

THE JUMEL MANSION

Colonial House Whose Story is Interwoven with the Country's History

Great interest is manifested by all patriotic societies in the surrender by the city of New York to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Jumel mansion.

Desultory attempts have been made for many years to preserve to posterity this historic place, and at last the deed is done. The beautiful home of the late Gen. Ferdinand Phinney Earle, which was recently purchased by the city, is soon to pass into the care of the general committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom belongs the credit of having brought about its acquisition. As soon as these ladies become incorporated, and thus enabled to hold property, the transfer will be made to them. The mansion will be conducted as a free historical museum.

This house, historically known as the Morris house, was the military headquarters of Washington and his staff on Harlem Heights. Here he first met General, then Captain, Alexander Hamilton, whom he loved as a son. Here Washington received the unannounced visits of Indian chiefs, not knowing whether their intent was friendly or warlike. From the opposite shore he wept like a child when he saw the Hessians slaughter his troops. From this house he was driven by Lord Howe, and he never returned to it until after he was president of the United States.

There is much of historical national romance connected with the Morris house, later known as the Jumel mansion.

Col. Roger Morris, the ancient military companion of Washington in that fateful and awful Braddock campaign, built this mansion, which he intended to be the home of his bride, Miss Mary Philpotts, whom Washington had also loved and wished to wed, but was refused.

Col. Morris remained true to the royalist cause, and after the breaking out of the war he took his family to England. His property was confiscated by the colonial government, but

at no time in all the dark days of the revolution was his spirit more overcast than when the Morris house, on Harlem Heights, was his military headquarters.

Every school boy knows that Washington served his country without compensation, that he kept an account of his actual expenses, which the government was to pay; but few know that the Father of his Country was one of the richest, if not the richest, president we have ever had. Washington was a millionaire in his own time, which is equivalent to being a multimillionaire at the present day.

It is only necessary to think of this and the comforts his wealth would have given him in England, or even in France, to realize the sacrifice he made. Add to this that all his tastes led him to the life of the aristocrat, and you will get a still keener perception. If Washington made no comment upon the fact that one of the captains of his company, acting in the capacity of a barber, shaved the soldiers in front of the house in which he had his headquarters, it was because his mind was occupied by more weighty and important matters rather than that he approved of such a breach of military caste and discipline.

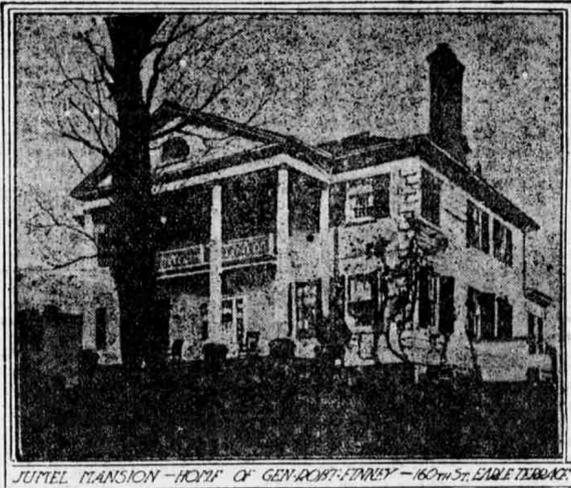
When he walked on the lawn he had in his mind a picture of the half-starved, half-naked soldiers all over the country. For them he thought and worked and prayed—the democratic captain, strapping his razor, was a trifle. Washington rode about the place giving directions that the approaches to his camp should be fortified by redoubts, abatis and deep intrenchments.

During these rides he saw some work that instantly attracted his attention. Upon inquiry, he was told that they were constructed by Capt. Alexander Hamilton. This young man's talents in the military line had been previously spoken of to Washington by Gen. Greene. Hamilton was scarcely in his twenties at that time,

The British soldiers were near them and an attack might be expected at almost any moment. On the morning of Sept. 16, 1776, word was brought to Washington at headquarters that the enemy was advancing in three large columns. There had been so many false reports of an attack before this that Adj. Gen. Reed gained permission from Washington to ride forth and ascertain for a certainty what the trouble was.

