



Only a baby, fair and small,
Like many another baby son,
Whose smiles and tears came swift at call,
Who ate and slept and grew, that's all—
The infant Washington.

Only a boy, like other boys,
With tasks and studies, sports and fun;
Fond of his books and games and toys;
Loving his childish griefs and joys—
The little Washington.

Only a lad, awkward and shy,
Skilled in handling a horse and gun;
Mastering knowledge that, by and by,
Should aid him in duties, great and high;
The youthful Washington.

Only a man of finest bent,
Hero of battles fought and won;
Surveyor, general, president,
Who served his country, and died content—
The patriot, Washington.

Only—ah! what was the secret, then,
Of his being America's honored son?
Why was he famed above other men,
His name upon every tongue and pen,
The illustrious Washington?

A mighty brain, a will to endure,
Passions subdued, a slave to none,
A heart that was brave and strong and sure,
A soul that was noble and great and pure,
A faith in God that was held secure;
This was George Washington.
—W. Va. School Journal.

Am Unconditional Surrender

SOMETHING has to be done," declared Mrs. Haskins, compressing her lips and setting back in her chair with a most determined air. "Why, one would think we

were a lot of mummies, the way we have vegetated here this winter. There hasn't been a thing excepting that New Year's party at the Forsythe's, and you know what a dismal affair that was."

Miss Payne winced slightly. She certainly did know what a dismal affair the Forsythe party had been—for her, more than for anyone else. She was quite, quite sure that Tom didn't care at all, and that he was glad that their little misunderstanding had occurred and freed him from an engagement that was disagreeable to him. But she didn't speak of this to Mrs. Haskins, although she knew that little person was fully aware of the late unpleasantness, and was taking a fiendish delight in making delicate reference to subjects calculated to remind her friend of it. Miss Payne only assented, with a little nod and a half-articulate murmur, and Mrs. Haskins went on:

"Now, let's not sit and talk about it, merely, but let's do something. Of course, we can't celebrate Washington's Birthday without a costume affair. Suppose we have a sleighing party, to wind up at The Hills with a supper and dance, with everyone in revolutionary costume. And, oh!" the malicious little wretch went on, enthusiastically, "you and Mr. Enright shall be Martha and George, and lead the minuet—a regular 18th century minuet."

"No, no, I'd rather not," interrupted Miss Payne, in a half-stifled voice. "I don't—really, I'd rather not take such a prominent part."

"Nonsense, child!" chirped Mrs. Haskins, cheerfully. "You'll make a perfectly lovely Martha, and Tom Enright can be so stately and dignified when he chooses—and, besides, he's one of the very few men in town who can afford to be seen in short trousers."

And the little woman went on to outline her plans for the celebration, ignoring Gladys' all-too-apparent misery, and the poor girl's efforts to decline the unwelcome honor she proposed to thrust upon her.

"I won't! I can't!" Gladys declared to herself, passionately, as she hurried down the gravelled pathway of the Haskins' place. "I'd rather die, indeed I would, and still I couldn't explain it to her, even if she does know already—the spiteful wretch! I hope he'll manage to decline, though."

But Mr. Enright did nothing of the kind. In fact, he had felt for some time as though he would give anything on earth for an opportunity to speak to Gladys and tell her how sorry he was for the way he had acted over her dancing with Neville three times at the Forsythe party—the fact being, however, that he really had just cause for being jealous and indignant, and that Gladys was the one from whom the apology was due. So, when Mrs. Haskins broached her plans to him, she was rather taken aback at the alacrity with which he consented to impersonate the Father of His Country, for she had anticipated her usual keen enjoyment in probing another's wound.

"The Hills" was a little summer ho-

tel situated in a pleasant valley about ten miles from Millston, and, although closed to the general public through the winter, was the scene of occasional festivities inaugurated by Millston people. It had a delightful ball-room, and, better yet, the couple who had charge of the premises from season to season were phenomenal caterers.

