

AS IN WASHINGTON'S DAY

Franco's Tavern Restored to Its Old-Time Aspect



WASHINGTON might recognize the exterior of Franco's Tavern as it appeared in 1878. 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 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.

Franco'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.

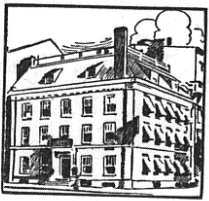
The history of the building is conclusively told on the tablet placed in the "Long Room." It reads: "Franco's Tavern, erected 1719; Queen's Head Tavern, 1762; Chamber of Commerce founded here, 1768; headquarters of Committee of Correspondence of 51, 1774; this room the scene of the farewell of Gen. Washington to his officers, December 4, 1783; Sons of the Revolution organized 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. Merresrean, 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 Franco's Tavern are still in the places they then occupied. All of the "improvements" of recent times, including the "glammy" of recent times, have been removed.

The restoration is based on an advertisement printed in 1778 in which Franco 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, several 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 1855. 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 balloon 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



Franco'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 first story 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 the additional supply to fill up the opening on the first floor they had to be made to order in a brick 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, take 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 shape that would probably be recognized by "Black Sam" Franco if he should appear today.

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 paid 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 wherever it may appear. My first wish is to see this place of the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing for the destruction of mankind.—Washington.



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

THE AMERICAN NAVY NO VERDICT IN SNELL CASE

ADMIRAL CONVERSE DEFENDS IT AGAINST CRITICISMS. REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC

Kentucky and Kearsarge Admittedly Out of Date, But Other Battleships Equal Best of Other Nations.

Washington. — By direction of the president, Secretary Metcalf has made public the report of Admiral Converse on the fighting ships of the American navy, called forth by many criticisms recently published in magazines and elsewhere. This report was prepared primarily to satisfy the president as to the exact state of our naval armaments compared with those of other nations, and the publication is authorized with the design to reassure the American sailors as to the quality of the weapons with which they must go into battle.

Admiral Converse characterizes the criticisms as "prepared by persons whose knowledge of the subjects discussed was limited and erroneous." There was, he says, ample justification for the adoption of the battleship design which have been followed. "It is not clear that the mistakes have not been made," he adds, "or that our ships are without faults; but in view of the then state of the art of battleship building, this fact is not to be wondered at. It is remarkable that the mistakes were so few and that none were really serious. In this respect our record will compare favorably with that of foreign navies." In the 91 pages which the admiral devotes to the defense of the navy, the subject dealt with includes: battleships, free board of American vessels, heights of gun positions, torpedo defense guns, battleship armor, turret designs, ammunition hoists, in and out turning screws, Kearsarge and Kentucky, and general notes. His emphatic conclusion is: "Our ships are not inferior to those in foreign service."

Each Better Than Those Constructors. "We have," he says, "made compromise in our designs of battleships, because it is impossible to construct a perfect battleship; such compromises have, perhaps, detracted from the desired perfect ship in some respects, but the same fact has made it possible to improve upon some of the existing disadvantages, and on the whole, the compromises, each and all, have tended towards a more successful approach to the desired perfect finality." "In making compromises in the building of our ships, I am satisfied that in every instance all concerned in the work have acted honestly and patriotically and only with the desire to produce the best ship possible. The result has been in each case, ship by ship, and year by year, an improvement upon all that have preceded, and no ship has been built by us inferior to those any nation designed at the same time."

Inferior Only in Numbers. "The quality of the material of our navy is inferior to none; in quantity of vessels alone we are lacking. With an increase in number of ships, the American navy will have been supplied the only feature necessary to make it superior to none in all that tends toward fighting efficiency, and when the stress of actual combat, it brings out the really practical test, our country need have no misgivings or fear but that our battleships will give an excellent account of themselves and prove themselves all that we have designed them for and know them to be."

Considerable space is devoted to a refutation of the criticism that American fighting ships do not set as high out of the water as those of foreign navies. It is admitted by the admiral that the Indiana and Kearsarge classes (the first battleships of the navy) are too low forward for efficient fighting at sea in fairly heavy weather. "But the remainder of our battleships could without doubt give a good account of themselves in a fight at sea in any weather in which it is at all likely for a fleet to engage."

Attention is called to four of the Russian battleships which were captured or sunk in the battle of the Sea of Japan, all of which rose 27 feet out of the water—higher than any of our ships. The question presents the choice of being well armed and consequently weighted lower in the water, and being lightly armed and consequently high out. It is stated to be the policy of the American navy "to always have our vessels armed better than our opponents."

As to the height of gun position, it is stated, that with the exception of the Indiana and Kearsarge classes our ships carry their forward turret guns generally higher than similar ships of the British and Japanese navies, "and in the heights above water of guns fired on the broadside we are noticeably in the lead."

Senator Latimer in Critical State. Washington.—Following an operation for a twist of the bowels, Senator Aabry C. Latimer of South Carolina for five terms a member of the house of representatives and since 1900 a member of the senate, is lying in a critical condition.

Man Robbed and Murdered. Jansenville, Wis.—A third engineer, name unknown, was found dead Monday, his head crushed in a water tank at Harvard. He had been robbed of his pay check.

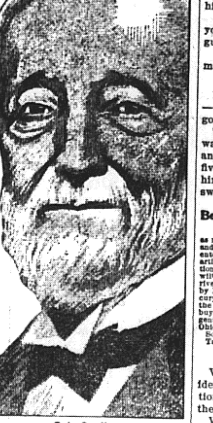
ECONOMY VS. DECENCY.

JURY IS DISCHARGED, BEING UNABLE TO AGREE. Last Ballot Stood Eight for Contestant to Four for Proponents of Clinton Millionaire's Will.

