Mashington's Lineage.

but historians all give different and confusing accounts of his English ancestry. One genius, indeed, has written a big book in which he proves very much to his own satisfaction that the Washingtons are directly descended from Odin, the founder of Scandinavia, who flourished B. C. 70. The argu-



MRS. FIELDING LEWIS, GEORGE WASH-INGTON'S ONLY SISTER. From a Portrait at Marmion, King George County, Vincinia.

ment does more credit to Mr. Welles' Imagination than to his reasoning powers, and such fanciful myths may yards. very well be set on one side as outside arguments. All that has been known hitherto for a certainty is that the Washingtons were a widespread group of English country families, descended from one Laurence Washington, sometime Mayor of Northampton. In 1538 Bluff King Hal, having successfully despoiled the priories, granted the manor of Sulgrave, part of his gains, to Laurence, who forthwith set up as prosperous country squire. His descendants spread to all parts of England. There were Washingtons in Lancashire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire and many other counties.

Now, by the whirligig of fate, a San Francisco eftizen has become possessed of one of the most valuable relics yet discovered in connection with this oldestablished family, and which goes far towards settling the disputed question of Washington's English ancestry. R. Davis, who is the curator of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fourteenth street, is the man who has come into possession of this unique find. His brother, Thomas Davis, is the rector of the parish of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire. Two miles away is the little village of Garsdon, a mere insignificant hamlet, important only as having been the seat of a branch of the Washington family.

The old manor house is still in existence. Here many generations of Washingtons lived and flourished as good old country squires. Their lands spread far and wide, their farms were rich, they were absolute lords of their own domain. When they died they were buried in the little parish church yard hard by, where stood the stately family tomb. And it is the escutcheon from this fomb, bearing the complete family arms, which Mr. Davis has se

The stone, which was placed as a



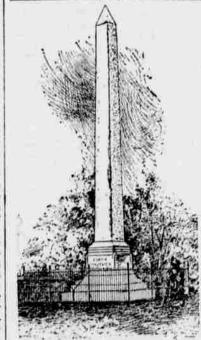
FORN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, BROTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

shield over the grave, surmounted by an angel with outspread wings, is a cumbrous affair, weighing about 500 pounds. It is two feet six inches in beight and eighteen inches wide. Some vandal, in the past, has broken it into three pieces, but, fortunately, the parts join together neatly and the cracks are hardly visible. The coat of arms, cut in high relief on the stone, is calculated to delight the College of Arms and drive the beraldic amateur to despair. Doubtless the insignia of more than one family are "marshalled" or "impaled," for the mere student becomes hopelessly mixed as he flounders amid the mysteries of "party per pale," with "party per fesse" on the one hand and "charges" in the form of stags' heads on the other; with "paly" and "barry" divisions; with "gules" and "mullets," cross and crescent in bewildering harmony. What

HE doubt which has long | heralds do not treat matters so fliprested upon George Wash-ington's English ancestry have five points instead of six-take have five points instead of six-take seems in a fair way to be the name of mullets; the red tint of the settled through the enter- bars is yelept gules. Now this particuprise of a San Francisco lar little piece of armorial device is man. No great statesman not confined to the armorial bearings has ever proved more con- on the Garsdon tomb. It is also to be fusing to the genealogists found on the tomb of one Laurence than the Father of His Washington, impaled with the arms of Country. The history of Washington's his wife, Margaret Washington, in the life is, of course, accurately known, graveyard of Little Brighton, Northamptopshire. The tomb bears the date of December 13, 1616, and is commonly supposed to shelter the parent of a John Washington, who some forty years later sailed for America.

But here comes the Malmesbury rec tor with a new family version. Ac cording to him there was Sir Laurence Washington, knight, of Bucks and Wiltshire, who died in 1643 and was buried at Garsdon beneath the family shield. And Knight Laurence had a son, John, who in 1626, at a presumably early age, was himself knighted by worthy King James. Sir John, not liking the parlons times into which his middle age crept, dropped the "Sir," sailed for America in 1057, and took his shield with him. From among his o a family shield. Now this is how other story, the Herald describes the shield of Sir John's branch: "Argent, two bars that this shield covered the tomb of gules, in chief three mullets of the several of George Washington's nudersed proper, issuing out of a ducal Rev. Reynall Wreford Hay, the presescutcheon has naught to do; he is of great learning and high antiquarian and bars are distinctly connected with of the subject, and has drawn up the that "dexter chief" on the tomb and following family tree, which seems with something else we are accustomed o see floating on the breeze. Everyfingers that first stitched together scarlet stripe and silver star. Those stars and stripes were suggested by George Washington's shield, by the bars, guies and mullets, to be found alike in Garsdon and Little Brighton's church-