The 22d of February came, and the morning ushered in delightful weather, which, together with a recent snowfall, combined to make it an ideal day for sleighing. Most of the merry-makers gathered at Mrs. Haskins' house in the afternoon, and Enright looked eagerly for Gladys, hoping, yet half afraid, that she would be a member of the same party as himself—and when he saw her go by, flushed and happy-looking, in young Neville's cutter, alone with that most objectionable youth, he was very bitter, and was almost ready to give up going. But he didn't. Instead, he devoted himself most assiduously to a certain Miss Glazer, much to her gratification and the mystification of several of the others, who were not aware of his disagreement with Gladys.

There had been a change of programme, which involved dinner at The Hills, more sleighing, then some Washington tableaux, and the ball, and Enright and his ex-flancee met at dinner—thanks to Mrs. Haskins, who, following her usual malicious tactics, had so managed as to seat them next to each other.

"I hope," quietly said Enright, with polite gravity, just after the soup was served—"I hope, Miss Payne, that you do not think this meeting one of my seeking. I would have avoided it had it been possible to do so."

"Pray don't be distressed, Mr. Enright," replied the girl, icily. "We are quite agreed on that point; so, perhaps, the less said the better."

Thenceforward, throughout the meal, Enright directed his conversation elsewhere, savagely noting, however, the feverish gaiety and apparent



"I BEG YOUR PARDON," SHE SAID.

indifference to himself of the girl he had once expected to marry.

"Cold, cruel, utterly heartless!" he declared to himself, after the fashion of jealous lovers from time immemorial. And, after the fashion of the same, he proceeded to act as though he, too, were entirely indifferent, or, indeed, rather glad that it was all over between them.

As for Gladys, she vehemently told herself half a dozen times that she "didn't care," and, to demonstrate this, she went on with her flirtation with young Neville to a most outrageous extent, noting with great satisfaction that Tom, notwithstanding his apparent devotion to plain little Miss Glazer, was absolutely white with jealousy and rage.

However, when they met after dinner, on the steps of the hotel piazza, to join the few who were for taking a half-hour drive by moonlight, he again spoke to her, taking advantage of a moment when Neville went to hasten the dilatory hostler in his work. "See here, little girl," he began, hastily, with a glance about, to see if anyone could overhear him, "I can't stand this. I just—"

Gladys turned upon him with eyes opened wide in mock surprise. "I beg your pardon," she said, in her coldest "who-are-you-anyway" tones.

Enright said something—a bad word—between his teeth, but went on desperately:

"Can't we make it all up, little girl? Can't I say or do something to show—"

"Yes, sir, you can," said the "little girl," snappily. "You can try to be a gentleman and confine your attentions to me to those called for by the programme—nothing more."

Enright shut his teeth savagely and

turned away. He was quite positive of it now—he was altogether certain that of all the cold-hearted girls in the world, Gladys Payne was the worst. But he watched her (for his party passed and was passed in turn by the Neville cutter several times) just the same, and he was almost willing to swear that he once saw Neville kiss the girl just after they entered the shadow of the pines on the hillside. He was almost right, too, for Neville did attempt to kiss her, but was good-naturedly repulsed. It had not come to that point with Gladys, although, to be sure, Tom couldn't but think so, and it maddened him almost to desperation to have to sit quietly and chatter small talk to little Miss Glazer—who, by the way, was enjoying his attentions immensely. So after they had returned to the hotel, he proceeded to make a fool of himself. Meeting Neville in the men's dressing room he hissed between his clenched teeth:

"I'll have it out with you for this, Mr. Neville."

"For what?" queried that gentleman, in his most urbane manner.

"You know, sir. Your attentions to Miss Payne are—"

"Ah, indeed," quote Mr. Neville, sneeringly. "If Miss Payne prefers my attentions to yours, it is her privilege, I believe," and he turned away with a look of supreme contempt at his jealous rival, who clenched his fists and looked, for an instant, as if he would use them, but wisely thought better of it, and walked in the other direction.

