



Washington Leaving Mount Vernon to Answer the Call of His Country  
From Historic Picture by Howard Pyle

FROM his earliest boyhood George Washington's life was closely associated with the old Mount Vernon estate. When Lawrence Washington returned from the West Indian campaign, in which he had served under Admiral Vernon, he gave to his estate the name of that gallant commander. Soon after this he married the daughter of a retired Royal Governor of the Bermuda Islands.

Into the refined and elegant associations of this home the boy George came as a favorite visitor. During these years the seeds of that love of the place which later led him to spend lavishly on its improvement were planted.

## George Washington Once Lived in Old New York

Great Statesman and Patriot Had Residence There, and Citizens Today Are Proud of the Fact

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INTIMATELY associated with the years 1789 and 1790, when Washington, as first president of the United States, was living in New York city, is the original Trumbull portrait of him, painted from life, the oldest portrait owned by the city, and now hanging in the governor's room of the New York city hall.

Floppant young Manhattanites make merry over the tiny watery blue eyes and red nose of that dignified gentleman and the enormous hand, which rests on the wooden horse, a caricature of the spirited war charger. In the background of the portrait is shown the old Kennedy house, now No. 1 Broadway, where Washington held his first headquarters during the earliest days of the Revolution. He then removed to the Richmond Hill mansion, at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, afterward the home of Aaron Burr. It was during these days that his troops drilled in the City Hall park, then the "Fields," or "Commons," and here on July 9, 1776, on horseback, surrounded by patriotic soldiers, the general listened to the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in New York city; for that one time New York was slower than Philadelphia.

After the disastrous defeat of the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, Washington was forced to abandon the city. During the Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, and for five weeks afterward the Jumel mansion, in One Hundred and Sixtieth street, near Amsterdam avenue, then known as the Roger Morris house, sheltered him. For seven years, until 1783, the British lion swished his proud tail and roared through our New York streets, but on November 25 of that year General Washington returned to his own. The previous night the Van Cortlandt Manor house, in Van Cortlandt park, opened its hospitable doors to the victorious general, and you may see the room he occupied, the bed in which he slept.

He entered the city on Evacuation day at the head of his ragged but triumphant soldiers after Lord Howe and his troops had sullenly departed. Quiet little Frances tavern, at Broad and Pearl streets, then came in for its share of the glory, for that very night the patriots gave Washington a banquet, which ended with the toast, "May the remembrance of this day be a lesson to princes." Again, on December 4, a farewell dinner was given by Washington to his officers in the "Long Room," and here

you may read the tablets describing the affecting scene on his departure to his home in Mount Vernon.

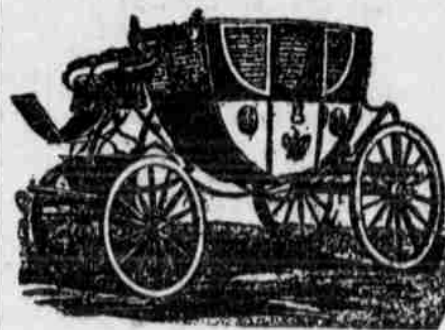
But on April 30, 1789, little old New York went wild with joy when the idol of the nation returned to be its president, and the pomp and ceremony of that first inauguration took place in the old Federal hall, now marked by the Subtreasury building, in Wall street. Here you may see the very stone on which the president stood while taking the oath of office, and the Bible is owned by St. John's lodge, in the Masonic Temple.

The fine mahogany furniture of Sheraton design used at that time is shown in the Governor's room of the city hall, the high-backed inaugural chairs, and the desks and armchairs used by the cabinet and the senators while taking the oath of office, and the Bible is owned by St. John's lodge, in the Masonic Temple.

Two different Louises were used by Washington during the year 1788 and 1790 as presidential mansions—the first, a beautiful colonial house belonging to Walter Franklin, a wealthy merchant, that stood at No. 1 Cherry street, now shadowed by the gloomy Brooklyn bridge pier; the second was at No. 39 Broadway.

Each day he drove in courtly style to the federal hall, in Wall street, and so thoroughly did he acquire the habit that he is everlastingly glued to the spot in the bronze statue on the Subtreasury steps.

On Sundays the president worshipped at St. Paul's chapel, in the commodious box pew, as large as a room in our modern apartments, being of sufficient area to admit of the



Washington's State Coach.

comfortable stretching of his long, dignified legs, and far enough removed from the pulpit to encourage a few yawns or a sly nap unheeded by the rector.

As we celebrate the birthday of Washington, patriotic New Yorkers will point with a pride that is pardonable to the four buildings still in fine preservation, which were honored by his presence—the Jumel mansion, the Van Cortlandt Manor house, St. Paul's chapel and Frances tavern.