The history of the stone shows that its escape from destruction during all these centuries is little short of miraculous. Sir Laurence Washington, who died at Oxford in 1643, Laurence Washington, who died in 1697, and Augustine Washington, who died in 1743, are known for certain to have been buried in this church, for the parish register of Garsdon shows it. How many other Washingtons may have been buried there is purely a mat-



MARY WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

ter of conjecture, as many years of the parish register are missing. When the grave was leveled and the escutchcon removed is not absolutely known, but this act of vandalism was probably committed in 1834, when the church tion of the Father of His Country, was restored and turned into an ugly Little Ethel, aged five, wise and modern edifice, all its venerable grace thoughtful beyond her years, was and glory vanished. At any rate, in gazing out of the window, apparently 1834 some unscrupulous person was in deep thought. Suddenly she awoke keen enough to perceive the value of from her reverle, and turning around the relic. He secured possession of it- to her father, said, "Papa, what are probably stole it during the confusion they going to give George Washington attending the process of renovationand made an attempt to ship it to the United States. He very nearly suceeded and was actually about to put the stone on board ship when the church authorities stepped in. It is a through our lines is acknowledged to law of the Church of England that no have been a prodigy of generalship,sacred object, whether it be baptismal | Horace Walpole,

font or tombstone, pulpit or pew, may be removed from its place without the permission of the Bishop of the dlocese. The abductor of the relic had overlooked this little fact, and, in consequence, was sternly ordered to re-turn the stone where it belonged. However, as there was no grave to put It on, it was stowed away in a dark corner of the vestry, and there it lay, forgotten by all, for over sixty years. Then Mr. Davis' reverend brother discovered it, and obtained, after some difficulty, the Bishop's permission to



ship it out of the country. So that there American progeny there arose George is no doubt about it eventually reach-Washington, who was not so republi- ing the United States. Whether it can but what he, too, could lay claim will ever come to San Francisco is an-

"There can be no doubt of the fact cond; crest, a raven with wings in cestors," declares Mr. Davis. "The With the raven the Garsdon ent rector of Garsdon Church, a man supposed to have been transformed attainments, is positive on this point. the American eagle. But the stars He has made a thorough investigation following family tree, which seems conclusive enough:

"Laurence Washington, lawyer, of body has read pretty stories of the Gray's Inn, London, grantee from evening conclave, when the American Henry VIII. of Sulgrave Manor in flag was devised, of the busy white 1538, and twice Mayor of Northamp-1538, and twice Mayor of Northamp-

ton. Died February 19, 1585. " 'Laurence Washington (his son), of Maldstone. Registrar of his majesty's



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOOK PLATE

Court of Chancery. Died 1619, buried at Maidstone.

"'Sir Laurence Washington (his son), Knight of Westbury, Buckinghamshire, and Garsdon, Wiltshire. Registrar of the High Court of Chancery. Died at Oxford in 1643, and buried at Garsdon Church,

" 'John Washington (his son), knighted at Newmarket in 1623 by James I. Emigrated to America in 1657."

Now as all such authorities, however much they may differ on other points. agree that John Washington, the emigrant, was the great-grandfather of our wn George Washington, it would seem that the good rector of Garsdon has made out a case which will take a great deal to upset it. A strong bit of evidence in his favor is the fact that, in 1640, Sir Laurence Washington, who was subsequently builed there, presented the church with a magnificent silver communion service, pieces of which are still in existence.-San Franelsco Chronicle.

It was George Washington's birthday. The bells were ringing and the cannon were booming in commemorafor his birthday?"-Boston Herald.

A Fabius and a Camillus.

Washington has shown himself both a Fablus and a Camillus. His march



Sulgrave Manor House, the Home of George Washington's Ancestors, at Banbury, England.