The firing continued brisk, and Washington mounted his horse and rode toward the outposts. He was met by Reed returning, who told Washington the advanced post, which had been situated on the hill skirted by the wood, had been attacked by a strong detachment of the enemy. Our own troops—a company of continental rangers—were commanded by Lieut. Col. Knowlton, who had distinguished himself at Bunker Hill. Gen. Leslie, the British commander, had under him three companies of Hessian riflemen, one of Royal Highlanders, and his forces so outnumbered the continental boys that he had succeeded in capturing the outposts.

Reed was earnest in his appeal to Washington that reinforcements be sent to the outposts. While he was still sent to the continental boys who were speaking, the British soldiers came in sight and sounded their bugles, after the manner of those calling in to witness the death at a fox chase. Both Washington and Reed were urged to the quick by this taunting, derisive bugle call, and three companies were ordered out from Col. Weedon's Virginia regiment, commanded by Major Leitch. A sharp contest took place, in which the Virginia boys vied with one another in bravery. Major Leitch received three bullets in his side and was carried off the field. He died of these wounds about two weeks later, but not without the happiness of knowing that he had assisted at about the first victory of the Americans and with the praises of his beloved Washington to soothe his last moments.



JUMEL MANSION—HOME OF GEN. ROBT. FARMER—160th St. EMBLETS

Here is Where
Washington
Planned the

Victories
That Won
Liberty

after peace was declared the crown made good all Col. Morris' losses as a reward for his loyalty. By an antenuptial agreement this property had been settled upon Mrs. Morris. After her death the claim of her heirs was bought by John Jacob Astor. The profit of this transaction in real estate is said to have netted the old man the snug sum of \$500,000.

Subsequently the mansion was bought by Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French wine merchant, whose widow, at the age of sixty, married Aaron Burr, who was at that time a marked and ruined old man of seventy-eight. Ultimately the property reverted to a lineal descendant of Col. Morris, the late Gen. Ferdinand Phinney Earle, whose widow lived in the Jumel mansion until it was acquired by the city.

The ancients represented Time as a monster devouring his children. The march of time and the wonderful increase of property values are devouring every landmark of the struggle that made us a nation. Parcel after parcel of this old property that once belonged to Col. Morris has been sold, cut up into city lots and built upon. But the Jumel mansion, in the midst of nearly thirty lots, and the sycamore trees that M. Jumel brought from France and planted there—the only trees of the kind in the country—have not been disturbed.

If caution and modest deference to the opinions of others are faults in the character of a military man Washington possessed these faults to a marked degree, and it is perhaps due to those same faults more than to any other cause that our struggle in the war for independence ended in giving us national birth. A bold dash for freedom would have ended in prison or worse for all the leaders, but the patient policy of worrying the enemy to death won.

There was little of the frivolous in Washington's nature. From early boyhood he was orderly, methodical. He appreciated the praise of people perhaps as much as any man that ever lived, but the weakness that marks the "poser" was kept in careful rein by his scrupulous honesty and relig-

ious fervor. At no time in all the dark days of the revolution was his spirit more overcast than when the Morris house, on Harlem Heights, was his military headquarters.

One of the rooms on the west side of the Jumel mansion is to this day covered with an antique wall paper, which, it is claimed, General Washington and his staff hung. Washington himself mixing the paste. On the wall of this same room, when Gen. Earle's family occupied the house, hung thirteen large ears of ordinary field corn, no doubt from some nearby farm. Tradition says that Washington hung up this corn to typify the thirteen original states. Whether or not Washington placed them there, it is certain that they have been on that same wall for more than a hundred years, and are to this day nearly perfect, only a few of the grains having fallen off.

Gen. Earle once gathered up those fallen grains of corn and planted them, but not one grain sprouted into life. The general said that he did not know whether this fact indicated that the life germs of the corn were dead or that his knowledge of farming was defective.

