

SOME PORTRAITS OF



THE EARLIEST PORTRAIT.



TRUMBULL'S PORTRAIT.



THE STUART PORTRAIT. (UNFINISHED)



REMBRANDT PEALE'S PORTRAIT.



LATEST PORTRAIT.

GEORGE WASHINGTON



LITTLE MORE than a year ago a New York publisher said to me: "The man who can predict a fad to supplant the waning Napoleonic fad will be worth his weight in gold to a publisher." I suggested Washington, and had the satisfaction of hearing my friend say he did not believe me. But I was right, nevertheless. The Frenchman is dead; long live the American! It would be wearisome to review all the evidence. Besides, this rational Washington fad has not as yet gone far enough, and it is probable that greater works are now meditating than have been written. For the moment, therefore, it will suffice as an indication of the direction in which the current is setting to call to mind that a new edition of Irving's "Washington" is among the recent announcements of one of our leading firms of publishers; that one of our most enterprising magazine editors makes a "feature" of a series of Washington portraits in his current number, and that within a few months two of the most scholarly and gifted of our American historians have published monographs on the father of our country. The writers to whom I refer are Prof. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford. Both works are likable for many reasons, but they are chiefly attractive to me, at least—because of the extreme modernity of method they exemplify in the treatment of their theme. And by this I wish to convey the idea that the method is at once scholarly and artistic. Both Mr. Ford and Prof. Wilson are painstaking

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HATCHET.

FOREVER THE SYMBOL OF TRUTH. BY H. C. DODGE.

Although the hatchet story is of rather ancient date, it can't be told too often for its benefits are great, and so, upon the birthday of the hero of the tale it's proper to repeat it so its moral may prevail. When our immortal Washington was but a little boy his thoughtless pa presented him a hatchet for a toy, and next day when the father went to pick some cherries he got left, because some body had chopped down his favorite tree. Of course, like people most to blame, he let himself get riled, and with a switch he hunted till he found his naughty child. "Who chopped that tree?" he thundered, and received the grand reply, "I did it with my hatchet, Pa. I cannot tell a lie." "Come to my arms, my noble son," the father proudly cried, "I'd rather lose ten thousand trees than have a boy who lied." And thus it was that Washington began, when but a youth, to show his future greatness by his fearless love of truth. Unto his little hatchet, then, we owe an endless debt, and which no patriotic friend of freedom will forget. It's given us a country which in all things is the best; it's given us our liberty and keeps us over blest. And more than that, it's given and is giving to each youth a love and admiration for the nobleness of truth. So, when our country needs it, she will find another son to follow in the footsteps of immortal WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER.

In the estimation of his associates and others familiar with his military career, Washington was one of the few great military chieftains of the world. No higher tribute could be paid him than that conveyed by Frederick the Great of Prussia, when he presented his sword to the American general with this inscription upon it, "from the oldest general of Europe to the greatest general in the world." Washington as a general has been criticized for irresoluteness and frequent resort to retreats while engaged in battle, but measured by the results accomplished in this way these criticisms only add to his greatness. With the memory of the scenes at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the events at New York fresh in mind, it is pertinent to consider the effect of Washington's retreat from New York to the Jerseys, a distance of more than a hundred miles, with a mere handful of freezing starving men before a powerful foe, flushed with victory, yet baffled in all their attempts to cut off retreat and destroy ammunition stores. Grandeur than any victory, more difficult and dangerous than any battle, this famous retreat brought into public gaze the wonderful combination of courage and prudence in Washington's character and gained for him the title of "American Fabius."

maneuver was by the crossing of the Delaware, and the brilliant capture of the Hessian troops at a time when the assurance of success was so doubtful and the apparent probability of defeat so great, when the black clouds of despair hung so oppressively over the struggling patriots and seemed to be slowly closing up that small opening through which the people yet saw hopes of a brighter day, this second great exploit must be considered now, as it was then—the turning point of the war, the greatest achievement of the grandest man in the gloomiest period of the revolution. It is hardly necessary to narrate the

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

subsequent events, the terrible winter at Valley Forge, and the final surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Nowhere else in all his career does Washington exhibit to better advantage his noble and disinterested characteristics of heart and mind than he did when the war was thus so successfully closed. He did not try to establish a military despotism as did Cromwell; he did not attempt to create an absolute monarchy as did Napoleon, but quietly and without ostentation he resigned as commander and chief of the army and retired to his home at Mount Vernon to resume the duties of a private citizen. While he was thus engaged the unanimous vote of the people's representatives called him into public life again to inaugurate, outline and broadly establish the new government.