Can proud Philadelphia or boastful Boston show more?

Historic and Beautiful Ground. There is no more historic ground in the country than that around Valley Forge. The very mention of the revolution suggests Valley Forge, the scene of its greatest crisis. And the work of beautifying and improving it is continually progressing. But recently it was that congress was urged to pass a bill granting \$100,000 for the erection of suitable memorial arches. Already a memorial chapel and a museum are under way, in addition to historic buildings that are maintained as nearly as possible in their original condition.

## THE CHILDREN



### NEW ALPHABET VERY SIMPLE

Light and Dark Marks Have Different Meanings in System Just Completed by Prof. Scott.

Now a new alphabet! Prof. Fred Newton Scott of the University of Michigan is the father of the system. He calls it simple and predicts its adoption by the English-speaking world on the theory that it will meet the modern demands of scientific management.

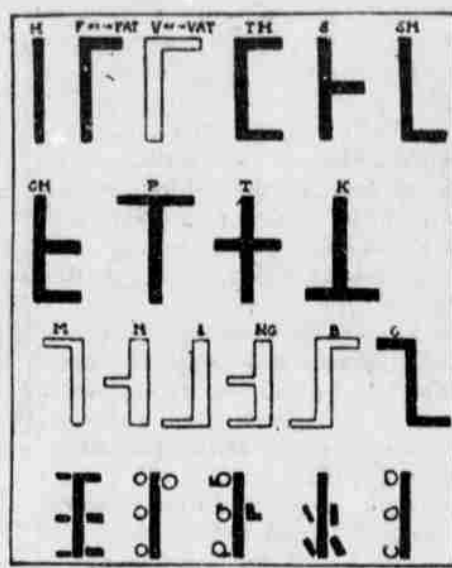
The new code of letters is intended to save time, to shorten words, and to make spelling "more rational."

Prof. Scott, a bearded, bald-headed, studious man just past middle age, after many months of patient study, has completed the system, which he outlined in detail in a lecture before the Modern Language association in Mandel hall at the University of Chicago.

He has just completed the preparation of a series of papers in which he discusses the subject from the technical standpoint. These, he promises, will be made public in a few weeks, after which he expects to get thousands of endorsements from the "thinking studios public."

"The elements of the new alphabet are so simple that a child easily can comprehend them in two hours," said Prof. Scott. "For a consonant a perpendicular stroke, stem or column will be used, to which may be added horizontal projections at the top, middle and bottom, while a dash or broken circle should represent vowels. Each of these marks will have one meaning when they are light and another when they are heavy."

"Simple vowels are presented by a dash, while rounded vowels would be marked by a circle with the open vowels heavy and closed ones light. A



New Alphabet.

horizontal dash, for instance, placed in front of the stem would mean a simple vowel, while the back position would be represented by a vertical dash and the intermediate position by an inclined dash."

The alphabet is said to have the approval of type manufacturers and typewriter houses. The system is to reduce the modern English alphabet by nine characters and do away with combinations, which, Prof. Scott contends, are "cumbersome, wasteful and complicated and do not express clearly the thought of the speaker or writer."

The design of the new alphabet is to take the place of the old code, but no attempt—at least not for a time—is to be made to adapt it to ordinary or to stenographic writing.

The professor asks this question: "Since we have devoted—and do devote—so much energy and thought to time-saving devices, why not save time in that which would benefit every man and woman, especially those in business?"

Prof. Scott argues that his new alphabet, being firmly established, would be a hundredfold more beneficial than even simplified spelling.

"What tired business man at some time of the day or other has not laid down a long letter because the long words and sentences were tiring his brain?" asks Prof. Scott. "What jurist has not at some time or other been entangled in the maze of verbiage until his eyes swim?"

"Yet all of this could be so simplified that writing would take only half the time that it does with the old alphabet. We surely need a simplified method of writing English."

"Some will argue that the system I have obtained is too complicated for the lay mind and that it is more or less of a scientific proposition. To these critics I will answer that the elements of the system are simple—far more so than those of our present language. In the code I offer there are two kinds of sounds, a voice and a breath sound, the former being designated by a heavy stem and the latter by a light one."

"For instance, a thin perpendicular column or stem with a dash at the top of the stem stands for 'f' as in fat, which you will see is only a sound of the breath and lips."

"By widening the column and making it heavier and thicker I get the voice of 'v' as in vat, a vibration of the vocal cords and purely a voice sound. The same as in this, the 'th' is a breath sound, while the 'th' used in 'there' becomes a vocal sound."

## THE NORTH WIND.



When the wind is east they say,  
We may have a rainy day;  
When it travels from the west,  
Waving fields have little rest.  
Warm and soft it is we know,  
When the southern breezes blow;  
But this north wind puzzles me—  
Who knows what the weather'll be!