Clinton, Ill.—The jury in the Snell \$2,000,000 will case was discharged by Judge Cochran late Monday, being unable to reach a verdict. Richard Snell, the contestant, announces that he will ask a new trial of the case at the next term of court.

The last ballot stood eight for the contestant to four for the proponents of the will.

When the jurors were called into court Monday morning by Judge Coch-



Col. Snell.

rane he announced that there was little possibility of their agreeing. Upon being asked by the judge whether a question of law or of fact stood in the way of an agreement, Foreman Pennington replied that he believed it was fact.

"Then I can do nothing for you," said the judge and forthwith the jury went back to the jury room. The jury had been out since Saturday evening.

MINERS BURIED; MAY BE SAVED. Twenty-Eight Entombed in Midvale Colliery Probably Are Alive.

Pottsville, Pa. — Twenty-eight miners were imprisoned in the Midvale colliery near Mount Carmel Monday morning by the breaking of a dam which had formed in a drift, which caused a rush of mud into a gangway where the men were at work.

All day long a party of rescuers endeavored to reach the entombed men and shortly after six o'clock they were encouraged by sounds of digging from the inside. Later a shot was heard, indicating that the men were actively at work to effect their own rescue and that the air inside was good.

Among the men entombed are a number of experienced miners, and it is believed that it will be possible to effect the rescue of all of them unless they have met death by being smothered in the rush of mud when the dam broke. Seven of the number are Americans.

OUTRAGE BY NIGHT RIDERS. Ten Men in Eddyville, Ky., Whipped by Band of Three Hundred.

Eddyville, Ky.—Night riders 300 strong visited Eddyville at one o'clock Sunday morning after robbing and whipping four of their white and six negroes. The white men are Police Judge C. W. Rucker, Lesel Woods, former city marshal; Press Pralock, who occasionally acted as deputy city marshal, and Grace Robertson, a saloon porter. The connection between the whipping of the men and the tobacco war in western Kentucky is not apparent. The riders were well drilled and well armed. Over a thousand shots were fired during the course of their stay, but the only casualty reported is that of a young woman whose face is said to have been grazed by a stray bullet.

Fire in Brooklyn Courthouse. Damage amounting to probably \$75,000 was done, oil paintings of judges who have presided in Brooklyn in the last half century were destroyed and valuable records narrowly escaped destruction late Friday, when fire swept through the upper part of the Kings county courthouse in Brooklyn.

Portland Bank Is Reopened. Portland, Ore.—The Merchants' National bank of this city reopened for business Monday after remaining closed for several weeks in the hands of a bank examiner. The bank opened with over \$1,000,000 in actual cash on hand.

Yellow-Fever Victim Dies. Galveston, Tex.—Third Engineer William Davis, one of the men suffering from yellow fever on the steamer De Witt in Galveston roads, three miles from the city, died early Monday morning.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of today is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best of the world's affairs.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Fig and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

HIS ONE AVAILABLE ASSET. Mr. Johnson Willing to Give Well-Known Note of Hand.

The financial prospects of Mr. Johnson were decidedly clouded, but he still preserved a sanguine spirit, which his friends did not always appreciate.

"I'd like to borrow Joe's a little money of you," said Mr. Johnson, contentedly, to a friend. "I wouldn't ask you for it, but I ain't got a single cent left in my pocket."

"Why, I gub you my note ob hand!" said Mr. Johnson, looking pained and amazed at such a proposition. "I reckon you don't know what a good, clear handwriting I got in de obening school."

YOUTH'S COMPANION. BABY CRIED AND SCRATCHED. All the Time—Covered with Torturing Eczema—Doctor Said Sore Would Last for Years—Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby niece was suffering from that terrible tortura, eczema. It was all over her body but the worst was on her face and hands. She cried and scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. I had her under the doctor's care for a year and a half and he seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the want of food. But I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and she was cured in three months. Alice L. Dowell, 4765 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907."

Out of the Usual. "Guess where I've been," said a man at the noonday lunch counter. "It is a place at least two churches they have little cuspidors which match the decorations of the church in the corners of the pews. In the vestibule of one of the large churches hangs a sign to this effect: 'No Spitting Allowed Inside the Church, Throw Away Your Tobacco Can. You Enter the Vestibule.' This is a fact. I can prove it!"

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved. The patent Starch put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Dodge's Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, patented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never appreciated by other brands.

Corrected. "See how nicely she is dressed; a woman dressed like that is a credit to her husband." "Going, dear; she is a debt."—Houston Post.

SAFE TIP. Willie — Say, Dad, I've bet you there isn't no more plaster falling off the ceiling under the bursary. Dad — Why, Billy? Willie — Cause they ain't no more left. We bumped 'it all off yesterday.

COFFEE RINKING. A Doctor Says it Weakens the Heart. "In my opinion," says a well known German physician, "no one can truthfully say that coffee is good for him, as it has long since been proven that caffeine, contained in coffee, is an injurious, poisonous substance which weakens and degenerates the heart muscles."

"For this reason," says the regular use of coffee, soon or late, causes a condition of undernourishment, which leads to various kinds of cardiac disease. "Convinced of this fact, I have often sought for some healthful beverage to use instead of coffee. At last I found the thing desired in Postum. Having had occasion to feed people using coffee, whose hearts were affected, I had recommended Postum as a beverage, since it is free from all injurious or exciting substances. I know this from results in my own family, as among patients."

"Hundreds of people who now use Postum in place of coffee, are greatly benefited thereby." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE. DIABETES. BACKACHE. 375 Guarantee.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaints. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Pain, Neuritis, and all the ailments of the Liver and Biliary System. They regulate the Bowels. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Small Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE IMITATIONS.