

AS IN WASHINGTON'S DAY

Fraunce's Tavern Restored to Its Old-Time Aspect



WASHINGTON might recognize the exterior of Fraunce's Tavern should he ride down Broad street, New York, in these days, but once inside there would be a number of details which would be novel to him. As he entered the "Colonial" hall he would see waiters in modern, bow-tailed evening coats fitting about earning honest tips. Instead of being permitted to climb the stairs to the "Long Room," where he bade farewell to his officers after the close of the revolution, he might be invited to go up in an elevator. Passing the "tap room" on his way to the elevator, possibly he would be urged to try a cigar, "best Virginia leaf." His eyes, accustomed to guttering candles, would be astonished at the steady glow of electric lights, and, doubtless, he would want to know more about the way in which Franklin's lightning could be secured on a clear day for use in lighting. His quick ear would detect the click of the typewriter as he stepped through the passage toward the "Long Room," although he might not recognize the origin of the peculiar noise, and he would be mystified at the spectacle of a man talking into a telephone receiver.

Fraunce's Tavern, "the oldest landmark" in New York city, comes into the public eye now more because on December 4, 1907, the 124th anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers in the big dining room of the old inn, the restored building was formally turned over by the committee having the restoration in charge to the owners, the Sons of the Revolution, and two tablets were unveiled. The reception to the guests was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce after the tablets were unveiled. One of the tablets was attached to the wall of the famous "Long Room," in which Washington's historic and touching farewell to his comrades and assistants occurred, and the other affixed to the exterior.

The history of the building is concisely told on the tablet placed in the "Long Room." It reads: "Fraunce's Tavern, erected 1719; Queen's Head Tavern, 1762; Chamber of Commerce founded here, 1788; headquarters of Committee of Correspondence of 51, 1774; this room the scene of the farewell of Gen. Washington to his officers, December 4, 1783; Sons of the Revolution reorganized here December 4, 1883; the property purchased by the Sons of the Revolution in the state of New York, 1904; formal occupation taken by the Sons of the Revolution, December 4, 1907."

W. H. Mersereau, the architect who

made the restoration, after much investigation of all the evidence drew the design which has been realized in the building as it stands today. It is now supposed to look as it appeared when Washington visited it, and all of the bricks and timbers remaining of the building which was known as Fraunce's Tavern are still in the places they then occupied.

The restoration is based on an advertisement printed in 1775 in which Fraunce offered his inn for sale and described it as "three-stories high with a tile and lead roof, has 14 fire-places, a most excellent large kitchen, fine dry cellars, with good and convenient offices, etc." The earliest picture of it is dated 1854. This showed the building as it appeared after its recovery from the damage caused by the "great fire" of 1835. In the same year it was again visited by fire. This time the "Long Room" was burned out, and the wall on the Pearl street side above the second story fell outward. When the building was restored this time it was made five stories high with a flat roof, and, barring the saloon on the ground floor, looked as it did until the recent restoration.

When the building was dismantled for restoration the lines of the old



Fraunce's Tavern, Restored.

roof indicating the top of the walls and the slope and height of the roof were found in the walls. The difference in the bricks in the walls also helped to determine what portion was old and what modern. It will be observed that the wall fronting on Broad street is of thin yellow bricks. These are the same kind as are found in the old Dutch church in Tarrytown. In order to secure an additional supply to fill up the opening on the first floor they had to be made to order in a factory in Holland where bricks of the same size and kind are still made. The bricks on the Pearl street side are red. As they are an inch longer and somewhat thinner than the bricks made today it was only by searching through many yards, tape measure in hand, and picking up abnormal bricks that enough could be secured to "piece out" the original wall. By such means the old building was put back into a shape that would probably be recognized by "Black Sam" Fraunce if he should appear to-day.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HANDLED GOTHAM PANIC



blunders, and he came through both ordeals with flying colors.

Mr. Nash commenced life as messenger boy in the bank of which he is now president. He won his advancement step by step, through his own efforts, and 25 years from the day he entered the bank he was its president. It then had a capital of \$1,000,000; now it has \$3,000,000. He was the father of the branch system and the Corn Exchange was the first bank to open branches when the law was passed authorizing it to do so. To-day it has 22 branches and minor depositories throughout the city of New York.

Mr. Nash holds the idea that hard work, no matter how intelligent, will never raise a man very much above his fellows, unless it is combined with the power of thinking for one's self and aiding his superiors with suggestions. A man who can do this can practically dictate his own terms in the banking world.