Councils of war were held in this house by Washington and his staff. In its rooms he gave a welcome to Gen. Lee—upon whom at the time the hopes of the nation were placed on account of his successes in the south.

Washington loved the place and he hoped that if the enemy attacked him there an American victory would result. A surprise not altogether welcome was given to Washington one day when his orderly announced that some Indian chiefs waited without, having sent in a request for a talk with the "great father." The experience of Washington's early life had taught him that the Indian is an exceedingly unreliable commodity. As these braves were self-invited guests, there was a more than strong suspicion that they might mean treachery. However, the red men had their talk in peace, took their departure, and no harm came of it.

THE ISSUES FOR 1904.

ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION CERTAIN TO BE UNANIMOUS.

Republicans Will Stand Pat, While Democrats Will Strike for Tariff Revision Without Regard to the Needs of American Labor and Industry.

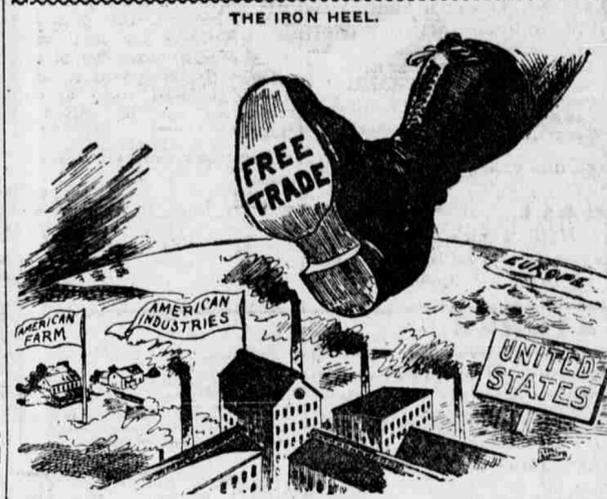
The delegates are chosen for the Republican national convention. More than two-thirds of these delegates are instructed for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, and it is known that a majority of the remaining third are outspokenly in favor of his nomination. It appears to be settled that the nomination will be unanimous and that no other name will be presented before the convention. The sentiment regarding the nomination for Vice-President is divided between Representative R. R. Hitt of Illinois and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, with the indications that one or the other of these gentlemen will be selected.

The Democrats are not making much headway in their efforts to "get together" for a campaign in which they believe that, with a united front, they would have some chance of success. All indications point to the nomination of Judge Parker of New York, but there is a determined minority opposing him, and under the Democratic convention requirement of a two-thirds majority to effect a nomination, it is by no means yet certain that the opposition may not be able to defeat the New York candidate. There is bitter opposition to Judge Parker, and it is expected that the Bryan element, which will be represented in large numbers on the floor of the convention, and will be led by the Nebraskan in a powerful speech

was over, began to anticipate the free trade measure which was bound to come. It was well known that the house would pass as drastic a measure as had ever been enacted, and there is a possibility that if it had been known to what extent the bill would be changed in the Senate the panic would not have been quite so severe. Uncertainty and suspense are always productive of greater fear than the actual result, however severe that result may be. The manufacturers and merchants of this country simply had to prepare for the worst, with the result that it was necessary to curtail production, which in turn created idleness and a lack of purchasing power, which is so essential to the welfare of every agricultural and manufacturing community in the land.

Mr. Cleveland only begs the question when he throws the claim for the panic of 1893 and the disasters which followed upon our monetary system and the laws of our previous administrations. The historian does not care so much for the way in which the \$262,000,000 worth of bonds were sold as the reasons for the necessity of their being sold, and these reasons are to-day pretty well understood by all and acknowledged by the candid and fair-minded business men of the country. When a man of ex-President Cleveland's experience and knowledge undertakes to explain the necessity for selling the \$262,000,000 worth of bonds which were sold during his administration, without alluding to the tariff question he shows himself to be either dishonest or exceedingly disingenuous.

