

CHILDREN WRITE ON GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Continued from Children's Page.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

The American people in adopting the Constitution had put the government in operation. The people felt the necessity of wise and prudent men, and the members of the first Congress included most of the eminent men of the time.

Sixty-nine votes were given, and every one bore first the name of George Washington. He was thus unanimously elected President of the United States. The second vote was by the electors, thirty-four were given for John Adams, who thus became Vice-President.

At the corner of Wall and Nassau streets New York, stands a white marble building erected for a custom house, now used by the Treasury Department. Here in 1789 stood Federal Hall, which had been selected as the capital. The merchants of New York city, raised a large sum of money to put the building into such a state as to fit it for the reception of Congress.

Mr. Adams, escorted by a troop of horse, came on, and, having taken the oath, took his seat as President of the Senate. All now awaited the coming of Washington. He arrived from Mount Vernon to New York like a triumphal procession. Every village, town, and city through which he passed, showed, by its triumphal arches, their desire to do him honor. As he passed the bridge over the Schuylkill, a boy placed above dropped a civic crown of laurel on his head. But the celebration at Trenton was the most magnificent of the coming of Washington. The ladies of that city, which he had so gallantly rescued from the Hessians, had erected over the stream near the city, a beautiful triumphal arch. Amid flowers and verdure at the top were the words: "December 23rd, 1776. On the curve of the arch stood out in bold gilt letters: 'The Defender of the Mothers Will Be The Protector of The Daughters.'

Each of these were ranged thirteen beautiful girls, arrayed in white, with coronets of flowers, to represent the thirteen States. Behind stood all the ladies of the town. As soon as Washington arrived beneath the arch, the girls began to sing a beautiful ode composed for the occasion, and with the last lines: "Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers, 'Strew your hero's way with flowers," they scattered flowers from baskets in their hands, upon the path where the Father of his Country was to pass.

Washington was deeply moved by this beautiful and touching expression of gratitude.

The Governor of New Jersey escorted him to Elizabethtown Point, where a Committee of Congress was in waiting to receive him.

On the balcony in front of Federal Hall, Chancellor Livingston administered the oath of office, which Washington reverently repeated, adding, as he kissed the Bible, "So help me God." Then the Chancellor turning to the people exclaimed in a loud voice: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." The shouts that rose from the dense crowd below was like the roar of the ocean, and the thunder of the artillery hardly rose above it.

The whole country felt a sense of relief, if the country was to prosper, it would be in the hands of such a President and Congress.

Washington then entered the Senate Chamber and delivered his inaugural address to the two houses. He next, with the Vice-President, and the Senators and Representatives, proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where prayers were offered by Bishop Provost. Thus was God revealed in the whole ceremony of organizing the Government under the Constitution.

R. C. JONES,
279 Byrnes St., Petersburg, Va.

MUNYON CURING RHEUMATISM HUNDREDS TESTIFY

TO HAVING BEEN CURED BY HIS 3X Rheumatism Remedy WHICH IS PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR CHRONIC CASES 160 DOSES FOR \$1

Stop rubbing with liniments! says Prof. Munyon, for you might as well attempt to clean the inside of a bottle by washing on the outside as to cure rheumatism with a liniment. Rheumatism is due to Eric Acid, and you must cleanse the system of this acid before a cure can be effected. For ordinary cases our regular Rheumatism Cure will bring about the desired results, but for old chronic cases, where there is great swelling and inflammation, where the flesh is sore, the joints stiff or chalky, where there is Lumbago or sciatic pains, or sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body, nothing ever made will so quickly give relief and bring about a cure as

MUNYON'S 3 X RHEUMATISM REMEDY.

It is put up in large bottles, 160 doses for \$1.00. One bottle will in most cases effect a positive cure. This remedy contains no salicylic acid, morphine, cocaine or opium, such as is generally given to rheumatics. It is absolutely harmless, and is a good tonic for the nerves, stomach and kidneys. One lady who had been cured of a long-standing case, declared that each tablet was worth more than a diamond of the same size. One gentleman who had not been able to use his arm for nearly two weeks said that after taking six tablets he was able to do his work, and he was able to continue his work.

But the Rheumatism Cure is no more effective than any other remedy. If you have Dyspepsia, or any stomach trouble, use our Dyspepsia Cure. If you have any kidney or bladder ailment use the Kidney Cure.

