

## THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

HE REFUSED A CROWN AN EXAMPLE OF WASHINGTON'S NO-

BLE AND UNSELFISH NATURE.

ow This Action Impressed Gladstone and Carlyle—It Seemed Incomprehensi-ble to Bonaparte—Washington's Rela-tions with Trumbull and Arnold.

ble to Bonaparte-Washington's Rela-tions with Trumbull and Arnold. [Copyright, 183, by American Press Associa-tion.] Mr. Gladstone, in one of his charts with Chancey M. Depew, said that he was inclined to the belief that all in all per-haps the greatest man since Martin Luther was George Washington, and the great English statesman went on to explain what he meant by this charac-terization. He did not regard Washington as intellectually possessed of such genius as any one of half a dozen men whom he could name. His military genius is undisputed, although of course it is hardly fair to compare it with that displayed by John Churchill or Napoleon or Wellington. Judged simply by re-sults, it was as great as the victories of any of these men, since it led to the es-part of the second the Networkd. Every one who has studied the mili-tary movements of the Revolution on both sides is aware that Washington which made it impossible to concentrate its florts in the American colonies. What the result would have been had Great Britain sent a Wellington com-manding a great British army in case head and may and the stated in case head and may areat Britain sent a Wellington com-manding a great Britain sent a Wellington com-manding a great Britain sent a battle no man.

Yet Mr. Gladstone thought that in respects Washington stood the est tests. His so called Fabian 7, which consisted in extraordi-



## GENERAL WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. arily skillful avoidance of battle when feat would have been almost certain id when it required strategy of the ghest order to avoid it, was carried it with the patience and the conviction genius. His retreat after the battle Long Island was of itself, in Glad-one's epinion, sufficient evidence of eat military ability to justify his ap-intment as commander in chief of the merican armies.

great military ability to justify his ap-pointment as commander in chief of the American armies. But it was not in respect of military quality that Mr. Ghadstone regarded Washington as so pre-eminently great. It was in the perfect balance of all his greater moral and intellectual qualities that this pre-eminence lay. His patience, according to Mr. Ghadstone, was some-thing exceeding that of any other man who achieved greatness, for it was pa-tience under extraordinary irritations, and patience excressed for no personal ambition, but simply for the cause. His conception of what the govern-ment which he was socking to establish should be was quite as distinct and com-prehensive as that of Hamilton, Jay, Madisson of Jefferson, although he prob-ably could not have set forth in legal ar-gument as they did the reasons for that conception. They were admirably set forth in his messages, and especially in his farewell address, although there are indications that some of the messages farewell address was unquestionably written by Livingston, although some writers believe that Madison wrote it. But if the phraseology was that of the socretary the ideas were those of Wash-ington, and he undoubtedly set them forth to his sceretarice, asking them, who were more familiar with the literary use of the pen than he, to put thom in fitting language. Mr. Ghadstone regards the finest

range. r. Gladstone regards the finest mph of noble, unselfish, patriotic majestic impulse to be illustrated one brief incident in Washington's ser. When Washington refused the wn, then the world had the finest ex-Mr.

should be. American youth know that Washington captured Cornwallis, made a brilliant retreat after the battle of Long Island and worried and fretted the Brit ish armies into exhaustion during as seven years' war. They also know that the orbit president twice and declined to become many who know that the only time tears were seen in his eyes and the manifesta-tion of great personal sorrow was made casion at the close of the war when his army, encamped upon the banks of the Hudson, was about to be disbanded. There Hudson, was about to be disbanded. There



WASHINGTON REFUSING THE CROWS. WASHINGTON REFUSING THE CROWS. We men who were fearful that the am-bitions and jealousies of some of those who had been of influence during the Revolution would lead them to attempt to gain great personal power. There were others who believed that as a result of the victory there would be established in America a constitutional monarchy modeled after that of Great Britain. The nation as we now know it was a zovernment yet to be created. Bo a company of officers—men having influence — having talked this matter year agreed to go to Washington, ask him to accept the crown of empire and permisse him the support of the army heisved that these officers and friends of his had come upon some such errand as How and the had altered y been in con-varing. The war was ended victori-vusly, and he had altered y been in con-vusition with Hamilton and some others respecting the form of civil government which he now free colonics should un-vusition. The year of the army of the sould un-vusition with Hamilton and some others are been of the the only of the sould un-vusition with Hamilton and some others are presenting the form of civil government which he now free colonics should un-

