

The unfinished bust made by Gilbert Stuart at Washington's own request. It is the world's accepted portrait. Stuart explained that the constrained appearance of his subject's mouth was due to a new set of false teeth which Washington was using. The original is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.—From the Booklover's Magazine.

...JAUNT TO A HISTORIC SHRINE: ROCKY HILL...

"AUNT ELLIE," said Dick Graham, looking up from his history lesson, "where is Rocky Hill?"

"There are several Rocky Hills," replied Aunt Ellie, smiling. "I think a lad by the name of Richard, commonly called Dick, Graham, discovered one last week, by the look of his stockings," and she held up a pair of Dick's hose, or what was left of them, for they were mostly holes.

"Oh, I guess that happened when we tried to coast down hill after the last snow storm," said Dick.

"If it is United States history you want for your Rocky Hill, I can easily tell you," Aunt Ellie declared. "For Rocky Hill, near our own Princeton, is famous as the place where General George Washington wrote his farewell address to the American Army, at the close of the struggle of the thirteen colonies with England. I should like to take you on a little jaunt to Rocky Hill some day. There is a quaint old house still standing there, cared for by loving and reverent hands, protected from the assaults of time and weather and kept as a shrine for those who love to seek out and visit the places which have played an active part in our country's history. And Rocky Hill has done all that."

"It was long after the great events of the war. Battles had been fought, some won, some lost. The red coats had been driven hither and yon, and two years before, down at Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis had laid down his arms and surrendered to the American Army.

"All the beautiful country about Princeton was decked in its autumn coloring, trees in scarlet and gold, just as you'd find them next fall if you journey thither, and the autumn posies were ablaze in the fields and meadows. The real contest had been over for a long time, and many officers and soldiers were off on furlough. Across the sea the peace treaty had been signed. On October 18, 1783, only one day less than two years after that memorable October 19, 1781, when Cornwallis laid down his arms, Congress issued a proclamation discharging the soldiers from further service. Thus the American Army was disbanded.

"Washington was located at the mansion of Judge Berrien, on Rocky Hill, Congress being in session at Princeton. The Commander-in-Chief held many conferences with the members of Congress, and it was quite essential that he should be near at hand.

"So the time came when he must formally say goodby to the men who had fought so faithfully under him. These were men who had gone hungry and cold for the American cause at Valley Forge; who had been stricken with fever and plague at Morristown; who had been blistered with the sun on Monmouth field and frozen with the ice of the Delaware; who had retreated footsore and heart sick across Jersey, and who had dashed recklessly down on sleeping Paulus Hook. These were men who had smiled into the blue eyes of dainty

Major-General Putnam, U. S. A.

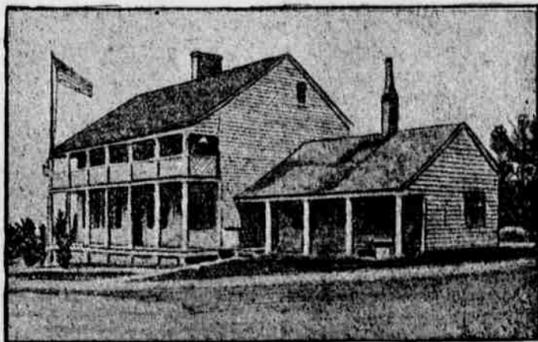


Colonial maids at Baron Steuben's lawn party and who had laughed at the flying bullets at Springfield and Connecticut Farms. How was he to say farewell to these men?

"The farewell address of Washington is one that will stand for centuries as a model for all men. You can read it to-day and find in it counsel which can not but make you better and truer citizens of that country which Washington and his men gave to you.

"In it are cordial and affectionate thanks for the devotion of officers and soldiers, and for the manner in which they discharged their duties, and reasonable advice as to their conduct in resuming the character of private citizens.

"I couldn't do better than quote



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL, N. J.

you a little of that address. 'Let it be known and remembered,' wrote Washington, 'that the reputation of the Federal Armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence, and let the consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men who composed them to honorable actions, under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence and industry will not be less amiable in civil life than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance and enterprise when in the field.'

