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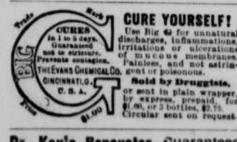


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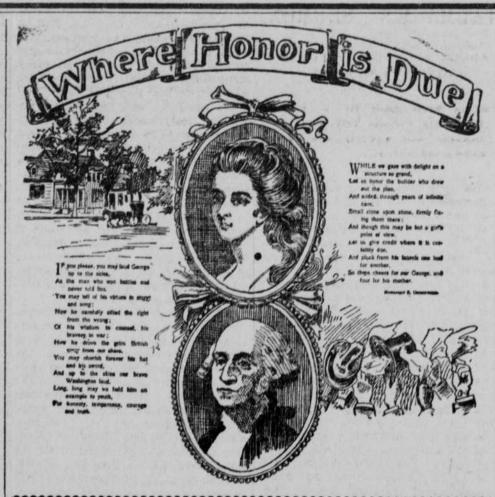
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BUT DID HE SWEAR AT BATTLE OF MONMOUTH?

Tradition Affirms That He Used an Oath -He Certainly Had Sufficient Provocation for Strong Language-General Lee the Victim.

RADITION says that on one occasion the father of his country so far forgot his religious training and principles as to have ised an oath, Profanity does not comport with the generally accepted character of George Washington, and there are many who

deny the tradition. It was at the battle of Monmouth



GEN. LEE.

lost his temper and swore at Gen. Charles Lee for disobeying orders and retreating, thus endangering the whole American army. If ever man was tried, it was Washington at Monmouth, and if ever profanity was excusable it was on that occasion. Lee, according to some historians, was a designing traitor, who, envious of Washington's popularity, schemed to defeat his army. It is quite certain that he hesstated when the oath of allegiance, required by the continental congress. was administered at Valley Forge. Washington was himself administering the oath to Lee, Greene, Stirling and others, the officers placing their hands on a Bible. When Washington began to repeat the prescribed oath, Lee suddenly removed his hand from the Bible, and the commander-in-chief asked why he did so. His answer was: "As to King George, I am willing



GEN. WAYNE enough to absolve myself from all alegiance to him, but I have some scru-

ples about the prince of Wales." Even the grave Washington joined in the laugh that followed this explanation. But Lee eventully took the oath with the others, and subscribed his name to one of the blanks now on

file in the archives at Washington. When the British under Clinton auddenly evacuated Philadelphia in June. 1778, and began their retreat across New Jersey, Washington, with his whole army, pushed on as rapidly as possible to intercept them before they reached New York. Late on headed off the British, went into camp near the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, Lee was next to Washington in command, and there can be no doubt at this time that envy and hatred were strong factors in the breast of the subordinate. Lee's instructions were to REMOVED HIS HAND FROM THE advance early and attack the enemy as soon as they began to move, unless | cessfully reported, and some other there was some powerful reason for word may have been set by Wash- the fallings - La liruyere.

WASHINGTON ANGRY. | not doing so. It seems that this very slight discretionary power given him furnished the pretext for his conduct. Lee had under him such men as Lafayette, Wayne and Morgan's famous riflemen.

The conduct of Lee on this occasion

is a puzzle to the student of human motives. At one moment he seemed in earnest and determined, at the next he was weak, hesitating and uncertain. In the council of war held at Hopewell Lee advised against the attack, and showed a very faint heart throughout the fight. When the British began to move he made a feeble attack, which was followed up by half a dozen blunders in rapid succession. He held Lafayette in check until it was too late for him to cut off some of the British army, and weakened Wayne's forces by withdrawing from him some of his best soldiers, and finally ordered a general retreat all along the line. Along a narrow pass, with a morass on either side, the Americans fled on that hot June day, pursued by the yelling Britwhere Washington is supposed to have ons. The weather was so excessively warm that many of the soldiers perished from sunstroke. Washington, who was bringing up the main army to attack the British in such a way as to cut off their retreat to New York, after the cannonading early in the morning, was astonished and perplexed to hear no more firing. Anon the shouts of the victorious Britons and the occasional musket shot fell on his ears, and, with a feeling of distrust, he galloped forward, accompanied by his entire staff. They met the head of the retreating army under Gen. Lee. Just at this point, according to tradition, Washington did his "cussing." History records the first words uttered by

> "Sir, I desire to know what is the reason, and whence arises this disorder

Washington as:



GEN. LAFAYETTE. the sentence began with "By God, str."