respecting the form of civil government which the now free colonics should un-dertake. They offered him the crown in but a single sentence. A few years before, across the river, Washington, being seat-ed at breakfast, had been approached by an officer, who said to him that Benedict Arnold had fiel after an attempt to be-tray West Point into the hands of the British. The news was apalling and to Washington must have been extraordi-narily painful, since for Arnold he had a personal affection which he bestowed upon only two or three of his other offi-cers. Yet so great was hisself command, so superb his capacity for suppressing emotion, so thoroughly had he schooled himself to face adversity with calamces, that those about him only saw a look of sad stermees come to his countenance as he uttered the now historic words, "Whom can we now trust?" The when these officers proposed to him the empire and tried to pur the scopter in his hand Washington broke down. There was sorrow and there was anger in his countenance and this unar-

au-real

Lal JONATHAN TRUMBULL. nor. Tears came to his eyes, and when he dismissed them with a sad gesture and only a brief word these men realized that Washington had been shocked and prieved that it could have entered into prieved that prieved that prieved that prieved into priev grieved th their heart have regain could have

Through seven years to ultimate victory.
 It was an act that Europeans could not understand.
 Bonaparte was always inclined to belive the story purely apocryphal, albitest riting that the story purely apocryphal, albitest riting that the story purely apocryphal, albitest riting that a seven a great admirer of washington and paid a higher triting that a mark and a seven a seven admirer of the seven and a seven admirer of the seven and the seven admirest the seven and the seven admirest seven admirest admirest seven admirest admirest administry and possessed in the highest degree the qualities of statemanship. Arrively admirest seven admirest seven admirest admi



DENEDICT AENOLD. DATKed on such a career when the grunsat Lexington brought him into the field. Trumbull, who was governor of the Connecticut colony, greatly admired Ar-nold's energy in gotting his company to-gether within an hour after the messen-gro prought the news of Lexington, and at the bayonet's point demanding pow-der from the hesitating New Haven au-thorities, and then, equipped, leading them in the march across country to Boston. It was Trumbull who advised Washington of this exploit, so that Washington became early impressed washington became early impressed with Arnold's military ardor and ability. Arnold's achievement in taking an army across the wilds of Maine to Que-bec, which has been likened by some writers to the marches of Xenophon or Hambul, gained for him the warmest friendship of Washington. Man in Revolutionary times for whom he fiel either fear or respect was Washington. In Washington's presence Ar-nold was subdued, gracious and respect-ful. Some of his letters indicate that he had for Washington a feeling he had for and it was apparent to those who studied the fie of Arnold that the only person before whom he stood tamed and whose atthority he cheerfully acknowledged was Washington. That indicates some thing of that great moral quality which lot Mr. Gladstone to speak of Washing-ton as pringer the conty thought the ave Arnold pain was that Washing-ton sould suffer. For the rest he care

the moment could to would suffer. For the rest he ca not one jot. Tumbull, although not so conspicu-aself attain the attain the colonies as Sam Adams or Jo thanceck or Roger Sherman or Thon erman or Thoma

Jefferson, was nevertheless regarded by Washington as the strongest friend that he had to lean upon. It is probable that he revealed more of his confidences to Trumbull than to any other man. They were something alike in their moral qual-ities, although Trumbull was of Puri-tanic piety, while Washington was not, though each of them was a religious man.

itics, although Trumbull was of Puritoria piety, while Washington was a religious man.
 Some fifty years ago the Eon. Learned Hebard was appointed executor of the setate of William Williams, who was a grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, and whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the setate of William Williams, who was a grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, and whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the setate of William Williams, who was a grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, and whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the settlement of the catao Judge Hebard came across a vast amount of correspondence, including letters which passed between Washington and Governor Trumbull. Some of these latters were of a more confidential nature. They revealed on the part of Washington a freedom from reserve which none of his other correspondence shows. One or two of them contained that term which Washington publicly applied to Governor Trumbull, and which for many years was regarded as anickname for the American nation, "Brother Jonathan."
 Some of Trumbull's correspondence was also found, which shows that this man of the activation of the reconstruct in Washington that quality of greatness early in the time of the Revolution and before he hand demons thrated it to the world. Trumbull's letters, while not extravagant, for he was not the man to use extravagant terms, indicate that Trumbull regarded Washington which washington with those greater qualities, the only military, but moral, which were necessary to establish the American nation. He had almost the feeling for Washington with Arnold had, almother engoulting almost an equality of relation which probably no other man of the avoid on almost the generate runalities, the admonst the greater infellect and carried work he set wo menome of a britiling with washington extravagant to meas thenereding on these two menome of a britiling the impression tha

