor, the orig-inal owner of the property upon which the "old house" stands. The present name was given when the railroad passed through.

There are many changes in the place since General Washington and his



THE TAVERN HEADQUARTERS.

army took Bear Tavern. The accurate tracing of the landmarks is made somewhat difficult by the building of the Delaware and Raritan canal feeder, which parallels the river, and the difference in the present grades and roads from those that existed in 1776. The old house, then a tavern, was

far too small to be of any use, save to the officers. It is a quaint structure, shingled and whitewashed. The front shows two entrances and a double door at each, with bright flowers below the steps. On the first floor of the house are three rooms of good size and a stairway around the great chimney. The east room was once the barroom, and traces of where the bar stood are still visible. Rows of wooden pegs ornament the walls and

the great hewn beams. The old fireplaces are still intact, though the cranes and spits are rusted. In the woodwork of the mantel hun-dieds of bullets are imbedded, besides as many holes and indentations of others. Tradition says that the soldiers, to keep warm, pegged away at the fireplaces to see if their aim was still good.

## YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.



A YOUTHFUL BOX COAT.

grownups. This stylish one presented by Le Costume Royal, for girls in their teens, is of gray broadcloth, with the indispensable stitching and large white pearl buttons. The broad, double, shawl-like collar is a new and attractive feature, distinguishing this coat from the usual run.

The New Spring Blouses. The new spring blouses are looser

WING THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The time will make a summer, the Easter long box coats are being more and hat of 1900 will have a high, formidmore worn every day, and quite as fashionable for the juveniles as for the that is practically flat; its brim will be swathed in cloudy rolls of tulle and its chief ornaments will be large, wheel-like rosettes of lace or ribbon or velvet, and flowers of a delicacy of coloring and texture that is new to millinery. Apple, peach and cherry blossoms are first favorites, and one sees entire strawberry plants-leaves, flowers and fruit.

The fringed scarves of last autumn have given place to talle streamers that are brought from the back of the crown to cross upon the bair and then knot in front with long floating ends.

A Dress to Be Remembered.

A dress that may be remembered beyond the close of the season was lately worn by Mrs. George Gould, at Georgian court. The underskirt of exquisite silver gauze was plaited over pale blue mousseline de soie, which, in turn, had an underlining of pale-blue taffeta. The overskirt, which opened in front, was of palest-blue satin, incrusted with silver em-broidery, and the low round bodies had wreaths of tiny roses for shoulder straps. The belt, of pale-blue miroir velvet, fastened at one side of the front with a big velvet rosette. Mrs. Gould were pale-blue slippers and gloves, and her hair was dressed with

The Rage For Fringe.

On elaborate costumes an eightceninch fringe is not uncommon, and fringes are made in two or three layers of different colors, or different shades of the same color, that in themselves almost constitute costumes

The Bolero in High Favor.

The oldest of old friends that has just taken a new lease of favor is the bolero, many, many new editions of which appear every day. Endless variations are worked upon this theme.

The Fashion in Aprons.

The rule of simplicity applies to maids' aprons. There should be no huge bretelles nor flaring flounces nor "trimmings" of embroidery and lace. A nurse's apron may indulge in a few tracks. tucks clustered upon its deep hem, a parlor maid, housemaid, waitress and chambermaid, all of whom have substantially the same uniform, must wear in front than last year's, but as it is perfectly plain aprons. . Shoulder-



SOME SPRING BLOUSES.

their sweet will always to be of in- straps and a bow in the back are comfinite variety and capriciousness, it is not possible to say that otherwise they have greatly changed. They are made with cape collars and boleros and epaulets, like other bodices, and

they are tucked, plaited and covered with lace and embroidery. At a matinee this week, writes Ellen Osborn, I noticed a crossed blouse of delicate rose-tinted silk with a yoke of white silk and lace that was marked in diamonds with the narrowest of black velvet ribbon. From the yoke and crossing fronts hung a deep black silk fringe.

silk fringe.

A coral-red blouse shoulder to shoulder with the pink one cost both their best effect, just as the dark, brilliant-cheeked girl who wore it made her blond neighbor look faded. Yet the coral blouse could not be blamed for its pretty tucked and plaited front, its sleeves tucked for a few inches below the shoulder and its few inches below the shoulder and its white silk corded revers.

A simple and very attractive evening blouse is of cream-colored mousse line, with a deep lace collar decorated with gold embroidered rosettes. Its flowing cravat is of white silk with lace ends,

A more elaborate evening blonse of golden yellow silk has a small bolero of cream-colored lace and a front of plaited mousseline. The crossed ends of the yellow silk cravat are carried out to the sides and held tight by mousseline rosettes and strass but-

tilimpes of Spring Styles. If one may trust the harbingers of tashion, which have all the air of search of novelties a swallows from the Riviera that in due makes the mistakes.

mon to both brands of aprons. Some mistresses permit an untrimmed bretelle, but the narrow shoulder-strap is better taste. Long streamers in the back are preferred by some. You can hardly go astray in the matter of servants' dress as long as you insist upon plainness. It is the woman in



NURSE'S APRON. search of novelties and "extras" who