Mr. Nash's favorite hobby is the collection of books, and his library is one of the best in private hands in New York. He is intensely fond of reading and is never happier than when he can spend an evening alone in his library.

CHANCELLOR MAY RESIGN



Chancellor von Buelow, finding that it requires a man of more than the average attainments to fill the shoes of the late Prince Bismarck and to conduct the affairs of the German empire, is said to be on the point of retiring to private life. His uncompromising attitude towards the socialists, who are rapidly gaining in strength, has been the means of blocking many of the emperor's schemes and has caused the utmost difficulty in his getting the money he wants for an immense army. He has won for himself the hostility of some of the court favorites, because he has denounced their scandalous behavior, and he has even made enemies in the emperor's own household by his opposition to the marriage of the crown prince to the beautiful Cecile, because she was the daughter of a Russian grand duchess whose escapades were the talk of all Europe. All this has reminded Germany that Von Buelow was not so very impeccable himself when he was a young man, and that his marriage to the lovely Princess Camporese was achieved only after she had run away from Count Charles von Doenhoff, her rich but aged husband.

The princess found the rambling old Roman palace lonely with only her husband, a man old enough to be her grandfather, for company, and she was attracted by the young attaché of the German embassy.

Without any pretense at secrecy the princess left her husband and fled from Rome with her young lover. That of course terminated Von Buelow's connection with the embassy, and few people would have given much for his chances of advancement in diplomatic life. The appealing charm of his wife, even then little more than a child, her rare beauty and her fidelity, coupled with Von Buelow's own undoubted talents, kept him in the imperial favor, and he was sent from one embassy to another until he returned, to Rome as German ambassador.

Roman society conveniently forgot the elopement, and Von Buelow having married the lady when her husband had divorced her 11 years after the elopement, they were received into the most exclusive circles. The incident is now being recalled in Berlin society, however, and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the emperor to induce him to dismiss his chancellor.

EX-SENATOR'S FLIGHT



Warner Miller, formerly United States senator from New York and once prominent in Republican politics as leader of the "Halfbreeds," has fallen as a result of the Martinique disaster several years ago, "bankrupted by the acts of God and William Nelson Cromwell," as one of his friends expressed it.

He did not own a foot of land in Martinique, nor did he have a dollar invested there, yet the terrible explosion of natural fire which blew off the top of the mountain, wiped a city from the face of the earth, laid waste the fields and caused much destruction among the shipping caused his ruin years later. Deeply interested in the Nicaragua canal project, Miller had invested much of his money in it. The United States had virtually decided to undertake the work. Miller stood to make a fortune. Then came the disaster, which brought with it the fear of similar outbreaks in Nicaragua. The Panama canal people had meantime come to their senses and were preparing to make an equitable bargain. The Nicaragua canal project was dropped and Miller was deeply involved. To meet his obligations he disposed of his pulp mill and lumber holdings and plined his faith to the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Co., a West Virginia corporation. He held about one-third of its total stock of \$3,000,000, hoping to recover his standing through that, but the mines never became producing properties, although he held on for 12 years, and in the end it came to crash, bringing Miller down with it.

Miller first came into prominent notice when Senator Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt resigned their seats in the senate, to appeal to the people for their endorsement. They failed to receive the endorsement they sought, and Miller became senator to succeed Conkling. He never did anything remarkable in the senate, and retired almost as obscure a personage as when he entered.

TROUBLE IN INDIA



Lord Elgin, secretary of state of the colonies, is accused by the British press of being responsible for the latest ferment in the Transvaal by allowing the colonial legislature to treat British Indians as criminals and send them to jail if they refuse to register their finger prints and other marks of identification. Many of the proud-spirited high caste Indians have gone to jail rather than submit to such an indignity, and in a few days their "martyrdom" will be known all over India.

Just as the stories sent home by Indian residents of the Transvaal before the Boer war of the powerlessness of the British there brought on several uprisings and two rather serious wars on the northwest frontier, so the story of the treatment of these Indians now may be the cause of still more serious troubles.

Lord Elgin is said to have explained that he was forced to consent to the registration law of the Transvaal on threat of a rebellion, but if he yielded to such a threat he shows himself to be a much weaker man than he was ten years ago when he was viceroy of India. The frontier was then in a disturbed state and the Afghans, stirred up by Russia, were committing outrages. Lord Elgin took upon himself the responsibility of sending an army to bring the disturbers to terms, which he did in short order.