Washington as a Dresser. In his youth, and even during the revolution, Washington was a good deal of a dandy. He gave his tailors minute instructions as to the number of button holes desired on his coat front, and for the cutting of the waist. He had a weakness for blue and purple broadcloth, silver and lace trimmings and ruffled shirts. During his later years, however, Washington dressed more modestly, and always in good taste. In his personal appearance he was exceptionally clean and neat. He is described as tall and well proportioned and of commanding presence. His feet were unusually large. Though he wore false teeth and his large-featured face was colorless and pitted from smallpox, he was considered handsome. His carriage was always dignified and graceful. Prominent Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans of that period who saw him frequently and under varying conditions, unite in declaring his deportment "easy, erect, and noble." Washington was fond of a good time with congenial companions, as is shown by an expense account entry in his diary now preserved in the state department at the national capital, which reads: "To jamboree at Charlottesville, N. C., £13."

SPAIN MUST BESQUARE

HER REPLY TO WOODFORD NOT SATISFACTORY.

The President Determined That She Must Answer One Way or the Other, Whether She Endorses De Lome's Sentiment, and Will Brook No Delay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The department of state has notified Minister Woodford to suggest to the Spanish government that a disavowal of the sentiments expressed in De Lome's letter on autonomy and reciprocity might remove considerable misunderstanding which exists in this country, and would be highly acceptable to this government.

This cablegram was sent to Minister Woodford by assistant Secretary Day, who wrote it by direction of President McKinley. It is mild in tone and not calculated to give offense, but if it does not bring a prompt reply from Spain, a "demand" instead of a "suggestion" may follow.

The suggestion to Spain is the result of the unsatisfactory nature of Minister Woodford's report. That report was simply a relation of polite and vague conversations between himself and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, in which expression of disavowal or regret is made by the Spanish representative for De Lome's statement that this country had been misled on the questions of autonomy and trade relations.

President McKinley is determined that Spain shall answer one way or the other whether she endorses De Lome's sentiments, and will brook no unnecessary delay. Until the question of Spain's sincerity in dealing with the United States is settled, the cable will be used instead of the mails to bring about a speedy understanding.

On the answer which Spain will make, whether open and frank, or evasive, will depend a good deal of the future relations of the two countries. The President has now reached a point when he may be more distrustful of Spanish promises than before, and to disabuse his mind Spain will have to act openly and squarely. Evasion or denial of the right to ask such a question will not profit the cause of the Spaniards at the White house.

Should Spain finally decline to make proper amends for the insults placed upon this nation by its late representative the President will do one of two things: He will either recall Minister Woodford and sever all diplomatic relations with Spain or he will send a message to Congress giving that body all the details and allowing it to decide what shall be done. It is not believed by those familiar with international diplomatic usage that Spain will remain obstinate long, for she is clearly in the wrong. It is thought that her pride has prevented her from acknowledging this fact before and that she will eventually yield to the dictates of justice.

HARRIS PROTEST PASSED.

Senate Against Kansas Pacific Deal—Mr. Harris' Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Harris, directing the Attorney General to furnish the Senate information as to the agreement reached by the government with the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railway concerning the Kansas Pacific branch, was laid before the Senate today.

Mr. Chandler said he had no objection to the resolution, but did not approve of the preamble, which included a press dispatch.

Mr. Harris replied that he might not insist upon the preamble after he had made a statement. The Union Pacific, he said, for a long time had attempted to influence Congress and officials of administrations to scale down the debt of that company to the government about 50 per cent. Until a year ago last January the company had been unsuccessful. At that time they made an arrangement with Mr. Cleveland's administration by which the road was to be disposed of with a loss to the government of about \$28,000,000. Mr. Harris then outlined the reasons why that arrangement was not carried into effect. Public sentiment was aroused from Maine to California, the demand of the people, he said, being that they should not be swindled out of the enormous sum mentioned.

When Senator Harris' resolution was put to a vote it passed the Senate.

FOUND DEAD.

Henry Booth, Former Speaker of the Kansas House, Dies Unexpectedly.