A Word About Our Railroads.
Mr. Neville Priestly of the British Indian Railway department, in his recent report wherein he discusses our American railroads, says the average daily pay of the unskilled workman



to the convention, will do everything possible to prevent the nomination going to Judge Parker. There will be enough uninstructed delegates in the convention to make this result possible, provided they can be united to that end.

With the near approach of the conventions and the question of the nominations becoming more or less settled, attention is now directed to the subject of the platform declarations for this year's great campaign. As usual, there is plenty of evidence of attempts at temporizing by those who have no settled convictions on the great issues of the day, and who are ready always to sacrifice principles in the hope of catering to the uneasy element that is always very noisy in the beginning of a campaign. Evidences of this are found in both parties. Sturdy advocates of the doctrine of protection are confronted by an element in the party that is ready to make concessions to "revisionists" and to "reciprocity" advocates. The Democrats are troubled by the noisy clamors of the old-time silver shouters, who cannot be convinced that the money question is settled and that free silver is as dead as Bryanism. A determined effort is being made by the really courageous leaders of the Democratic party to line up the party in favor of an assault all along the line upon the principles of protection. They desire to make the emphatic demand that protection shall go and that tariff shall be revised by the Democratic party without reference to protection to the industries of the United States.

Cleveland's Bond Sale.
Ex-President Cleveland's attempt to explain his bond issues in the Saturday Evening Post neither throws any new knowledge on the transactions nor puts them in any better light before intelligent people. Mr. Cleveland says that the repeal of the act of 1890 did not give any relief, and yet we are told by free traders that the cause of the panic of 1893 was the Sherman Silver-Purchase law of 1890. Protectionists have always known that the repeal of that law by no means met the situation, nor could prevent the distress that came upon our people immediately after the election of Mr. Cleveland, and with him a Democratic Senate and House in 1892. The ex-President says most truly, however, that "a factor in the situation, most perplexing and dangerous, was the distrust, which was becoming enormous, regarding the wisdom and stability of our scheme of finance," and he might have added, in anticipation of the coming change in our tariff policy.

Free traders cannot explain away our calamities of 1893 and the following years by ignoring the fact that the people, as soon as the election of 1892

here in the United States is nearly equal to the average monthly pay of the Indian laborer, while our freight rates are much lower here than in any country in the world, India not excepted. And on top of all this our free traders tell us that our American railroads have to pay \$28 a ton for steel rails, while the steel trust sells to India for \$16. It would look as if the railroad magnates were between two—yes, three—fires: high prices for rails, highest wages on earth and low freight rates. And yet the year 1903 was the best in the history of American railroading, and less roads of less number of miles and with less amount of stocks and bonds were sold under foreclosure than any previous year. How can this result be obtained? Simply because of the magnitude of our internal commerce, made possible by the great purchasing power of our well employed, highly paid wage earners, added to the well rewarded laborers of our agriculture. Destroy our home market and railroads would have to very materially reduce wages, raise freight and passenger rates, or go out of business.

An Amazing Way.
Imports of "raw materials" continue to increase, although the enemies of the Dingley law said that with such a tariff we could not get them. And the best of it is that these materials are worked up into finished products, mainly to be exported in that form. See the figures for annual exports of manufactures, now close to the \$500,000,000 mark, which is not far from the total of imported raw materials. That Dingley tariff has an amazing way of confounding all the predictions and upsetting the calculations of the free traders.—Ohio Valley Manufacturer.

A Flop.
Some of the free traders are now claiming that the tariff cuts down the profits of manufacture. This is an interesting flop. Heretofore protection has been denounced as a "partnership" between the government and the manufacturers whereby the latter's profits were swelled. The free traders should find out where they are at.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Parker a Free Trader.
Some of the Parker boomers have discovered that the Judge wrote part of the New York State Democratic platform in 1885. That platform endorsed the Cleveland administration, then in office over a year, and its tariff reform policy. This discovery is not likely to help the Judge or his boom among those who recall what happened when the Democratic plan of tariff reform was put into effect.—Troy Times.