There is a report that the aucestral home of George Washington's family is to be taken down and re-erected in America. It is Sulgrave Manor House, particularly concerns us, however, is to be taken down and re-crected in America. It is Sulgrave Manor House, particularly concerns us, however, is to be found on the upper left-hand corner, technically the "dexter chief," by Henry VIII. at the Reformation and given to one Lawrence Washington, ner, technically the "dexter chief," where stand forth what everyday tolk would describe as two horizontal red bars surmounted by three stars. The



New York City.-Plain shirt waists | ened with any of the many beautiful are always smart and always worn, buckles, or sash pins, whatever novelties may come and go.



PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

silk, wool, cotton and linen equally well, and can be made lined or unlined s preferred. It includes the broad box pleat that is a feature of the seaing sleeves. The original, made of greater satisfaction when the fitted foundation is used.

The walst consists of the smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front, separately from the outside, the fronts and the back. The shoulders are plain and smooth, but the fulness lar, composed of narrow folds of pink at the waist is arranged in gathers that are drawn down at the back but blouse slightly at the front. At the front edge is the fashionable box pleat through which the closing is made, The sleeves are in bishop style with invisible openings and straight cuffs that close at the outside.

The quantity of material required one inches wide, three and one-half wise plain evening gown they are unyards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Woman's Blouse or Shirt Walst. Daintily tucked waists are among the

and the many light weight silks and

wools. As illustrated it is made of

ombination can be varied indefinitely.

and the fitted lining can be added when

silks and wools are used if a firmer

The walst consists of the lining, the

are tucked to yoke depth and so pro-

vide soft folds over the bust. The nar-

and buttoned under the left. The

sleeves are tucked to fit snugly at the

upper portions and form the fashiona-

wide, with seven-eighth yard of all-

The Athletic Girl's Suit.

of the athletic girl's wardrobe. The newest design, both practical and at-

tractive, consists of bloomers that are

pleated into the belt and a separate

shirt walst, with Byron or sailor collar.

Full length or elbow sleeves may be

made, as preferred. A wide, soft sash

of some bright silk wound around the

waist adds picturesqueness. Any of

the fancy fiannels, serge or brilliantine

Many beautiful sashes of chitton are

shown, with bows and chiffon rose

which are exquisite additions to most

evening or ceremonial gowns. Both

white and colors are used, the colored

chiffon sashes being used with white gowns of all the fushionable materials

may be used in these costumes.

A gymnastic suit is an essential part

point at the centre front.

over embroidery.

adjustment is desired.

AQuaint Vell.

A quaint vell, which gives its wearer the look of having stepped out of an old picture, is made of fine black net. It has a narrow ruffle of net crossed with hairlines of white. The ruffle is put on with a narrow band of black and white braid and is finished with a narrow hem. The veil is hemmed at the top and a narrow black ribbon is run through the hem. This makes it a veritable "grannie's" veil.

Lace Medallions.
Medallions of embroidery or lace will be used to excess on most kinds of new gowns, but especially on summer goods. These are to be seen in white, with introductions of either pink, green, heliotrope or blue, and an exceedingly large assortment of black and white, or the latter and the new bright all-important red.

Flounces are daily growing in hisportance, especially where evening son and the straight cuffs with droop- frocks are concerned. Skirts are flounced almost to the knee, each cheviot in black and white with four flounce having a small ruffle of its arge pearl buttons, is worn with a own, so that the general effect is froufancy butterfly stock and is unlined, from in the extreme. A light colored but wools and sliks are apt to give skirt resembles an upturned flower more than auxthing else.

Beads Used in Neckwear.

Beads of all sorts and colors, but especially of cut steel, are used more and more in fine neckwear. A stoled colsatin fagoted together with steel bend work, has pendants of pink satin rose buds, with steel bend stems,

Pretty Necklace Effect.

The Bayadere necklaces, which consist of ropes of colored or jet beads finished in front with coquettish little tassels, are quite "the thing" for evenfor medium size is four yards twenty- ing gowns. As a finish for an otherequalled.

Rosettes For the Hair.

Artificial flowers are no longer worn singly or in single sprays in the hair, but in short garlands or rosettes, one features noted in the advance styles on each side of the head just above



and will be greatly in vogue both for the ears. The flowers used, of course, entire suits and odd waists. The very are the small, dainty varieties. Tiny charming model shown in the large wild roses of ribbon are novel and efdrawing includes the narrow vest, fective. which always is becoming, and can be made available both for wash goods

Foliage Hats in Style.