According to tradition, Washington, after meeting Lee, ordered Oswald's battery to unlimber and open on the enemy; that he then galloped down toward the advancing enemy, and fired his holsters at them, wheeled his horse about, rode back and formed the retreating hosts into a line of battle to meet the foe. Without doubt the father of his country was greatly provoked at Lee, and the evidence at Lee's trial shows that "hot and angry" words passed between them. But it is still a matter of doubt whether Gen. Washington swore.

Such terms and colloquialisms as 'Egad," "By gad" and "Zounds," a genteel sort of profanity, were in common use in those days, but Washington has never been accused of using them. In the midst of the excitement and confusion attending a battle, and the rallying of routed hosts under the heavy fire of a victorious enemy, it 18 doubtful if spoken words can be suc-



B1B1 82

ington which his enemies distorted into "by." Is it not more probable that the "father of his country," instead of swearing, made use of some sort of supplication? White with anger, and boiling over with disappointment and chagrin, what would be more natural than that he should, on meeting Lee, cry out: "My God, sir, I desire to know what is the reason, and whence arises this disorder and confusion?"

The man who gave rise to the rumor of the use of profanity may have been Lee himself, who was anxious to malign the man who had rebuked him on the battlefield. It was an easy matter to report his "my" as "by," and thus change the whole tenor of Washington's remarks. This theory is certainly the most reasonable as well as the most charitable, and, after an investigation of almost 120 years, it ought to be adopted.

After Washington, at the risk of his ife, had brought order out of chaos, and formed the routed troops into an invincible line of battle, he rode back to where Lee sat on his horse in a bad fit of sulks, and, pointing to the rallied troops, asked:

"Will you, sir, command in that place?"

"I will," Lee eagerly exclaimed. "Then," said Washington, "I expect

ou to check the enemy immediately." Your command shall be obeyed, and will not be the first to leave the field," returned Lee.

The advancing foe was held in check. Washington brought up the remainder



WASHINGTON ANGRY.

of the army, and all that long Sabbath day the battle raged, but the Britons and their allies were defeated and stole away during the night,

After it was all over, Lee demanded an apology, but Washington, instead of apologizing, placed Lee under arrest. He was tried and dismissed from command for twelve months. He never entered the army again, but sulked throughout the war and died in Philadelphia Oct. 2, 1797.

How Washington Really Looked. From the traditions of Alexandria, and from other sources, I have tried to make up in my mind's eye a picture of George Washington as he really was. and confusion?" Tradition says that He was exceedingly tall, and, when young, quite slender. He had enormous hands and feet. His boots were No. 13, and his ordinary walking shoes No. 12. He was a man of muscle. During his service in the army he weighed 200 pounds, and was so strong that he could lift his tent with one hand, although it usually required the strength of two men to place it on the camp wagon. I mean, of course, when it was folded up and wrapped around the poles. Washington could hold a musket with one hand and fire it. He was a good shot and a good swordsman. The pictures of the father of his country make one think that Washington was a brunette. His face is dark and somber. The truth is, he had a skin like an Irish baby, and his hair was almost red. He had a broad chest but not a full one.

His voice was not strong, and during his last days he had a hacking cough. His eyes were cold gray, and it is said that he seldom smiled, although there is reason to believe that he had considerable humor about him. His nose was prominent. He was particular as to his appearance and fastidious in dress. He wore plain clothes and always kept himself well shaven, acting as his own barber.

Economical, but Not Stingy.