He walked straight into the presence of Mrs. Haskins, to whom he declared his intentions of refusing utterly to take any part in the tableaux or the subsequent proceedings, and to that lady's protest that it was childish he answered that such might be the case, but that he could not, in justice to himself, take part with Miss Payne in anything, and that he was going home immediately. He knew that he had mortally offended Mrs. Haskins, but that

her from her apathy. It was too late, she thought, to escape by the door—the smoke was almost suffocating her even with the door closed—and she rushed to the window, threw it open and lifted her voice in that wild cry:

"Tom!"

"What did he care for flames and smoke, or for any kind of danger, with that cry ringing in his ears? With one bound he was inside the door, and though half-blinded before he had half reached the upper hall, groped onward, trying door after door, until, at last, he found her, and she fainted in his arms. How he ever got her safely out he never knew, but got her out he did, and when she opened her eyes, half an hour later, it was to find herself on the sofa in a near-by farmhouse, with Tom's arms about her and Tom's kisses raining on her face.

"Darling!" she whispered, "do you think you can forgive me?"

"My sweetest Martha," he answered, smilingly, "I cannot tell a lie—you know I do."

She lifted her face to be kissed.

"Is the surrender unconditional?" asked Tom, presently.

"Yes, dear."

"Then," he said, proudly straightening his broad shoulders, "I have made a conquest of which the Father of His Country might be jealous—and we're much obliged, after all, aren't we to Mrs. Haskins? For, if she hadn't cast us for Martha and George, we might not—"

"Oh, yes, we would—anything but making up, for us, would be impossible, you know," she interrupted, confidently.

LESTER KETCHUM.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

What Ought to Be Done for the Better Observance of This National Holiday.

Everything is done, nowadays, by committee; and there ought to be a committee appointed to devise some better and altogether suitable method for observing this national holiday. It was really more appropriately observed in the days before it became so general than it is now. In the early days it was customary for the people to assemble and listen to the reading of that magnificent utterance, Washington's farewell address—an address which signified one of the most important events in the history, not of this country alone, but of the world. It was the first time in history when a man elevated by the will of the people to the highest position, and who might have extended his powers almost at his own will, calmly abandoned power and retired to private life. It was a grand and ennobling spectacle, one for which the world furnishes no parallel; and it ought at least once in each year to be recalled to the people of the country that was so peculiarly blessed. It ought especially to be recalled to the rising generation which has great need of such an object lesson to assure itself that officeholding is not necessarily the greedy thing which they have found it in their experience.

If the people of the United States have any just ground for pride they have it in the life and career of Washington; and if any name deserves the reverent remembrance of every patriotic person in the country it is his. It is not enough that on his birthday anniversary we have a perfunctory parade and a partisan banquet.—Detroit Free Press.

George Washington Rewarded.

As the 22d of February was drawing near, a public school-teacher, whose pupils are about nine or ten years of age, determined to find out how many of them had ever heard the famous cherry tree story. She herself had been brought up on it, so to speak, but had an idea that it had fallen into "innocuous desuetude" of late years. She was not surprised, therefore, when only two hands were raised.

"Well, Tom, you may tell it," said the teacher.

"I don't know it all," Tom began, "but George Washington never told a lie."

Here the other boy almost dismembered himself in attracting the teacher's attention, and finally was permitted to tell all he knew, which he did thus:

"When George Washington was a little boy his father gave him a new hatchet, and George went out to chop something. There was a nice young cherry tree, and George chopped into that. When his father saw the tree he called George, and said:

"George, did you cut that tree?"

"Yes, father, I did; I cannot tell a lie." And his father gave him a Waterbury watch!"—Youth's Companion.

Record of His Birth.

Washington's birth is recorded in the family Bible as having taken place on "ye 11th day of February, 1732." This was before the adoption of the modern calendar by England, and this day was observed by Washington as his birthday until his 20th year.

Who Knows?

I wonder if George Washington, When he was nine years old, Turned out his toes and brushed his hair And always shut the door with care And did as he was told. I wonder if he never said: "Oh, dear!" when he was sent to bed. —Anna M. Pratt, in Youth's Companion.