"Economy, prudence and industry"—if all of our citizens would cultivate those qualities what a world of difference it would make to-day—as it did in the early days of our country!

"Well, to get back to the old time house which sheltered Washington so hospitably. It stood for more than a century on Rocky Hill, until just ten years ago it was moved from the old foundations to new ones, half a mile distant. We are grateful indeed for all these famous old places that have been preserved through many years—but especially grateful are we for this fine old place at Rocky Hill, which saw the writing of the farewell address."—Newark Call.

George Washington's Lottery.

It is not generally known that the great Father of his Country was on at least one occasion the originator of a lottery, the like of which at the present day would be forbidden to send its tickets through the mails. That George Washington was interested in such a scheme is proven by a number of tickets still in existence which bear his august name. It was the Mountain Road lottery, of which George was the promoter, and it is, of course, unnecessary to state that Washington himself did not financially profit from it. All the funds raised by the lottery were spent in building the road through the Cumberland Gap, near Fredericksburg, Va. Originally the lottery tickets which Washington signed were worth \$1 each. Now because they bear his signature they are easily sold for \$50 apiece, though it is certain that not one of them will ever draw a prize.—Chicago Tribune.

The Words of Washington. (Selected From the Speeches of George Washington.)

The battlefield should be the last resource of nations.

There is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of democratical governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are aroused to action; hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, and cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous, and the novel example of a people always guided by unexcelled justice and benevolence.

Fully apprised of the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty and law, I shall only lament my want of abilities to make it still more extensive.

Lentily will operate with greater force, in some instances, than rigor; it is, therefore, my first wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State; let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

Religion is as necessary to reason as reason is to religion; one cannot exist without the other; a reasoning being would lose his reason in attempting to account for the great phenomena of nature had he not a supreme being to refer to, and well has it been said that if there had no God mankind would have been obliged to imagine one.

Retaliation is certainly just, and sometimes necessary, even where attended with the severest penalties, but when the evils which may be and must result from it exceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and



Washington Honored in Hungary's Capital.

policy require that it should be avoided.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert those pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for

Washington's Example Complete. The life of our Washington cannot suffer by a comparison with those of other countries who have been most celebrated and exalted by fame. The attributes and decorations of royalty could only have served to eclipse the majesty of those virtues which made him from being a modest citizen a more resplendent luminary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds who, believing that characters and actions are marked by success alone, rarely deserve to enjoy it. Malice could never blast his honor, and envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule. For himself he had lived long enough for life and glory. For his fellow citizens, if their prayers could have been answered, he would have been immortal. His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in all future generations, as long as our history shall be read.—John Adams.

Washington's Poise.

The moderation of his desires and the strength of his judgment enabled him to calculate correctly that the right path to that glory which never dies is to use power for the support of the laws and the liberties of our country, not for its destruction, and his fame will, accordingly, survive the wreck of everything now living.—Thomas Jefferson.

The Rules of Washington.

To act justly was his instinct, to promote the public weal his constant effort, to deserve the affection of good men his ambition.—Washington Irving.



This statue of Washington, erected through the contributions of residents of the United States of Hungarian birth, was unveiled September 16. It was a testimonial of appreciation of the welcome extended to Kosouth by Americans in 1851. The idea took form at the dedication of the monument to Kosouth in Cleveland some years ago.

life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

THAT CHERRY TREE AFFAIR.



G. Washington—"Whew! I hate to tackle this job, but I've got to break into the history books somewhere."

Dutch-German Pedigree.

The pedigree of the Dutch-German branch of the Washington family goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century, to James Washington, brother of General Washington's great-grandfather, John. In 1659 James emigrated to Holland, while John, with his brother Andrew, emigrated in 1656 to Virginia. James settled in Rotterdam, and married Clara Van der Lanen, daughter of the Burgomaster of that port. The youngest of his five children, a son named Jacob, who in 1724 intermarried with Catharine Maria Wynantz, from whom this continental Washington descended.

The rule that after having flourished for three generations a family declines did not hold good in the case of the European Washingtons. The first Jacob was a justice of the peace, his three sons became either civil or military officers in the service of the government of the Netherlands, and one of his grandsons, a Jacob, born in 1778, was made a lieutenant-general in the Bavarian army, was created a baron and married a titled lady of Bavaria. It was to this Bavarian family that this young Baron de Washington belonged.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR STARCH.