Lord Elgin, although a Scotch nobleman and a descendant of an uncle of King Robert the Bruce, was born at Monklands near Montreal, while his father was governor general of Canada. The latter died in Canada when the present Lord Elgin was a lad of 14. The family had been in the British diplomatic service for generations, and the name was known all over the east.

Amplified Protected. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" asked the insistent reformer. "Here you are day in and day out in a state of intoxication? You know what such dissipation leads to. Already you show the symptoms of a man who is on the verge of delirium tremens. And I understand that some weak girl is foolish enough to have accepted your proposal of matrimony. I shudder for her, and for you!"

Talking Shop. Patience—I hate to hear a girl talk shop. Patrice—She wasn't talking shop; she was talking about her beautiful hair. "Well, it's shop hair, isn't it?"—Yonkers Statesman.

For the Hostess

Mme. Merri's Suggestions for New and Enjoyable Entertainments—Proper Way in Which to Celebrate Tin Wedding.

A Birthday Party.
Can you suggest a novel way of entertaining a party of about 15 children, ages four to seven? My little girl, aged six, has a birthday soon. I think birthday parties are all so much alike. I would be very thankful to you if you could suggest novel table decorations and a game or two. MARTHA.

Nothing ever takes the place of the time-honored cake for the table centerpiece, with its lovely candles lit just as the children enter the room. The parties may all seem alike to you, but I have yet to see the first child of the age you mention to whom the very name "party" did not give a most delicious thrill and who never had, with most unadorned candor, "the best time ever." Did you ever have a big tissue paper bag suspended by a ribbon from a doorway, filled with hard candies, nuts and favors that wouldn't break? Children love them, for it is so exciting when the bag bursts from a vigorous blow from the cane and all scurries for the treasures. The child "hitting the bag" must be blindfolded.

For a Tin Wedding.
I wish to celebrate my tenth wedding anniversary. Will you please give me a few ideas in regard to the same? I would like something novel, but not too expensive. What kind of invitations shall I use? I enjoy your department in the paper very much. JASMINE.

For a Tin Wedding.
I should certainly not attempt to dye mink furs at home, but send them to the most reliable furrier in town. Then they, not you, are responsible. MADAME MERRI.

PRETTY BRETTELLES.
These very pretty brettelles form quite a trimming to any blouse or bodice; they are made from wide chine ribbon edged with a border of taffetas. The taffetas may be black, or of some dark color that will tone with the color of the ground or flowers on the ribbon. As will be seen from the illustration, the ribbon is drawn in at the armhole back and front by a pretty jeweled button. The brettelles are connected by a strap across front, and at the back are finished by sash ends.

A Hostess Asks Questions.
Where there are two or more sisters and brothers in one family will one invitation be sufficient or shall I send each individual an invitation? What would you suggest in the way of a light luncheon? Something inexpensive. I expect to have 30 or more people. As I can only seat 12 at one table shall I, the hostess, sit at the first table or shall I wait until the last table? Must all invitations be sent by mail? Would it be proper for me to hand the invitations to those whom I meet that way? A. B. C.

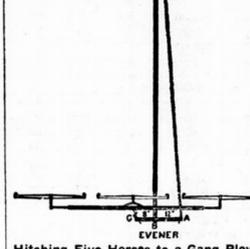
Each member of the family must have a separate invitation except husband and wife, they are always one. I judge your party is to be at night and "light luncheons" are not served, that is, under the name of "luncheons." After the theater we say "supper," during the evening we say "refreshments." Luncheon is a daytime

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

EVENER FOR FIVE HORSES.

Effective Manner in Which Horses Are Used on Gang Plow.

Herewith I submit a description of how I use five horses on a gang plow, with two of them as lead team, makes a farmer in Breder's Gazette. Write an evener of ash or oak two by five inches and 20 inches long from clevis to clevis, giving the lead team the 12-inch end and the eight-inch end for wheelers. Fasten an old neck-yoke ring or something similar to the end of the tongue and run a log chain through



Hitching Five Horses to a Gang Plow.

this to A on the evener, using light whiffle trees for the lead team. It is desirable to use a three-horse evener for the wheelers; have a hole for the clevis in the center of the evener and the center horse will pull against the outside ones. Such an evener may be bought at any implement house. The clevis connecting this three-horse evener with the 20-inch evener at C should be a solid piece double clevis which will hold the three-horse evener in place and not interfere with the chain.