## BOYS' AMUSEMENTS IN CUBA

Spin Tops in Spring Just Like Their American Cousins—Reason for Custom is Problem.

Boys certainly are boys the world over, and the little Cuban youngster is as like Young America as two peas in a pod, says a Havana correspondent in the New York Sun. Just why the Cuban hopeful should resort to the sport of top spinning in the springtime and no other is inexplicable, but it is true here just as it is in the states. It is not remarkable that they should spin tops. The strange thing about it is that they should only take up this amusement in the spring. In the United States there is a reason for this. The winter has kept the youngsters more or less bottled up and the sports he has indulged in have had their reason in cold weather. With the coming of the warm spring days and the disappearance of snow and ice, the top inevitably appears first of all and has its run until superseded by marbles, the playing of which is better suited to the still warmer days following.

But in Cuba there is no such reason. So far as the climate is concerned the youngsters can spin tops successfully from one end of the year to the other. Why do they do it only in the spring? That this is a fact cannot be controverted, and it is done, too, by boys who have never set foot on American soil. Nor has the practice come with the American flag.

Is it then psychological? Is there anything in the mental make-up of the species boy which irresistibly compels him to seek his top in the months of March and April? Can it be hereditary, handed down through all the ages from the days of Noah's ark?

Now if this be not the explanation of the reason why Yankees in a cold climate and Cubans in a hot one spin tops in the same months of the spring and at no other time, let some student of the race furnish another.

## HERE IS A NEW PUSHMOBILE

Imitation of Automobile Recently Built by Philadelphia Boys Makes Splendid Racer.

The pushmobile itself is new, but a new type of pushmobile was recently built by a couple of Philadelphia boys, who won a race with it. As most boys know, the pushmobile is an imitation of an automobile, and the majority are made by their owners. The vehicle shown here has this advantage—there is a long handle pivoted to the back, and the "pusher"



New Pushmobile.

propels it by this means, which enables him to run in any position he likes. Otherwise he has to run continually in a bent-over attitude. Another big advantage of this handle is that it can be raised at right angles with the seat of the machine, and the pusher can jump up on a cross-bar that will then be at the bottom, and ride there while going down grade or after a vigorous shove, and get rested. The time and energy thus saved are important factors in a race.

## Cooking the Clothes.

One Monday morning little three-year-old Edith volunteered to superintend the family washing. When Jane put the clothes on to boil the small overseer gave one look of open-eyed astonishment, then ran to her mother and excitedly exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! Jane's cooking the clothes for dinner!"

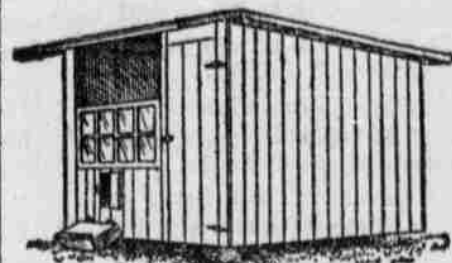
## POULTRY

COLONY HOUSE IS PROFITABLE

Possesses Many Decided Advantages Over Permanent Houses—All Fixtures Made Removable.

Portable colony houses for the farm flock possess a decided advantage over the large permanent house. I make them, however, just as large as the weight will permit. My aim is to have them of such weight that they can be moved anywhere on the farm at any season of the year, writes J. T. Campbell in the New England Homestead. When hard and native lumber is used, the maximum size is 7x9 feet, with rear wall 5 feet 2 inches and front wall 6 feet 10 inches. This permits the use of 12-foot boards without waste, and buildings high enough to work in with comfort.

If light lumber is used in construction the cost is increased somewhat, and we secure the advantage of more room. We find the farm team can handle a 7x12 or 8x10 house of this kind. We use no upright frame at all. The building is operated by the vertical siding. The runners on which these houses rest are made from 4x4 hardwood, and are placed the longer way of the house, set under 12 inches from each side and the ends flush. This keeps the runners from weather exposure, and if care is used to keep them blocked they last as long as the building. The one shown in the accompanying picture is the latest model. It is an object to provide for the admission of an abundance of fresh air without



Colony House in Position.

draft. In our earlier buildings we were compelled to use a curtain to keep out the storms or snow. We found this curtain more or less of a nuisance, and have gotten rid of it in the type of house shown.

The roof projects over the opening 2 feet and acts as an awning. It keeps out snow and rain, but admits plenty of air. Three sides of the building are lined under with a cheap grade of two-ply roofing felt, which prevents any wind blowing through cracks and causing drafts. Single board floors are used. Perches are in the back part of the building, with dropping board under them. Nest boxes are under the dropping board to economize space. The water vessel is placed on a shelf 18 inches from the floor. I prefer to have all the fixtures, such as nest boxes, perches and dropping boards, removable. One of these little houses accommodates 30 to 35 Leghorn fowls.