Through his letters now owned by the government one may see here and there correspondence which shows that he was very hard up at times. In 1785 he wrote that he could get no wheat on credit, and that he had no cash to pay for it. Three years later he urges a man to pay the \$1,000 which he owes him, and says he has put off the sheriff three times already, and that he needs this money to pay his taxes. He was not afraid to dun his debtors, and he is said to have been one of the shrewdest dealers, among the planters of his time. He was always preaching economy to his servants, but on the whole was somewhat lenlent, as, for instance, he employed one man, a carpenter, making a contract with him for a year and providing therein he was to have four days in which he might get drunk about Christmas. Washington was economical, but not stingy. could not endure waste of any kind and he went about over his estate doing his best to stop the leaks. In one of his letters home he urges that the greatest economy be used in feeding the hay at the mansion house,

The nails of the Chinese nobility sometimes attain the length of eighteen inches, being protected by long allver cases.

Two persons will not be friends long if they can not forgive each other lit-

Some colleagues of Congressman Mudd solemly, declare that the Maryland man still wears the identical red necktie which encircled his throat when he first came to congress. Originally it was a flaming affair, absolutely sparkling with redness, but it and wonder is being expressed when Mr. Mudd will ge a new tie.

and suggestive.

Sir G. S. Clarke, K. C. M. G., F. R. S., contributes to the February number of the North American Review an exceedingly brilliant article entitled "Imperial Responsibilities a National Gain," wherein he discusses the new position the United States will now has lost much of its brightness, henceforth occupy among the nations of the world. The responsibility for the government of the Philippines will, he asserts; be great, but if it is ap-At a sale in London an autograph of proached with high aims, a single eye Holmes brought \$8, one of Emerson to the general good, and a reverence \$2.50, and one of Longfellow \$7.50. for justice, incalculable moral gain The comparative prices are interesting will accrue to the country as its

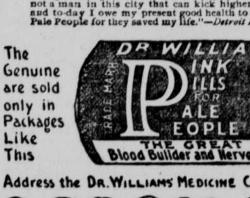
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These extreme nervous disorders were treated with wonderful success by the discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, previous to his discovery being offered to the public generally. This remedy is the only known specific in many diseases that, until recent years, were pronounced incurable. Mere is the proof:

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again.

"The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable. The friends that came to see me bid me good-bye when they left me and I was given up. The doctors said nothing more could be done. My wife kept reading to me, articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We finally decided to try them. The first box gave me relief. I continued to use them for about two years before I could get strength enough to walk. I am nearly seventy-five years old and there is not a man in this city that can kick higher or walk further than I can and to-day I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for they saved my life."—Detroit Evening News.



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"The Progress of the World," the editorial department of the Review of Reviews, deals this month with the tain in August. new problems of colonial administration now confronting the country, with the senatorial campaigns in the different states, with the polygamy ques-tion, with the question of army beef in its bearings on the reorganization of the war department, with our recent industrial progress, protective tariffs, and the "trusts," and with the month's developments in foreign pol-

Oil to calm the waves was used on an unusually large scale during the recent gales in the English channel. The water breaking over Folkestone pier made it difficult for steamers to enter the port till some one thought of pouring a few gallons of oil into the harbor, when the seas immediately became smooth.

There is a Class of People

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Iowa Patent Office Report. A patent has been allowed upon ap-

peal to the Board of Examiners-inchief, to Mrs. E. J. Dunn of Humeston, Iowa, for a velocipede in which the body is in the form of a horse, and when the rider works treadles with the feet the jointed legs will be operated in imitation of the natural motions of Our practice, established 20 years

ago, of filing incomplete applications in place of caveats is justified by the following recent expressions upon the Ex-Chief Clerk Rogers, of the United

States Patent Office is reported to have said he "was in favor of abolishing the W. D. Baldwin, vice-president of the

Patent Law association at Washington, said, "in a practice of 42 years he had never found it of any benefit to his clients. Ex-Commissioner Doolittle, approv-

his opinion that "caveats should be aboltshed." Continuous successful practice of over 25 years in preparing and prosecuting applications for patents war-

ing Messrs. Rogers and Baldwin, gave

rants me in giving advice pertaining to all matters relating to securing patents for inventions. Consultation and advice free THOMAS G. ORWIG, Solicitor of Patenta.

Des Moines, February 4, 1899. Some folks think they are Christians simply because they want to go to

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