If horses weigh less than 1,400 pounds each it will pay to use five horses on a gang plow. With them I can plow six acres a day easily, whereas with four it is hard work to lay over four acres. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back and I am in favor of unloading several straws.

Another method of using five horses with two in the lead is as follows: Make an evener five feet long, giving the outside wheelers four feet and one foot for the two teams that work against each other with chain and pulley.

GREEN MANURING.

Only Legumes Add More to Soil Than Elements Taken From It.

Green manuring is the plowing under of any green crop for the purpose of getting fertility and decaying vegetable matter into the soil. If it is desired to add fertility, then some crop must be plowed under that has in it some fertility that it did not take out of the soil, for it is evident that if the plant plowed under has in it only the fertility that was taken out of the soil, nothing is gained, so far as fertility is concerned. So far as we know, up to this time, only plants that have pods have in them at any time more fertility than was taken out of the soil. Even those plants do not have more fertility than what came out of the soil, unless little knots are found on the roots, which knots are known as nodules. In these nodules are little plants called bacteria, which take free nitrogen gas from the air and make it into a form of nitrogen that can be assimilated by the plants. Such plants when turned under enrich the soil by increasing its nitrogen content. This must be understood by every person that raises a crop to turn under. It is doubtful if it pays to turn under other crops, as in that case the only gain to the soil is the humus, and in many cases the soils have in them enough humus and do not need increased humus content.

ALFALFA CULTURE.

Careful, Thorough Ground Preparation Necessary to Successful Growth.

The ground for alfalfa should be well prepared before the seed is sown. Plow as deep as the organic content of the soil will permit up to eight or ten inches. There is no danger of harrowing too much. Best results are obtained by plowing the ground in the fall. Then as early in the spring as possible go onto the ground with a disk and disk once each week or ten days till all danger of frost is over, then sow the seed. If the ground has not been plowed in the fall, it should be broken up as early in spring as it can be done in a workmanlike manner. Harrow frequently till the weather is warm enough for the seed to be planted. Do not sow with a nurse crop. Best results are attended with sowing alone and in case the weeds get the start of the young alfalfa, clip with a mower. After one or two clippings the alfalfa will be tall and vigorous enough to outgrow the weeds if a nurse crop is sown, it will take too much moisture from the ground, so that the alfalfa is injured thereby. The farmer never cuts the nurse till it is ripe, no matter how much of an injury it does to the tender alfalfa. If sowed without a nurse, a crop of hay may be cut the first year.

Draining a Wet Field.

Try our way for draining that wet field: Make a ditch, say ten feet wide and a foot deep in the middle, and sow it to Kentucky blue grass and top grass seed. A surface drain like this will carry the water away in a hurry, and the grass cover will prevent all washing. Our own idea, says Farm Journal, and it works like a charm.

FOE OF MACADAM ROAD.

Motor Vehicle Sweeps Roadway of Dust Needed for Binder.

At the present time the worst foe of the macadam road is, perhaps, its most ardent advocate—the motor vehicle. The steel wheels of the ordinary vehicle grind off sufficient powder from the stones to serve as a binder, replacing the binding material blown away by winds or washed off by rains. It is usually possible when the binder becomes thin to add more stones in the upper course begin to appear and the surface grows rough, to spread a little coarse sand in the center of the macadam road. The sand is soon spread by traffic over the greater portion of the width of the macadam. It relieves the roughness and keeps the stones from raveling. This practice has been followed in many sections for years. But the swiftly-moving motor car of the present day has introduced a new danger into road maintenance. The large rubber tires on wheels of small diameter appear to exert a suction on the binder of the road. The vacuum caused by the vehicle moving rapidly over the road lifts the dust into the air in clouds and it is blown away into the fields.

Various substances are being experimented with for application to road surfaces to lessen or obviate this evil. Coal tar and oils with an asphaltic base seem to give the best results. In France tar has been used for several years. It is said, most satisfactorily. It may be that by some such application not only will the roads be saved from denudation by motor vehicles, but the ordinary surface repair costs will be lessened as well.

A properly built macadam road in the country rarely becomes muddy except from mud tracked upon it from side roads built of natural soil. The country road official is spared this annoyance and the expense of removing the mud. That they are often dusty can not be denied. Watering or sprinkling is a luxury that can not often be afforded on country roads. When properly applied, water not only lessens the dust nuisance, but preserves the road as well.