## Eggs From Pure-bred Fowls.

It took some of us a good many years to discover that there was more profit in selling eggs from pure bred fowls at \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen than from the barnyard variety at 25 cents. It is easy to figure that 25 pure breeds will earn more money than 100 barnyards.

## POULTRY NOTES

Feed lime and charcoal liberally. Do not breed from fowls that are too old.

Millet seed is an excellent egg producing grain.

Many poultrymen raise lettuce just for hen feed.

An incubator will not trample on and break the eggs.

A few undesirable eggs will lower the price of a whole crate.

Cut clover hay has helped revolutionize the poultry business.

Feeds rich in protein should make up a large part of the ration.

A male bird is past his best stage after he has seen two breeding seasons.

A lousy hen never thrives and daily attention should be given to keep lice and mites down.

Alfalfa, green or the dry leaves, produces an ideal color in the yolk when the hens have an abundance of it.

All eggs used for eating should be from hens that have no male birds running with them. Such eggs are infertile.

It will pay the poultry grower to make a careful study of the color and quality of yolk that is demanded by the high-class trade, and then learn how to produce it.

The poultryman should endeavor to feed all that the hens will consume and return a profit for it, and skill and experience are necessary to determine this amount.

Eggs are bought by the dozen, but the poultryman who always markets large, heavy eggs soon gets a premium of 5 cents or more a dozen above the price for ordinary eggs.

The wisdom of giving the fowls a well balanced ration may not appeal to many, but a practical demonstration of what the well balanced ration will do will convince the most skeptical.

## Onlooker

WILBUR D. NESBIT  
HER BITTER SPEECH



She faced him, as he stood and smiled,  
Awaiting her decision;  
Her air was not one to be styled  
As fractured with derision  
And yet her eyes returned his glance  
With an impressive glitter.  
She spoke—Did that end a romance?  
Her speech was very bitter.

'Twas but an instant in their lives,  
A word—one word—was spoken,  
Was this the hour that oft arrives,  
When plighted truth is broken?  
He looked at her, half-unconcerned,  
And to himself he muttered,  
As with another smile he turned,  
The bitter word she uttered.

Ah, we who are but lookers-on  
At lives of those about us—  
The murmurs that have come and gone  
Make muck of us and flout us.  
Each of us needs not smiles nor tears  
Nor ever even guesses  
How much of what he faintly hears  
Is brimmed with bitterness.

This fair young girl—her eyes were red  
As though with long, long weeping,  
Her gaze was all intently set  
As though from lack of sleeping;  
The calm young man, all demobair,—  
What language could be fitter  
For his disinterested air  
Than her speech, which was bitter?

He turned away, as we have told,  
Then brought a packet to her—  
Did it contain some pledge of gold?  
Did he, forsooth, once woo her?  
Ah, now the mystery is cleared!  
Our sighing here is rested.  
'Twas not as bad as we had feared—  
'Quinine,' 'twas, she'd requested.

## ANSWERS FOR THE ANXIOUS.

Helpless—Drinking from the saucer is frowned upon in our best circles. If you pour the tea in the saucer to cool, pour it back in the cup before quaffing it.

Ambitious—You are doing wisely in your preliminary steps toward a political career. The fact that a frock coat sets well upon your figure and that you can wear a silk hat without seeming self-conscious is a certain indication that your future is bright.

Economical—We know of no way in which a passe celluloid collar may be utilized.

Mathematics—It is a fact that a ton of coal weighs the same as a ton of feathers, but the fact is not important. Who wants to sleep on coal or to burn feathers?

## HE LEARNED.



Tenderfoot—They tell me a man was killed here yesterday by a bee.

Cactus Charley—Yep.

Tenderfoot—I am writing to the home papers about my trip, and I am sure this would be interesting. What kind of a bee was it?

Cactus Charley—Lynching bee, pard.

## Extemporaneous Remarks.

'Tis now the hustling candidate  
For ink and paper reaches;  
And with deep study he prepares  
His bright "impromptu" speeches.

## An Inventive Woman.

"What is your greatest household expense?" asked the first deaf and dumb man.

"Matches," wagged the fingers of the second.

"Matches?" came the surprised inquiry from the astonished hand of the first man.

"Yes, I talk in my sleep, and my wife always lights a match to see what I am saying."

## Hint for a Circus.

Mr. Knowst—Red hair always accompanies great strength. It is natural.

Mr. Wunder—Get out! Did you ever see a red-headed elephant?

Wilbur D. Nesbit