This paper could be filled with testimonials from people who have been cured by the Pile Ointment.

Weak men should use Munyon's Vitalizer. It imparts new life and vigor and makes old men feel young. Price \$1.

Munyon's Headache Tablets cure headache in from three to ten minutes.

One is unable to speak too highly of Munyon's Neuralgia Cure. Every nerve pain, whether in the head or face, is cured by this magical cure.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies are absolutely harmless, and are guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act. Prof. Munyon's guarantee, however, is the best. He says: "Try any one of my Remedies, and if you are not satisfied, I will refund your money."

Send for my guide to health, free to you. Address—

MUNYON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The hero of Prussia sent him a portrait of himself, with the message, "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world."

At the close of the Revolutionary War America was in his power, but instead of a dictator he became one of her most obedient slaves. His only command he assumed as a duty, but whenever an opportunity offered he hastened to resign it, that he might retire to the shades and peace of private life. He was the first President of the United States, and was inaugurated into that high office March 4, 1789. Having served two presidential terms, he declined the honor which his countrymen would doubtless have again conferred upon him, and he sought the gratification of his farm at Mount Vernon.

The Virginia troops were inhibited by the middle of the summer of a sanitary mission to the French authorities beyond the Allegheny river, and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1754; had a successful skirmish with the French, and defended Fort Necessity, and he was obliged to surrender. He was a volunteer aide-de-camp in the battle of Braddock.

Washington was a true Christian, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

He died unexpectedly, after a few days' illness, on December 14, 1799. He was buried with the national honors, and the Americans mourned the loss of a true friend and father.

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He was the fourth son of Augustine Washington, and was born at Bridge Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va., on the 22d of February, 1732.

His father married Mary Ball, the belle of the county, by whom he had six children. She was his second wife, and she outlived him by forty years.

His father owned large estates, and had he lived he would probably have sent George to England to be educated.

George's father died in April, 1743, and George was left to the guardianship of his mother.

George had greatly distinguished himself in several expeditions by his great talents. He was a master of military strategy.

On his forty-third year he was made commander-in-chief of the entire army.

Lawrence, George's brother, was fourteen years his senior, and he lived at Mount Vernon, the name he gave to the estate on the Potomac which he inherited from his father.

His brother Lawrence's death falling him, he passed the winter of 1751 in Barbadoes, George being with his mother, Lawrence, and Keppin, as was his usual custom, a journal during their residence.

On the death of Lawrence, which occurred the following summer at Mount Vernon, the estate was left to a daughter, who dying in infancy, the property passed, according to the terms of the will, into the possession of George, who thus became the owner of his memorable home.

On January 6, 1759, at twenty-six years of age, George married Mrs. Martha Custis, of the White House, county of New Kent.

His wife, born in the same year with himself, was in full bloom of youthful womanhood, and the widow of a wealthy land-proprietor, whose death had occurred three years before.

Her maiden name was Dandridge, and she was of Welsh descent. She had two children, a son and a daughter, to whom George was devoted and tender with the kindness of a father. She was her husband's sole executrix, and she managed the mixed affairs of the estate of which her first husband left.

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quality of youth. I would ride fifty miles, my son, to see the little boy whose heart is so honest and his lips to pure that I could depend upon every word he said.

His mother used to teach him to come to her night and morning and kneel down by her and thank God for his blessings, and ask Him to teach him to do his duty. Many a boy and girl now have just such parents, but they do not listen to their teachings as he did.

His father moved from Westmoreland to Stafford county, where his childhood years were spent. When he was ten years old his father died, and he was left in the care of his mother. When he was fourteen, like many another boy, he wanted to be a sailor, and his older brother, Lawrence Washington, had him appointed midshipman's place in the English navy. He had a beautiful uniform made, and his trunk was packed ready to leave, when his mother would tell his mother good-by, although she had given her consent to his going, but at the thought of parting with her boy she covered her face and burst into tears. Then George told her if so distressed she would not go. So he took his fine uniform off, and instead of going to the sea he stayed at home to help take care of his mother and go to school.

JUDITH INGRAM,
Winnia, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SCHOOL DAYS.

As I have written several letters lately, and have failed to sell them in our T. D. C. columns, I will attempt to write once more. I hope this one may escape the waste-basket.