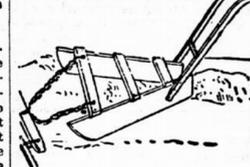
No one having had experience in such matters will contend that a macadam road may generally be maintained at a less cost than gravel or an earth road. Sometimes under certain conditions the macadam maintenance costs may be less, but this does not occur usually. But it is true that a macadam road may at a moderate expense be kept smooth, hard and serviceable at all times of the year, and that these requirements can not be met by either the earth or the gravel road.

AUSTIN A. FLETCHER.

PLOW FOR FILLING DITCHES.

This One is Easily Made and Does Effective Work.

Some time ago I noticed a man for building a home-made ditch-filling plow. I think I have one that is very



Ditch-Filling Plow.

good. The illustration shows all that there is to it. Eight-inch planks are used. These are cut, says the correspondent of Prairie Farmer, 40 inches long and set a foot apart at the rear and three feet apart in front.

WINNOWINGS.

Weeds and corn stalks that are turned under in the fall will be well rotted by spring under ordinary conditions of moisture. To set out a horseradish bed, push inch sections of small or large roots into the ground along dam places and stream banks; let them alone for two years or so.

European agriculturists are still divided as to whether shooting half-storves dissipates them. Experiments in France favor the idea, but experiments in Italy are against it.

Neighbors can save a good deal of expense by putting their money together and buying fertilizers and many other farm necessities. Quite a knack, too, in knowing where to go for these things. Pick out a good man to do the buying. Plenty of rusty, damaged tools last fall. Have you saved some good seed? Look out for them. The chances are that many farmers will miss it if they sow the seed they have saved. Better send away somewhere and get some good seed.

Humus in the Soil.

When manure is spread on top of the land it rots without doing its full service. The only good that comes from such applications is from the part that is washed into the soil. There are three things that manure left on top of the ground does not do. One is that it does not add vegetable matter to the soil. Another is that it does not give the soil the benefit of the acid created in the process of decay, which acts on the soil particles. The third thing is that it does not supply to the soil the same amount of nitrogen because some of it goes off into the air in the form of gas.

The Apple.

The apple is one of the oldest fruits known. Among the ancients it was held in great repute and imitations were made in gold and silver. Those that have read the Greek legends have, of course, read of the golden apples of the garden of the Hesperides. The fair maiden Atalanta lost the race to her lover because she could not resist the temptation to stop and pick up the three golden apples that had been intentionally dropped. In those days the growers of apples appear to have vied, with each other in seeing who could produce the most beautiful apple.



Fraunce's Tavern as it Appeared in Washington's Time—Across the Street Are Shown the Ruins of the Fire of 1778.

WASHINGTON AN ATHLETE.

The "Father" Would Play Football if on Earth as a Young Man Now.

He was an athlete, George Washington, we mean. If he were alive to-day he would in all probability be a college boy, and if he went to college there is not a particle of doubt but he would scramble for a place on the baseball and football teams.

He was fond of all athletic sports and games, and it was very easy for him to maintain his supremacy in them. His natural constitution was good, and regular habits, supplemented by judicious training and exercising of his muscles, made him a foe with whom even the Indians hesitated to contend in athletic matches.

His superiority in all outdoor sports stood often in good stead, and when he was surveying land for Lord Fairfax in Virginia he won many friends among the Redskins, among whom he was then forced to live, by taking part in all of their games.

One night he reached a little settlement of white people in the midst of

a jumping match. Whoever jumped the farthest would win the hand of a wealthy farmer's daughter. The girl herself was present, so was the minister, all ready to marry the maiden and the successful competitor. A young farmer named Jonathan had outdistanced the other young men who took part and the girl seemed very well satisfied at the result.

At this point Washington asked if he, too, might be allowed to take part in the contest. Permission was given, and he jumped three feet farther than any of the others had done.

The girl, not being blessed with the power of divination, did not guess that the successful young stripling was the future "father of his country," and her disappointment was plainly visible in her face. Washington finally relieved the situation by resigning his claims in favor of Jonathan. Then he stayed and partook of the wedding supper.

One cannot but wonder if the girl lived to know of Washington's ultimate greatness, and if so, if she looked back with regret upon the result of the jumping match.