—The saddest failure in life are those that come from not putting forth the power and will to succeed.—E. P. Whipple.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Condensed Report of the Past Week's Proceedings.

In the senate on the 10th Mr. Cameron (Pa.) offered a joint resolution which quotes the president's references to the Cuban war in his last message, declares there are no means of securing peace to Cuba except by giving it the right of self-government, and offers to Spain the friendly offices of the United States to bring about this result. Mr. Smith (N. J.) addressed the senate on the Monroe doctrine. He was strongly opposed to the adoption of any resolution on the subject, thinking that the president's message, supported as it was by the sentiment of the country, was sufficient. Debate was then resumed on the resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to carry out the law for the distribution of seeds. The house further debated the bond bill (senate substitute) and agreed to vote on the 13th. The death of Representative Crain, of Texas, was announced and a committee was appointed to accompany the body to Texas. The usual resolutions were offered and the house adjourned.

The session of the senate on the 11th was a repetition of a number of past sessions, mainly a political debate. The long pending resolution which has brought out much criticism of the secretary of agriculture was passed without division. The measure was amended so as to provide that the purchase and distribution of seeds shall proceed as heretofore. The house was engaged in the consideration of business reported from the committee on the District of Columbia. About four o'clock debate on the bond bill was resumed. Concurrence was opposed by Messrs. Hill (Conn.), Lacy (La.) and Burton (Mo.). Messrs. DeArmon (Mo.) and Ogden (La.) spoke in its favor. There were only 18 members present at the night session, and about half of these made speeches.

The senate further considered the urgency deficiency bill on the 12th and the debate showed much opposition to the extravagance in conducting federal courts, especially the marshal's fees in the Indian territory. The bill was not completed. Mr. Peffer offered a lengthy resolution proposing senate investigation of the circumstances of all recent bond issues. The resolution went over. Debate on the free silver substitute for the bond bill was renewed in the house and continued into the evening session at which only a few members were present.

The friends of the tariff bill met an unexpected repulse in the senate on the 13th, when, by 21 yeas to 29 nays, the motion of Mr. Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the tariff bill was defeated. The negative vote which defeated the motion was given by democrats, populists and four republican senators, viz: Teller, Mantel, Dubois and Carter. The affirmative vote was entirely republican, but its total of 21 is less than half of the aggregate republican strength. This vote, it was thought, disposed of the bill, if not for the session at least for some time. The urgent deficiency bill was passed. It carries about \$6,000,000, a considerable increase over the bill in the house. The resolution was adopted instructing the Pacific railroad committee to make full inquiry into the status of the Pacific railroads. Adjourned until Monday the 17th.

The house by a vote of 80 to 100, in committee of the whole, rejected the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported the bill to the house with a recommendation to non-concure and insist on the house bill. Propositions were offered during the day to concure with amendments as follows: To coin the American silver product; for the retention of the seigniorage by the government; to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 2/3 to 1 when Germany and France should have agreed upon similar action. All were defeated by large majorities.

The senate was not in session on the 14th. The house further debated the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill and finally slaughtered it by a vote of 91 yeas to 215 nays. The vote was a record-making vote, and counting the pairs, but 37 out of 320 members were unaccounted for. An analysis of the vote showed that 184 republicans and 31 democrats voted against concurrence, 18 democrats, 25 republicans and seven populists for concurrence. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

FREE SILVER DEFEATED.

The Vote by Which the House Repealed the Senate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Following is the vote in detail in the house of representatives on concurrence in the senate free coinage amendment:

Yeas—Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold (R. I.), Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker (Md.), Baker (N. H.), Barney, Bartlett, Bartlett (N. Y.), Beach, Bennett, Berry, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Boatner, Boutelle, Brewster, Bromwell, Brossus, Brown, Braum, Bull, Burnett, Burton (Mo.), Burton (O.), Calderhead, Cannon, Catenness, Chickering, Clark (La.), Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Ia.), Coaling, Collins, Colburn, Connolly, Cook (Wis.), Coombs, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Cousins, Crump, Crump, Curtis (Ia.), Curtis (N. J.), Dazell, Danford, Daniels, Denny, De Wit, Dingley, Doolittle, Downer, Draper, Elliott (S. C.), Erdmann, Evans, Fairchild, Farris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillett (N. Y.), Gillett (Mass.), Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hadley, Hager, Hall (Mo.), Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Heiner (Pa.), Hemenway, Henderson, Hendrick, Henry (Conn.), Hepburn, Hicks, Hiss, Hodge, Holt, Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Hulick (O.), Huling (W. Va.), Hull (Ia.), Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Kerr, Kiefer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Lawson, LeFever, Leighty, Leisinger, Lewis, Long, Loudenslager, Low, Mahoney, Mahone, McCall (Mass.), McCall (Tenn.), McCleary (Miss.), McClellan, McCormick, McCormac (Ky.), Mercer, Meyer, Miles, Miller (W. Va.), Miner (Wis.), Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway, Odell, Otjen, Overstreet, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Pugh, Quinn, Ray, Reeves, Reynolds, Ross, Rusk, Russell (Ga.), Sauchering, Seranton, Settle, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith (Ill.), Smith (Mich.), Snover, Sorg, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Stable, Stephenson, Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Tenn.), Charles W. Stone, William A. Stone, Strode (Neb.), Strong, Sulloway, Suber, Taft, Tarsney, Towney, Taylor, Thomas, Tracwell, Tracey, Treloar, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Urdy, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker (Mass.), Walsh, Wanger, Warner, Washington, Watson (Ind.), Watson (O.), Wellington, White, Wilber, Willis, Wilson (O.), Wood, Wright—Total, 318.

Nays—Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold (R. I.), Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker (Md.), Baker (N. H.), Barney, Bartlett, Bartlett (N. Y.), Beach, Bennett, Berry, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Boatner, Boutelle, Brewster, Bromwell, Brossus, Brown, Braum, Bull, Burnett, Burton (Mo.), Burton (O.), Calderhead, Cannon, Catenness, Chickering, Clark (La.), Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Ia.), Coaling, Collins, Colburn, Connolly, Cook (Wis.), Coombs, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Cousins, Crump, Curtis (Ia.), Curtis (N. J.), Dazell, Danford, Daniels, Denny, De Wit, Dingley, Doolittle, Downer, Draper, Elliott (S. C.), Erdmann, Evans, Fairchild, Farris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillett (N. Y.), Gillett (Mass.), Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hadley, Hager, Hall (Mo.), Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Heiner (Pa.), Hemenway, Henderson, Hendrick, Henry (Conn.), Hepburn, Hicks, Hiss, Hodge, Holt, Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Hulick (O.), Huling (W. Va.), Hull (Ia.), Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Kerr, Kiefer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Lawson, LeFever, Leighty, Leisinger, Lewis, Long, Loudenslager, Low, Mahoney, Mahone, McCall (Mass.), McCall (Tenn.), McCleary (Miss.), McClellan, McCormick, McCormac (Ky.), Mercer, Meyer, Miles, Miller (W. Va.), Miner (Wis.), Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway, Odell, Otjen, Overstreet, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Pugh, Quinn, Ray, Reeves, Reynolds, Ross, Rusk, Russell (Ga.), Sauchering, Seranton, Settle, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith (Ill.), Smith (Mich.), Snover, Sorg, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Stable, Stephenson, Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Tenn.), Charles W. Stone, William A. Stone, Strode (Neb.), Strong, Sulloway, Suber, Taft, Tarsney, Towney, Taylor, Thomas, Tracwell, Tracey, Treloar, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Urdy, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker (Mass.), Walsh, Wanger, Warner, Washington, Watson (Ind.), Watson (O.), Wellington, White, Wilber, Willis, Wilson (O.), Wood, Wright—Total, 318.

Pairs were announced as follows, the first being in favor, the latter against the senate amendment: McDearmon and Woodman; Stallings and Leonard; Kyle and Russell (Conn.); Pendleton and Hanley; Cobb (Ala.) and Powers; Howard and Eddy; Pickler and Adams.