One tablespoonful of common flour in one cup of water; mix thoroughly in one cup of water; mix thoroughly with egg beater; add a little blue-add a little wax to contents.—Boston Post.

GLYCERINE AS A CLEANSER.

One of the innumerable uses to which glycerine may be put is cleansing material on which coffee has been spilled. The dark stain, and even the grease spot from the cream, are easily removed. The material should be carefully rinsed in lukewarm water and pressed on the wrong side.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

JAVELLE WATER.

Javelle water will take out stains from linen and cotton. Take one pound of sal soda and five cents' worth of chloride of lime; put them in an earthen bowl and turn over them two quarts of boiling hot, soft water; rain water is the best. Let it settle, then pour off. Bottle and keep for use. It will remove fruit stains, and even take out indelible ink spots. When used soak the stain till it disappears. Then wash it in water.—Boston Post.

THE HAIR PILLOW.

Few people know the comfort in summer of a hair pillow. Who would think of sleeping upon a feather bed in August? And yet many of us bury our heads in large, soft, feathery pillows.

Suppose you buy a dear little hair pillow—twenty by fifteen inches—and make for it a simple slip of linen. Lay your weary head upon this some hot night and you will dream of cooling and refreshing drinks and possibly of icebergs.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE STOCKING DARNER.

The mother who groans over the destructiveness of her young son on the knees of his stockings should adopt the plan of one ingenious mother who has learned how to make stockings last twice as long.

In buying she selects stockings as long as they can be bought, and before wearing runs a flat tuck about the ankle just below the shoe top where it will not rub in walking.

When the knees of her son's stockings become hopelessly darned the tuck is ripped and the worn part raised so that it slips under the short trousers while a whole knee takes its place.—New York Herald.

CLEAN AND RESTORE VELVETS.

Light velvets are cleaned by gently rubbing with a flannel previously dipped in kerosene, or if the material be soiled in spots only, by rubbing with a little butter, when the wrong side requires drawing over a hot iron in order to raise the pile, or they may be cleaned by brushing with cornmeal until the soil is removed.

Black and colored velvet, if not dirty, but only creased, is freshened by holding wrong side down close to but not on a hot flat iron on which has first been placed a damp cloth, the steam eradicating the creases and raising the pile.

When it has been steamed all over remove the wet cloth and draw the velvet on the wrong side over the iron to dry it. To clean mud-spotted black velvet a solution of equal parts of spirits of wine, ox-gall and water will be found efficacious.

The method employed to clean light and dark velveteen is a very simple one. A lather of white soap is made, into which the velveteen is dipped, then placed on a board or table and scrubbed the way of the pile with a clean nail brush until all the dirt has been removed, when it is rinsed in clean, cold water, but not squeezed or wrung, as this would spoil the pile.

It is dried in the air, and sometimes the back is drawn over a hot iron, but this is not absolutely necessary.

To clean and brighten light satins chloroform or benzine may be used.—New York Press.



Fig and Nut Jelly.—Make the usual plain lemon jelly; put some cut up figs and shelled nuts into a ring mold, and fill with the warm jelly; put on ice, and after turning out fill the centre with whipped cream.

Tomato Bisque.—Boil one can tomatoes twenty minutes, stir in level teaspoon soda, stirring constantly until foaming stops, add one quart milk, tablespoon butter and two tablespoonfuls flour blended together. Allow to remain on stove until thick as desired. Remove and strain.

Orangeade.—Rind of one sour orange, one cup of boiling water, one tablespoonful of sugar, juice of one orange. Cut the rind carefully from the orange and pour boiling water over it. When cool add the sugar and the juice of the orange and strain. Lemon juice may be added if desired. Cool before serving.

Molasses Layer Cake.—One cup molasses, yolk one egg, butter size large walnut. Stir, add one level tablespoon soda, stir in two cups flour, sifted, beat well, add last one cup boiling water. Mix well and bake. Put together with boiled frosting made from the white of one egg and one cup granulated sugar.

