The man who gives away a million dollars has ceased to be a wonder in the United States.

Russia wants universal peace occasionally, and is anxious to civilize Asia. But it is never so absorbed in its philanthropy as to grow careless in business matters.

An edorless onion has been evolved by some sensible gardener. His name should have a full page in the history of the world as a genuine benefactor of the human race.

The buge department store is muclplying in France, as well as on this side of the Atlantic. In Bordeaux, for instance, there are half-a-dozen such stores and others are being built.

The career of the successful business man is now divided into two periods; the first when he takes pride in the daily increase of his fortune by profits, and the second when he takes still greater pride in the daily deficit by gifts.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has held examinations in London for the entrance of pupils to the Boston institution. The London Engineer says: "It would seem that American competition is not to be confined to commerce in the future,"

The little building in which Nathan State organization of Sons of the American Revolution, moved to a new net as custodlans.

enterprising English firm, on account of their superior cut. Last year nearly States, one house alone importing \$185,000 worth of them.

One of the latest applications of the outlines of a picture from a transmitting instrument to a receiver. It now they can be sent over short distances without a wire. In recent exthick.

The invention of the mariner's compass by Flavio Gioja is to be celebrated this summer at Amalfi, Italy. Gloja came from Positano in the hills back ing those who counted that the invention, like most others, was gradual, and that the tendency of the magnetlong before Gioja's time, it even having been familiar to the Chinese.

General Wolseley's declaration in the House of Lords that the United land must either pay her soldiers bet-

John D. Rockefeller has given \$200,is not for an endownment fund, but for feller has for some time been conlems in medicine and hygiene as have a practical bearing on the prevention of experienced investigators.

The telephone has a larger use for the farmer than establishing a means of communication between his build- Indian's leg and killed his pony. ings. The establishment of farmers' co-operative exchanges in various parts of the country furnishes a hint of husbandry. In Montgomery County, Ind., forty townships are connected The ultimate effect of the establish tree, out of gunshot. ment of these exchanges in farming ly in contact with the city and the world at large, and thus enlarge its industrial and social horizon, inducing rester contentment with farm life. The ability to "ring up" the city may solution of the problem of how

A Famous Indian Fight.

BY JOHN WILLIAMSON PALMER, M. D.

notable of the rangers and Indianfighters who "blaze! their way" along a 100 trails between the Rio Grande and the Colorado 70 years ago were Rezin and James Bowie-to whom, jointly, belongs the questionable honor of the invention of the bowleknife. These energetic and intrepid lads were the sons of Rezin Bowie, who had migrated from Maryland to Georgia, where the boys were born in Burke county. There were three other brothers-David, John, and Stephen. In 1802 the family removed to Catahoula parish, Louisiana. the 19th of September, 1827, James Bowie was engaged on a bar of the Mississippi in one of the bloodiest. affrays recorded in the fighting annals of the southwest, in which two men were killed and Bowle wounded. Soon after this affair James with his brother Rezin, made his way into Texas, where a career as dramatic as characteristically American awaited them-at first among the hostile tribes, and later in desultory encounters with predatory bands of Mex-

In 1831, on the 2d of November, James and Rezin Howie with seven comrades and two boys as servants set out from San Antonio in search of the old Silver-mines of the San Saba mission. They made their way without notable adventure until the morn Hale taught school at New London, ing of the 19th, when they were over-Conu., has been purchased by the hauled by friendly Comanches, who warned them that they were followed by a war party of 124 Twowokanas and Wacos, as well as by 40 Caddos, site and turned over to the Daughters | making in all 164 well-armed braves, of the American Revolution, who will who had sworn to take the scalps of the white men then and there. The Commerce chief invited the Texans Three years ago a few women's shirt to join his party, and offered to make walsts were ordered in America by an a stand with them, although he had but 16 men, badly armed and short of ammunition. But knowing that the "hostiles lay between," and being all the ready-made shirt waists sold in bent on reaching the old fort on the England were made in the United Saba before night, the Texans declined the generous offer and pushed boldly on. But they scon came upon rocky roads, their horses' feet were worn, and they were compelled to encamp for the night in a small grove wireless telegraphy in the transfer of of live-oaks of the girth of a man's body. To the north of these, and near by, was a thicket of young trees about 10 feet high; and on the west, 40 is some time since a method was dis- yards away, ran a stream of water. covered of sending pictures by wire; On every side was open prairie, interspersed with rocks and broken land and here and there a clump of trees