Foliage hats are to be great favorites, and no wonder, as they are so arwhite batiste with the vest, collar and tistic, and can be modishly wore with uffs of needlework insertion, but the any gown, either for ordinary or demidress.

Woman's Tucked Skirt. Tucks of all sorts are greatly in

rogue and suit the pliable materials of dain back, the tucked fronts and the the season to a nicety. The model vest. The back is smooth across the shown is one of the newest and be shoulders, simply drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts As shown it is made of canvas veiling in beige color and machine stitched with corticelli silk, but all the skirting row vest is attached to the right side materials of the season are appropriate and fancy stitching can be substituted for plain whenever preferred. The lines of the tucks are stranged ble full puffs below, and are held at with care and with due reference to the wrists by cuffs that close invisibly grace of outline. The fit above the under the pointed strap. The neck hips is snug, while the flounce allows s finished with a stock out to form a a generous flare at the lower portion.

The skirt is made in three pieces, The quantity of material required the yoke, the skirt and the flounce, the for medium size is four and one-half seams being concealed by the tucks. yards twenty-one inches wide, three The yoke is fitted by means of short and three-fourth yards twenty-seven hip darts and is absolutely smooth. inches wide, three and three-fourth The habit back fits snugly, and the yards thirty-two inches wide, or two flounce flares freely and provides ripand five-eighth yards forty-four inches | ples and folds at the feet.

The quantity of material required for medium size is ten yards twenty one



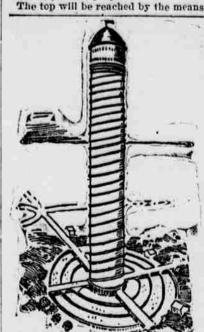
inches wide, eight and one-half yards for dress occasions. These sashes are twenty-seven inches wide, six yards charmingly effective made with the forty-four inches wide, or five and one-full width of the material, and fast- balf yards fifty-two inches wide.

ODDITIES AND CURIOSITIES OF THIS WONDERFUL WORLD.

RIFFEL TOWER TOPPED.

A gigantic circular steel tower 1050 feet in height, 180 feet in diameter and 565 feet in circumference, will be a leading attraction at Forest Park, St. Louis, during the World's Fair of 1904. The enterprise is in the hands of the Crystal Palace Tower Company, and will in itself be an exhibition of scientific and mechanical skill,

The central feature of the Crystal Palace tower is a mammoth cylindrical column of the dimensions given above and constructed entirely of steel plates riveted together. At a height of 925 feet above the ground the tower will be crowned by an observatory, having a capacity of 7000 people.



COLUMN FOR THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

of a car running on a spiral roadway encircling the tower and by elevators These combined systems will have a total daily capacity of 7000 persons.

NEW EAR GRAFTED ON MAN'S HEAD.

Surgeons at the Presbyterian Hospital are much gratified over the success of the operation performed on Alexander Hammond, by which the latter was provided with a new ear. The man has just returned to his home in Malvern, Pa., well satisfied with modern surgery.

Hammond had his left ear frozen about four years ago. A cancerous growth developed, and three weeks ago he was sent by his family physiclan, Dr. Curtz, to the Presbyterian Hospital. The ear was amputated leaving only a stump.

Dr. Henry Wharton, of the hospital staff, then made an incision back of the ear stump and lifted up a flap of skin in the shape of a peninsula, with the connection just back of the root of

The flap was then molded into the shape of an ear and sewed up to place The place where the flap had been was covered by pulling the skin up over it. The operation is called in surgical parlance a "plastic operation."

The man was able to leave the hos pital in a little over two weeks. The hospital surgeons say that the operation is a rare one, and in this case re sulted very successfully.-Philadelphia Press. 1

A CURIOUS BELL.

According to the Boston Globe a curious feature of the estate of the late Edward Cunningham at Milton is a bell which hangs suspended between two yellow pine trees. It was brought to this country many years ago by



A CURIOUS CHINESE BELL.

Mr. Cunningham, after one of his numerous visits to China, where he was engaged in trade.

It is six feet high and three feet in diameter. The upper half is inscribed with what is said to be the Buddhist Bible, and the lower part is covered with the names of donors to the bell. It having been cast from coins contrib uted by faithful Buddhists.