LARNED, Kan., Feb. 16.—Captain Henry Booth, former speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, was found dead yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in his barnyard, one mile east of this city, where he had been repairing a well. It is supposed that he died of heart failure.

Captain Booth was one of the original free state settlers of Kansas, and had been prominent in the politics of the state since the trouble between the pro and anti-slavery parties.

For the Pike's Peak Murder.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col. Feb. 16.—The jury in the case of Shirley D. Chamberlin, charged with the murder of Herbert H. Kay of Wisner, Neb., on Pike's Peak, in August last, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

One of a Family of Seven Preachers.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 16.—Rev. J. S. Jesse of Columbia has been called to the pastorate of the Bethlehem Baptist church. There are seven Baptist preachers in the Jesse family.

LORD NEVILLE IN PRISON.

Pleads Guilty to the Charge of Fraud—Denies Being a Forger.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the central criminal court to-day Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, who was placed on trial, charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, the money lender, against Lieutenant Spender Clay, to recover \$55,565 due on two promissory notes cashed by Lord Nevill, pleaded guilty of fraud, but claimed he was not guilty of forgery. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

No celebrated case has ever before brought such a fashionable crowd to the Old Bailey. Broughams blocked the approaches and women in their smartest frocks overflowed the jury box and barrister's seats. Lady Nevill was present. The prisoner was evidently ill at ease, but he answered the indictment in clear tones.

After the flutter caused by his pleading guilty of fraud had subsided the prisoner was allowed to take a seat in the dock, as he is recovering from a serious illness.

After the arguments of counsel Judge Lawrence summed up sternly, but with a voice which shook at times. The judge said:

"In my opinion the crime is as great as though he had abstracted the sum from Lieutenant Clay's pocket or had burglarized Mr. Lewis's office and had stolen it. If it had been some wretched clerk with a wife and seven children, who had incurred a heavy loss and had helped himself at his master's till, I am afraid there would have been no one to speak in extenuation; but the higher position the person holds, the higher his responsibility. I am sorry to say I have looked in vain for extenuating circumstances. It is as bad a case of fraud as it is possible to conceive. You have brought shame and dishonor upon an ancient and noble family and sorrow and suffering upon your nearest and dearest. Your crime is great and your sentence must be severe. It is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years."

The prisoner was hurried off to Newgate prison, where he was allowed an interview with his wife and another woman. After the interviews Lord Nevill was removed to Wormwood Scrubs prison.

The prisoner's face did not evince much surprise at the severity of his sentence, but his unsteady gait on leaving the prisoners' dock showed that he had been hard hit. The sentence caused a great sensation among those present in court, and many of the women broke into sobs.

Since the notorious baccarat scandal English aristocracy has received few shocks such as by the Nevill trial. Lieutenant Spender Clay, the prosecuting witness, is the son of a wealthy brewer, while Nevill's father is the Marquis of Abergavenny.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Senor Bernabe Appointed to Take De Lome's Place at Washington.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—At 5 o'clock last evening the Cabinet met and discussed the present state of the war in Cuba and the De Lome matter, at great length. It was decided to publish a decree accepting the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lome as minister at Washington and appointing Senor Louis Polo Bernabe as his successor.

Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, informed the cabinet that the United States minister, Woodford, had just handed him a note referring to Senor Dupuy de Lome's letter, and to the meaning of several paragraphs in it. The note from Minister Woodford demanded that Spain should formally disavow the insults to President McKinley, contained in Senor Dupuy de Lome's letter to Senor Canalejas.

The cabinet council decided unanimously to reply to Minister Woodford that Senor De Lome's spontaneous resignation and the terms of the decree accepting it were considered sufficient satisfaction. It is understood that Minister Woodford received this intimation and dispatched a long cipher telegram to Washington.

To Open in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The attention of the politicians here is now turned towards Oregon, where in June the first members of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be chosen. Although a small election, results there will be of extraordinary interest as indicating the trend of political sentiment throughout the country and as presaging the November results. Since the new alignment of parties on the silver issue, Oregon has been remarkably close and to an extent an accurate thermometer of Northwestern sentiment.

Murat Halstead Wants It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has received several applications for appointment as director of the bureau of American republics, vacated by the death of Joseph P. Smith, but the indications are that he is not disposed to act in the matter just at present. There are twelve candidates in the field. Murat Halstead, formerly of Ohio, but now of New York, is said to stand the best chance.