LIVE STOCK



The Horse's Walking Gait.

How fast the horse walks regulates to some extent his value. The slow walking horse is a tiresome animal to labor with if one has an ambition to do a good day's work. On the farm the rate at which a horse can walk is seldom considered at breeding time, yet we must expect that slow walking horses will produce slow walking horses, and that fast walking horses will produce fast walking horses. This is a principle that it will pay to keep sight of when the mares and stallions are being mated. Some of our best farmers claim that it is largely a matter of training, and that the slow horses can be trained to increase their speed of walking. This may be so, but it is more likely that the habit of slow or fast walking is a matter of inheritance. However, it will be a good thing for the men that teach horses to work to take the habit of slow walking in hand if the colt has formed it and try to break it by teaching the animal to walk fast. One horseman says that if a colt is allowed to walk slowly when he is being trained to work he will hold to the habit all the rest of his life. A colt that is naturally slow may be taught to walk fast, so this man says, and once the habit is formed it will remain with him when he is actually engaged in work, though he may drop back to his old habit when he is out of harness. Slowness of walking is a great defect in the otherwise valuable horse. If there is another horse with him that horse also must walk slowly to adapt himself to the first horse, while the man that drives them must also lose his time. In the course of a year this amounts to a very large item, and when it is figured in dollars and cents is not a factor to be despised. It is desirable to have on the farm only fast walking horses, and such animals make all farm work easier where horses are employed. When we consider that some horses walk fifty per cent faster than do others, we can readily understand that the additional work done by a fast walking team of horses over a slow walking team might easily be the difference between profit and loss on the operations with which they were connected on the farm. It is suggested that when the colt is being broken to work he have a ration rich in protein, like oats, so that he may have sufficient stamina and latent force to make it easy for him to adopt a vigorous gait in his work.

About Baby Beef.
In making baby beef it is necessary that the calves to be used for that purpose contain a good deal of improved blood. It is not easy to make a profitable bunch of baby beefs from every kind of calves. The higher the grade of calf used the better will be the results both in feeding and in marketing. This is a point that is neglected by thousands of men that try to make money shipping cattle to market. After all that has been said, it is surprising that men will still try to make high-priced baby beef out of the poorest stock they can obtain. Good breeding is the best foundation for good feeding. After the question of breeding is settled comes the question of time of age of the calves. It is evident that the man that is trying to prepare a bunch of such animals for market will need to have his animals of about the same age at time of marketing. If their ages vary greatly he will find it difficult to feed them with an economy of time and labor, and when he comes to market them they are likely to be so uneven that the price will be considerably reduced. What is more likely in such a case is that the animals will, part of them, stay at home and part go to market. This will mean that the marketed ones will cost more for transportation than they should and that the others will have to be marketed later at considerable advance in cost for shipping. Where they are of nearly the same age they will grow up to the marketable age having a nearly uniform appearance.

A Variety of Feed.
Whether the animals to be fed are cattle, horses or sheep, a variety of foods will give better results than will a steady ration of one or two things. We have seen horses fed corn and timothy hay year in and year out, in working time and resting time, and know that this is the practice on many of our American farms. Many a farmer has reduced his system of grain feeding to so many ears of corn per horse per day. Not only is such a ration out of balance, but it must become very monotonous to the animals that have to take it or nothing. We may not be able to explain why a variety of feeds is better for animals than a restricted ration, but there is every indication that such is the fact. We are equally unable to tell why one or two kinds of feed fed to a human being become objectionable to him after a time. Doubtless there is some great law underlying the taste preference. Careful feeders believe they can see far better results from feeding a variety of feeds than one, and this same idea is strengthened by the experience of our college men in their scientific experiments relating to the feeding of animals. The quality of being appetizing is one quality in foods that we have not yet fixed the value of, but it is one that it is worth catering to, even if we cannot figure out its processes.