Our editor has given us some very good subject to write about, and I really think he must have a good memory, as he still knows so much about history and so great man, George Washington, as we all know, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., February 22, 1732. His birthplace stood near the Potomac River. It was a long, single-story building, with a large chimney at each end. He was quite a boy, of eleven years, when his father's death occurred. It was his responsibility of his education from then on. He was sent to school to an old man named Hobby, who taught him writing, reading and arithmetic. He learned something about land surveying from a Mr. Williams. Washington was always the leader among the boys in studies and in the playground. He used to drill the boys, as if they were soldiers, and would divide them into armies, one of which was generally commanded by himself. He led his playmates in running, jumping and wrestling. In those days boys must have "big" feet and hands, judging from George's, for when he had become a man, his feet were so large he had to have his shoes made to order. Well, why not have big feet and hands? He was a great man. Some of the boys now-a-days wouldn't stir their feet with their feet and hands if they could be the great man Washington was. He left school in his sixteenth year, and spent the winter with his brother, Lawrence, at Mount Vernon. After becoming a man he met a charming young lady, named Mrs. Custis, in New Kent county, Va., and fell in love with her. He would forget his urgent business while in her presence, and would keep his servant all of the afternoon at the gate holding his horse for him. He married this fair young widow, and his mother-in-law was Mary Ball. His mother's name was Mary Ball. George was her oldest child. Now I think I have written enough about George's school days, and I hope my letter will win a prize. Your little member,

WASHINGTON'S COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Washington met a charming young widow, Mrs. Martha Custis, at the home of Major Chamberlayne, in New Kent County, Va. The story goes that once, while on his way to Williamsburg on important business, he stopped to take dinner at the Major's home. As he was anxious to be at Williamsburg by the next morning, he ordered his servant, Bishop, to hitch his horse, and, after dinner, accordingly, he rode off. He was over, Bishop was seen at the front gate with his horse; but Washington so captivated with Mrs. Custis that he forgot his urgent business, and left his servant to hitch the horse all the afternoon. At last he rose to go, but his host told him that he was never willing for his guests to leave after sunset, and Washington was prevailed upon to spend the night. The next morning the servant appeared at the front gate with the horse, but it was late before the start was made. On his return from Williamsburg, Washington stopped to see Mrs. Custis at her home, and before he left she had promised to be his wife. Some months afterwards they were married at old St. Peter's Church, in New Kent county. After their marriage they went to her home, and soon after that they made their home at Mount Vernon, which he inherited from his brother.

OLIVE M. AGE,
Norwood, Va.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

Washington was inaugurated in the year of 1789. His journey to New York, then the seat of government, was like a triumphal progress. Crowds attended him. Young girls, clothed in white, scattered flowers along his way. The oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, on the balcony of the senate-house, in the presence of throngs of people, who filled the street, the windows and the roofs of surrounding buildings. And when Washington's voice was heard in acceptance of the pledge to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," every one felt that the new republic was safe.

HERMAN L. WOOD,
321 West Wilcox Street,
Petersburg, Va.

EARLY LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Va., February 22, 1732. His father, Augustine Washington, was a low, single-story building, with a large chimney at each end. His father was a farmer, and the responsibility of his education fell upon his mother. She was a religious, firm in character, and a devoted mother.

Washington was sent to school to an old man named Hobby, who taught him reading, writing and arithmetic. Afterwards he went to school to a Mr. Williams, from whom he learned something about land surveying. Among the boys he was the leader in his studies and upon the playground.

In his sixteenth year, Washington left school and spent the winter near Alexandria at Mt. Vernon, with the help of his brother, Lawrence. Here he became acquainted with Lord Fairfax, an old bachelor, who owned in the western part of Virginia, a tract of land that extended across the Blue Ridge Mountains, a vast territory from which he had received a grant from King George II. Lord Fairfax was very much pleased with Washington, and employed him to survey the land. George Washington's experience as a surveyor in these backwoods taught him a great deal about Indian customs and frontier life, and his knowledge served him in good stead in after years, when he had to fight the Indians. About this time trouble arose between the French, Indians and Americans, and George Washington was made colonel of an army. Shortly after this Washington met a charming young lady, named Mrs. Custis, at the home of Major Chamberlayne, in New Kent county, Va. Some months later they were married at old St. Peter's Church, in New Kent county. Soon after this Washington moved to Mt. Vernon, a fine estate, which he inherited from his brother, Lawrence. Here he and his wife always lived happily.

WASHINGTON WHEN A BOY.