It was brought from Ghanking. town on the Yangtse River, which was destroyed in the great Tal Ping

The rebels took the bell to Shanghai

and offered it for sale, where it was bought by Mr. Cunningham. HOW A LION SWIMS.

The above is from a photograph taken by a German explorer, of a lion in the act of crossing a stream. According to the German naturalists the

lion's



illustration shows that the

of swimming differs that of several other large animals, and one may safely conclude that he

> THE CONEY OF PROVERES. Cupe Hyrax ("Hyrax gapensis")

"HYBAR CAPENSIS," MENTIONED IN BIBLE.

which has recently become an acquist-

tion of the Small Mammal House at

the Zoological Gardens, says the Lon-

don Graphic, though plentiful in South

Africa, where it is sometimes kept as a

domestic pet, is rarely seen in England. It is also called the "Duman Rock-Rabbit" and "Dossey," and is identified with the concy of the Book of Proverbs. At first sight it looks like a rodent, and the rather shaggy fur is mouse-colored, but it is far more interesting than a casual observer would imagine, for it is the link between the tapir and rhinoceros. It has no tail: its skeleton closely resembles that of a rhinoceros in miniature, and its molar teeth are formed in the same manner; the forefeet have four toes, which are tipped with hoof-like nails, while the hind feet have three toes, of which the innermost is furnished with a long

THE AERONAUT SPIDER.

claw-like nail.

"The aeronaut spider," said the naturalist, "lives in Texas, and it is during November and December that she goes in most heavily for aeronaut-

"She perches herself, when she is about to fly, on the topmost twig of a branch, or on the extreme end of a corn tassel, and she spins a balloon of white gossamer-a cigar-shaped balloon, six inches long and two inches in diameter. This is held by a thread. She spins two other threads, some forty feet in length, to hang from the bow, and a third one, of thirty feet, to hang from the stern. At the hour of noon, usually, and with a wind from the south, she starts off. She sets her eight or ten children in the bow in front of her; she bites the cable that holds the balloon, and forthwith her



car rises smoothly and buoyantly high

up in the clear air. "Toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind begins to die, she descends. Her long drag ropes catch on a twig or a bush, and she and her children jump to the ground, spinning a thread as they leap, which lets them down gently. Their car either hangs in the air till the drag ropes break, when it sails away again, or else it falls to

earth. "In this manner," the naturalist concluded, "the female aeronaut or balloon spiders scatter themselves all over the State."

WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Persons residing in the Vaugirard Square in Paris noticed recently that a poorly dressed man came there three times daily and threw crumbs of bread to the sparrows, and, as he was evidently a pauper, they were loud in their admiration of his thoughtfulness and benevolence. The birds, too, apparently looked upon him as an angel in disguise, for they flocked to him from all quarters, and some even perched on his shoulders and hands and took the coveted crumbs from his fingers.

The benevolent pauper would probably still be engaged in this task if one of his admirers had not detected him in the act of thrusting into his pocket two plump sparrows which had just perched on his hand. His real object n feeding the birds was then revealed. for he confessed in court that he considered birds the choicest food, and that, as he could not satisfy his appetite in any other way, he was obliged to make war on sparrows. The court did not regard this as a sufficient excuse for his conduct, and as a result the impoverished epicure is now in a place where birds are not often found on the bill of fare.

A TUBKEY CAUGHT BY A MAIL CRANE. "A mail crane is a funny thing to go hunting with," said W. E. Grunwald. Still, I know of a man who made a respectable bag with this queer in-strument," continued Mr. Grunwald. "The man was, of course, a railway mail clerk. He was running on a Baltimore & Ohio train through West Virginia. I was aboard the train at the time the incident occurred. The train had just passed a little station and entered a tract of woodland, when the clerk saw a pair of wings flapping outside the glass in the sliding door of his car. He threw the door open and found a big turkey caught in the mail crane. The bird was snatched inside

"At first the clerk thought his prize common barnyard fowl caught up by the suction of the train, but more knowing passengers identified the bird as a wild turkey."—Louisville Courier-

A Never-Falling Weapon.

Contempt pierces the thickest hide of self-complacency.—New York Press.

There is always room at the top of the heap for the big potatoes.