

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 bob-tailed evening coats flitting about earning honest tips. Instead of being permitted to climb the stairs to the "Long Room," where he had faredwell 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 faredwell 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 faredwell 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:

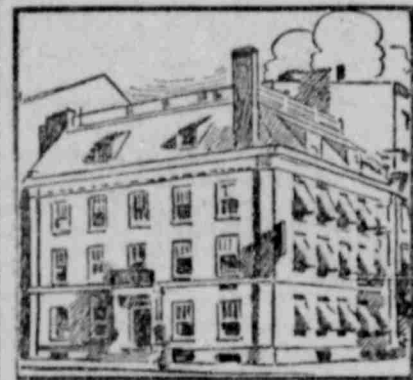
"Fraunce's Tavern, erected 1719; Queen's Head Tavern, 1762; Chamber of Commerce founded here, 1768; headquarters of Committee of Correspondence of 51, 1774; this room the scene of the faredwell of Gen. Washington to his officers, December 4, 1783; Sons of the Revolution reorganized here December 4, 1883; the property purchased by the Sons of the Revolution in the state of New York, 1894; 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 to-day. 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. All of the "improvements" of after years, including the "glimm" of recent times, have been removed.

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 fireplaces, 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. Fifteen years ago the building was shored up and, with the exception of the corner piers, the walls of the first story were replaced with plate glass.

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 yard 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 to-day 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.

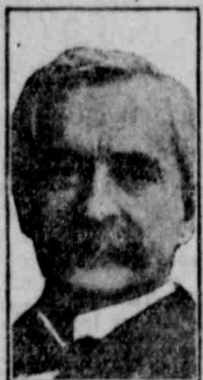
The property, which is now used as the headquarters of the Sons of the Revolution in New York, represents an expenditure of nearly \$150,000, the restoration alone having cost nearly \$60,000. It is looked upon as a memorial of Frederick S. Tallmadge, who was the president of the society, and bequeathed to it a sum sufficient to pay the cost of restoration. The tablet on the outside of the building commemorates his name and contains his portrait, as well as a history of the building.

Washington the Friend of Peace.

The friends of humanity will deprecate war whenever it may appear. My first wish is to see this plague of mankind banished from the earth and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements, and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.—Washington.

THE REAL JESUS

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church, Chicago.



Gilbert West and Lord Littleton agreed to seek the overthrow of Christianity by proving that the resurrection of Jesus and the conversion of Paul were myths. After careful research West was convinced that the proof in favor of the resurrection of Christ was so overwhelming that

he could not reject it without doing violence to his reason; and Littleton was equally convinced that the evidence in favor of the conversion of Paul was so abundant and clear that he could not be loyal to the demands of a healthy reason and reject it. When the two friends met to compare notes they were ready to worship him whose religion they had sought to discredit. Their arguments, published in a book I have read, are unanswerable, proving that a true rationalism, which patiently investigates and draws fair conclusions from established premises cannot fail to convince the earnest seeker after truth that Jesus was all that the New Testament writers claim for him.

A Strange Mixture. The assertion of a Chicago rabbi that the Apostle Paul produced the Christ of Christianity is certainly complimentary to Paul until he informs us that Paul was a poor, honest epileptic, whose conversion was a hallucination he had during one of his epileptic fits. That bewilders us and suggests that unbelief can believe some very absurd things. If epilepsy can make a man like Paul, who in turn produces such a character as Christ, it behooves civilization to establish institutions for generating and cultivating epilepsy for the benefit of coming generations.

It was Christ who made Paul, and without Christ Paul had never heard of as a Christian preacher or writer. Indeed, the only rational explanation of Paul is the fact that the risen, living Jesus met him on the Damascus road and transformed the fiery persecutor into an ardent missionary. However, it is to the credit of the rabbi that he frankly admits the historicity of Jesus and the honesty of the apostles. This shows that he has gray matter in his brain.

The Only Explanation. Christianity is a religion of facts, which, interpreted by sound reason, prove that Jesus was not a product of the age in which he lived, but God incarnate. No other explanation satisfactorily explains him. Every other explanation is simply an attempt to explain him away.