Westmoreland county gave to Virginia and our country, "the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life."

Washington was born on the 22nd day of February, 1732. His birthplace on Bridge Creek not far from Potomac River. The house contained four rooms on the ground floor, an attic with a large brick chimney.

When George was after his father the family moved to Stafford county, just across the river from Frederickburg. Here his father, Augustine Washington, died when George was only eleven years old, and he

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Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

Cleanness and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

was left to the care of his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ball. She was a woman of strong will, religious and stern but kind. She taught her son the principles of truth and honor.

Washington had poor school advantages, but while in Stafford he was taught reading and writing by the sexton of the parish, a man named Hobby, later he was sent to live with his half-brother, Augustine Washington, in Westmoreland county, in order that he might receive instruction from a Mr. Williams who conducted a fairly good school. Here Washington learned some mathematics and land surveying.

Among the boys Washington was leader both in his studies and upon the playground.

He used to divide his companions in armies, one of which he always commanded himself, and fight battles. His side, was always victorious.

He excelled his playmates in running, jumping and wrestling.

In 1747, when he was not quite sixteen, he left school and went to visit his brother Lawrence, who resided at Mt. Vernon. Here he met Lord Fairfax, an old bachelor, who had come to Virginia to take possession of his large grant of land across the Blue Ridge Mountains.

It was the purpose of Lord Fairfax to send settlers into that region, but before doing so, it was necessary that the country should be surveyed. For this work he found Washington in every way capable.

LOIS M. MAXEY,
Box 53, Blackstone, Va.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH COMMANDER.

Washington set out from Williamsburg, Va., October 30, 1753, to carry a message to the French commander. He was accompanied by his old fencing-master, Van Braum, to act as interpreter.

On the way they were joined by an agent of the Ohio Company and excellent guide, Christopher Gist, who they met at Logstown and conferred with the Indians.

Several of the chiefs accompanied Washington in his search for the French commander.

The French commander, who was called La Poudre, was very courteous, but tried to persuade the Indians to join the French.

Great perils and hardships were encountered on their winter journey homeward.

Washington and Gist made their way on foot to Gist's home, on the Monongahela, where Washington secured a horse and went as fast as possible to Williamsburg with his letter from the French commander.

St. Pierre sent a civil answer to Governor Dinwiddie, but said he would not leave the territory unless ordered to do so by his superiors.

Washington advised that the English should build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

ESSIE TAYLOR COX,
217 E. Grace St.,
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON WITH BRADDOCK.

On the 5th of July General Braddock's army was marching along in grand array, as if they were going to a ball. In this way they crossed the Monongahela, this way they crossed the Monongahela, their drums were beating, and their rifles playing.

With this host was George Washington, the brave young Virginia who had come along with Braddock as aide. He was skilled in the Indian mode of warfare, and as they were at any time liable to be beset with them on their march to Fort Duquesne, he begged Braddock to let him send backwoodsmen to beat up and down the forests. But the General listened to these entreaties with indifference, as he was very proud of his grand army. They were marching on in this manner, until about two o'clock, when they were suddenly startled by a rain of bullets coming from unseen marksmen. It was then that the backwoodsmen proved their bravery. They guarded the confused army as best they could. A remnant of the once proud army was at last saved. General Braddock was killed. The part of the army that was saved owed its preservation almost entirely to Washington, and he was greatly praised for his conduct.

SAMUEL LEE ROBERTSON,
Tulley, Va.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH COMMANDER.

Washington set out from Williamsburg, Va., October 30, 1753, to carry a message to the French commander. He was accompanied by his old fencing-master, Van Braum, to act as interpreter.

On the way they were joined by an agent of the Ohio Company and excellent guide, Christopher Gist, who they met at Logstown and conferred with the Indians.

Several of the chiefs accompanied Washington in his search for the French commander.

The French commander, who was called La Poudre, was very courteous, but tried to persuade the Indians to join the French.

Great perils and hardships were encountered on their winter journey homeward.

Washington and Gist made their way on foot to Gist's home, on the Monongahela, where Washington secured a horse and went as fast as possible to Williamsburg with his letter from the French commander.

St. Pierre sent a civil answer to Governor Dinwiddie, but said he would not leave the territory unless ordered to do so by his superiors.

Washington advised that the English should build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

ESSIE TAYLOR COX,
217 E. Grace St.,
Richmond, Va.

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