Wife Murderer Hangs Himself.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Feb. 16.—Joseph Holecheck, who murdered his wife at Holecheck farm, near Humboldt, the night of December 4, 1897, hanged himself in the county jail. Holecheck used a towel and handkerchief. He leaves ten children and an estate of considerable value.

Rosier Will Be Made Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Edward A. Rosier of St. Genevieve will be made attorney for the Eastern district.

THE MAINE IN RUINS.

Battleship Demolished by a Mysterious Explosion.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—At 9:15 last evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine, in Havana harbor. As yet the cause of the explosion is not known. The explosion shook the whole city and windows were broken in most of the houses. The wildest consternation prevails in Havana, and the wharves are crowded with thousands of people. Captain Sigsbee and the other officers are saved, but it is believed that over 100 of the crew were killed.

It is believed the explosion occurred in a small powder magazine.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, and Captain General Blanco and other Spanish officials are lending every assistance in their power.

Captain Sigsbee has cabled for a light house tender to take the crew and a few pieces of equipment still above water.

ALASKA STEAMER ON FIRE

The Oregon With 600 Passengers Has a Narrow Escape.

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 16.—But for the timely discovery of a fire in the hold of the Alaskan steamship Oregon, the vessel might now be a mass of raging flames at the mercy of the waves and wind.

The Oregon sailed from her dock in this city at 12:30 yesterday, carrying some 600 passengers and as much freight as it was possible to place aboard. The steamer proceeded to the mouth of the river without accident. When just about to cross out, smoke was discovered coming from the bunkers, where 600 tons of coal were stored. The alarm was immediately given, but it was some time before the position of the blaze was ascertained.

Meanwhile the passengers had learned of the fire, and for a time there was consternation. The steamer was twenty miles from a suitable berth, and as the situation dawned upon the fortune-seekers the excitement was intense. The fire was at the bottom of the coal, and it was necessary to put back to port. The steamer arrived at her dock at 5 p. m., and the work of unloading the coal commenced.

FIGHTS FOR ITS LIFE.

Pittsburg & Gulf Goes to the United States Court to Stop a Boycott.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—The Pittsburg & Gulf railway fired its first gun last night in the traffic battle in which it has become involved with the railroads which are members of the powerful Southwestern traffic pool.

These lines have united in a boycott on the Pittsburg & Gulf because it refused to become a member of their pool.

The Santa Fe said that its boycott would go into effect to-day, so the Pittsburg & Gulf, through its attorneys, went before Judge Phillips of the United States circuit court in this city last night and secured a temporary restraining order against the Santa Fe. By the terms of the order the boycott is declared off until February 19, when the case will be finally decided.

KNOWNOTHINGS IN JAPAN.

Priests Formulate Rules of Conduct for the Natives Toward Foreigners.

TOKIO, Feb. 16.—In view of the fact that the treaties are soon to throw sections of Japan open to foreigners, there are interesting reports of the Buddhist and Shinto priests assembled in one of the principal provinces to discuss the situation. They have promulgated the following four resolutions and request all Japanese to be governed by them:

- 1. To cultivate feelings of abhorrence of foreigners and to refuse on principle to sell to or to buy of them anything whatsoever.
2. To refuse absolutely to rent their houses or lands to foreigners.
3. To refrain entirely from using foreign terms in speaking and writing.
4. To positively decline to listen to Christianity.

A ST. LOUIS COAL TRUST.

A Majority of 125 Companies Meet to Form a Pool.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—A meeting at which are represented a majority of the 125 local companies handling coal in this city from the mines of Southern, Central and Eastern Illinois is being held here to-day for the purpose of forming a pool. These companies, which control all the mines in the districts named, about 1,000 in number, are considering an agreement to organize in East St. Louis, under Illinois laws, the Standard Coal company, which will take the entire output of the mines.

The amount of coal to be mined by each will be pro-rated and the price fixed by the Standard company.

DEAD IN A BLIZZARD.

Reports From Alaska Say From Seventeen to Twenty-Seven Are Lost.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 16.—Advice from Juneau, Alaska, say that during four days of last week a terrible blizzard raged along the coast from the head of Linn canal to Fort Wrangell. Accounts differ as to the number of the blizzard's victims, varying from seventeen to twenty-seven. There is no means at present of getting at the facts.