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FINANCE AND TRADE REVIEW

BUYING STILL RESTRICTED

Industrial Operations, Also, Far Below Normal in Most Directions. Tariff Bogy Blamed.

Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

"Trade is quiet as a whole, and industrial operations are still below normal in most lines. Conservatism in buying is still marked, and there is also present the feeling of disappointment hitherto noted at the failure of spring trade to open up more rapidly. Some measures of trade volume showed slight recessions in January from December, but the failure record was an encouraging one, and the improvement over the same month a year ago, when business was at a low ebb, is general and marked. Collections are little changed, and classed as fair, as a whole.

"The disposition in many lines is still to attribute slowness of demand in opening up to fear of tariff revisions, but there is manifest now a disposition to recognize more fully the play of natural requirements proceeding from reduced earning power of the community.

First, probably, in point of activity at present are the demands for fertilizers, seeds, implements and similar goods, this being most marked at Western centers.

"The leather trades are fairly active and the shipments of shoes are making a far better exhibit than some time ago, or than in the same period a year ago.

"In the manufacturing industries, such as iron and steel, business is quieter. Some large orders for rails have been placed, but pig iron is weaker and finished products are less active despite concessions in many lines.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending February 4 were 286, against 311 last week; 272 in the same week of 1908; 198 in 1907; 204 in 1906, and 207 in 1905. Canadian failures for the week number 37, which compares with 42 last week and 50 in this week last year."

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Wheat—No. 2 red.....	55	55
Wheat—No. 3.....	53	53
Corn—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	73	71
"  "  "  shelled.....	67	64
Mixed ear.....	54	56
Oats—No. 2.....	51	51
"  "  "  white.....	52	51
Flour—Winter patent.....	5.83	5.90
"  "  "  Fancy straight.....	5.50	5.50
"  "  "  Timothy.....	12.25	11.50
"  "  "  Clover No. 1.....	20.50	20.50
Feed—No. 1 white mid. ton.....	25.50	25.50
"  "  "  Brown middling.....	27.00	27.00
"  "  "  Bran, bulk.....	24.00	21.50
"  "  "  Saw-Wheat.....	8.00	8.50
"  "  "  Cat.....	8.00	8.50

Dairy Products.

Butter—Rigin creamery.....	34	35
"  "  "  Ohio creamery.....	21	21
"  "  "  Fancy country roll.....	19	22
"  "  "  Cheese—Ohio, new.....	14	15
"  "  "  New York, new.....	14	15

Poultry, Etc.

Hens—per lb.....	14	15
Chickens—dressed.....	18	20
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	31	32

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes—Fancy white per bu.....	85	90
Cabbage—per ton.....	35	35
Onions—per barrel.....	1.40	1.60

BALTIMORE.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5.75	5.90
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.05	1.05
Corn—Mixed.....	71	73
Butter—Creamery.....	31	31
"  "  "  Butter—Ohio creamery.....	21	24

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Winter Patent.....	5.60	5.75
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	97	97
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	48	48
"  "  "  No. 2 white.....	51	54
Butter—Creamery.....	32	31
Eggs—Pennsylvania Strats.....	32	34

NEW YORK.

Flour—Patents.....	5.83	5.93
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	1.11	1.11
Corn—No. 2.....	91	93
Oats—No. 2 white.....	54	55
Butter—Creamery.....	32	31
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania.....	31	31

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg.

CATTLE		
Extra, 1400 to 1600 pounds.....	6.00	6.50
Prime, 1300 to 1400 pounds.....	5.25	6.00
Good, 1200 to 1300 pounds.....	4.80	6.00
"  "  "  Tidy, 1100 to 1200 pounds.....	5.10	6.50
Fair, 1000 to 1100 pounds.....	4.50	6.50
Common, 700 to 900 pounds.....	4.00	6.00
Bulls.....	30.00	3.00
Cows.....	10.00	3.00
HOGS		
Prime, heavy.....	6.65	6.71
Prime, medium weight.....	6.20	6.51
Best heavy Yorkers.....	6.10	6.45
Light Yorkers.....	5.90	6.11
Pigs.....	5.40	6.01
Stags.....	5.25	6.00