Jesus claimed that he was the "Son of Man" and that thought was not born of the age in which he lived. He was not Jew enough for the Jew nor Roman enough for the Roman nor Greek enough for the Greek.

Jesus claimed that he was the "Son of God." As the Son of man he was truly man; and as Son of God he was truly God. He said: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." (John 14:9.) Many men before and after Jesus have tried to demonstrate the existence of God. He made no such attempt. His mission was to manifest God in his own person.

A Unique Claim. Jesus claimed that he was himself the antidote for all evil. Men have presented their schemes for remedying earth's ills, but Jesus stands alone in presenting not a system, but his own personality as capable of supplying the need of the soul. He said: "I am the bread of life." "I am the way." "I am the truth." "I am the life." "I am the light of the world." "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." A Unique Mission.

The mission of Jesus was to establish a kingdom not of this world. (John 18:36.) Such a thought was not of this world. The Jews were looking for a temporal king to deliver them from Roman rule. If Jesus had taken hold of their idea and used it for his own advancement he would have acted like a man and his success could have been explained like the success of Napoleon and Washington. On the contrary, he opposed the leaders of public opinion and began the establishment of a kingdom which lives to-day after the kingdoms of Greece, Rome and Egypt have ceased to exist. A young man, a poor mechanic, from a mountain village, with no rich, powerful allies, does this in three years! And he does it by the deliberate sacrifice of himself. Men have died martyrs to their mission. But man has never yet planned martyrdom as a part of his mission. Jesus told his disciples that he would go to Jerusalem and be crucified and on the third day rise again (Matt. 16:21). He provides for a memorial of his death. Men do not build monuments to their defeats. The French have no monuments to call Waterloo in mind. But Jesus would have his followers to remember not the Mount of Transfiguration, but Calvary; not his glory, but his shame. In deed, he makes his shame the test or discipleship.

Practical Fashions

LADIES' COMBINATION UNDER-GARMENT.



Paris Pattern No. 2289.—Persian lawn, nainsook, or batiste may all be used for this attractive undergarment, which combines wide umbrella open drawers, attached to a fitted yoke, joined to a corset-cover, the joining being hidden by a ribbon run beading. Similar beading, finished with a narrow edging, trims the round neck and armholes of the corset cover, and the drawers portion is finished with a wide edging of English embroidery, held in place by bows of wide ribbon. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the garment, as in front view, requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide, with five yards of edging four inches wide, 8½ yards of beading, 8½ yards of narrow ribbon, 3½ yards of wide ribbon and 3¼ yards of narrow edging to trim.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Editor," office of this paper. Write name and address plainly and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

No. 2289.

SIZE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

MISSIE SHIRT-BLOUSE.



Paris Pattern No. 1504.—This smart-looking shirt waist is in Peter Pan style, but with the regulation shirt sleeves. It will be developed in fancy flannels and silks and all sorts of novelty shirtings, but must be strictly tailored. An oddly-shaped yoke-facing is applied on the back, which is otherwise plain. The fronts are closed through a wide box-pleat at the center and a tuck is made quite close to the sleeve from the shoulder nearly to the bust, giving desirable breadth. A pointed patch pocket with turn-over pointed lap is stitched on the left front, a button and buttonhole securing the lap. The pattern is in three sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the blouse requires 4½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 42 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Editor," office of this paper. Write name and address plainly and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

No. 1504.

SIZE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Divorces in France.

Divorces in France continue to increase, having been 10,573 in 1906, as against 10,019 in 1905, 9,860 in 1904 and 8,913 in 1903.

A Roland for an Oliver.

"What do you suppose old Skinein said the other day when I told him I was going to nail him for a subscription?"

"What?"

"You're on the wrong tack."—Baltimore American.

Fallen in His Own Pit.

Sweet Girl—When you asked pa for his consent did you tell him that fib about your salary?

Prize Fool—Yes, and he borrowed a sovereign on the strength of it.

1855 Berea College 1907-8

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, including \$1.00 deposit, middle of term \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

REFUNDING—Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced.

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, all but fifty cents, but no allowance for any fraction of a month.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bids when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

THE FIRST DAY of the winter term is January 1, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.



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