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

his life, E. JAY EDWARDS, THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.
THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.
In the presidential campaign of 1870 it was often remarked as a curious coinci-dence that of the men cleeted president every third one was childless. The list ran: Washington, Madison, Jackson Polk, Buchanan and—but there seems to have been a break in the line, so that the omen failed on Tilden. It is also worthy of remark that these childless men had singularly happy home lives, and none more so than George Washington.
Martha Dandridge was a beauty and a Virginia belle when at seventeen she married Daniel Park Custis. Of their four children two preceded their father to the tomic, and when the Widow Custis married George Washington in 1759 she had but a son and a daughter. History gives us a few exquisite glimpses of the home life of Washington for the next few years. He and his wife were very nearly of the same age; both born in 1732; both were wealthy, refined and of the highest standing among their Vir-gina contemporaries. Washington loved the two children as his own. There was nothing to mar their domestic life.
But in 1733 Martha Parke Custis did, and Washington was long affected with a strange restlessness. Indeed his do-nestic life never again seemed so cahn ill after the Revolution. Martha was sometlines called the "dark lady" or "dark beauty" because of her brunetic complexion, but she was both beautiful and anniable. The son, John Parke Custis, at the age of nineteen married one of the famons Calvert family at Bal-ticomplexion, but she was both beautiful and anniable. The son, John Parke Custis, at the age of nineteen married one of the famons Calvert family at Bal-ticomplexion family seen in the familiar pothese. General and Mrs. Washington adopted two, and these constituted the Washington family seen in the familiar pothese of one at the father's death that

Washington family seen in the faminar pictures. Eleanor Parke Custis, the daughter, was so young at her father's death that she knew no home but Mount Vernon, In 1799 she became the wife of Major Lewis, Washington's sister's son. The son was the well known George Wash-ington Parke Custis, an author of some note, who acquired the famons Arlington estate, where he died in 1857. His only child, a daughter, married Robert E. Lee, who thus became the owner of Arlington. J. H. B.

A Reasonable View.



Teacher-Willie, when I called at your house yesterday and saw the "Life of Washington" I gave you Christmas I was much grieved to notice that the leaves head not been out much griev had not be Willie ( If I'd cut ve half the

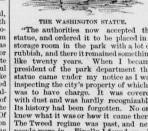
those leaves I woul chance to swop it off. Washington's Politeness

Washington's Politeness. George Washington was polite almost to the point of punctiliousness. The story is often told of him that, having bowed to a colored man who had saluted him, a friend expressed surprise. Wash-ington's quick retort was, "What, do yon wish to have me outdone in polite-ness by a slave?"

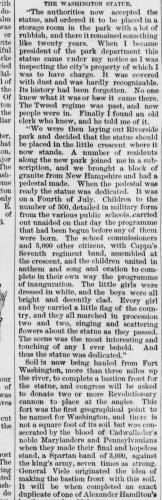
AN OLD WASHINGTON STATUE

It Was Perchased by Contributions from New York School Children. [Copyright, 183, by American Press Associa-tion.] There is now on one of the most pic-turesque spots on Manhattan island a statue of George Washington which has an interesting history. The statue stands in Riverside crescent, and is to the lower end of Riverside drive what the Grant masoleum is on a grander scale to the upper. The figure stands with its back to the Hudson, about eighty feet above the tide. General Egbert L. Viele, who have the statue from oblivion, told mb about it as follows: "This piece of statuary is a life size rep-resentation of Washington. The first thing you notice about it is its aparent smalness. It shows the pater patrise to have been a much smaller man than everybody supposes. That is because all his statues are either heroic or colos-sal. In exalting his character the pople have magnified his person. It is so the world over with military and political heroes. In person Washington was not a man of giguntic proportions by any means. This is a truthful counterfeit, if I may use the paradox. It is one of five which show him as he was. All others make him out a man of heroic public Aspose you look up his biog-raphies and see if you can find in a single one of them a specific description of his person, with reference especially to his weight and stature. "The original of this effigy is in the capitol at Richmond. It is by Houdon, the celebrated French sculptor. Houdon was given the commission through Thomas Jefferson. "He stripped his subject to the buff and made a plaster cast. It is the only and a statue, and from this four casts were made. One of these is the statue in Riverside drive. Just after the var the sculptor's widow brought if to New York and placed it on exhibition in one of the public halls. She wantet to sell it to the city for one of the parks. Her price was §10,000. It was very cheap for such a place of art, but the offer was declined by the city authorities, and it was finully decided that a subjecr

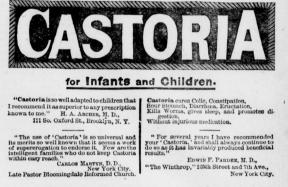
the widow agre to give a bill of ed to accept that sum and sale to the city.



F



Jeddo, and No. 35 (entre St. Advertise in ate of one of Alexandra and Al



THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.



Subscription Price: Town Topics, per year, - \$4 00 Tales From Topics, per year, 2.00 The two clubbed, - 5.00 NW Topics sent 3 months on trie

the Tribune. N. B.-Previous Nos. of "TALES" will be promptly forwarded, postpaud, on receipt of So cents each.