Here, having prepared for defense periments a picture was transmitted by cutting a road inside the thicket through a brick wall eight inches and clearing out the prickly pears, they hobbled their horses and posted sentries. That night they were not molested; in the morning, as they were preparing to start for the fort they discovered Indians on their trial with a footman 50 yards in advanceo the party with his face to the ground of Amalfi. There have not been want- tracking. All hands effw to arms; those who were already in the saddle dismounted, and the saddle and pack horses were tethered to the trees. Th hostiles gave the war-whoop, halted ized needle to point north was known and began stripping for action. Some mounted bucks reconnoitered the ground, and among these were a few Caddos, known "by the cut of their hair," who until that day had been counted among the friendly tribes.

In consideration of the dispropor-States Army was the most efficient tion of numbers-164 to 11-it was in the world for its size is unquestion- agreed that Rezin Bowie should go out to parley with them, to avoid, it possible, a fight so unequal and so desperate. He took David Buchanan ter wages or resort to conscription if with him, walked to within 40 yards she intended to raise the general char- of the enemy's line, and invited them acter of her army. Voluntary enlist- to send out their chief to talk with ment will not fill the ranks of a big him. He addressed them in their own standing army unless it offers at least do! How do!" followed by a dozen tongue, but they replied with a "How equal pay with the peaceful industries. shots, one of which broke Buchanan's leg. Bowie responded with the contents of a double-barreled gun and 000 to found "The Rockefeller Institu- pistol, took Buchanan on his back, tion for Medical Research." The gift and started for the camp. The Indians opened fire again. Buchanan was hit twice, but not mortally, and Bowie's immediate expenditure. Mr. Rocke- hunting-shirt was pierced by several Seeing that they failed to shots. sulting with eminent medical men as bring him down, eight of the Indians to the need of such an institution, and on foot pursued him with tomahawks, and were close upon him when his he has had the best of advice. Facili- own own party charged them with ties for original investigation are to rifles and killed four, putting the be provided, especially in such prob. others to flight. "We then returned to our position," wrote Rezin Bowie, "and all was still for five minutes."

Then from a hill red with Indians and treatment of disease. Work will and so near that the voice of a mountbe begun in the fall under the guidance ed chief urging his men to the charge could be heard plainly, came yells and a vicious volley. ed?" cried James Bowie. "I am." said Cephas Hamm. "Then shoot that chief!" And Hamm, firing, broke the

The chief went hopping round the his body covered with his shield: four of the Texans who had reloaded fired and the man fell. Six of the extent to which the telephone is or eight of his tribe advanced to bear to be utilized to promote the interests away the body, and several of these were killed by the Texans. The whole body of Indians then retreated behind the hill with the exception and over 6000 telephones are in use. of a few who dolged from tree to

Presently, however, they covered communities is to put the rural fami. the hill again, bringing up their bow men, for the first time in the fight. There was rapid shooting on both sides; another chief advanced on

Meanwhile a score of Caddos who

4......... Among the most conspicuous and Texan party opened fire at 40 yards, and shot Matthew Doyle through the breast. Thomas McCaslin ran forward to avenge him, and was shot through the body. The firing became general from all quarters. The Texans, finding their position in the trees too much exposed, retreated to the thicket, where they dislodged the riflemen under cover of the creek who were in point blank range by shooting them through the head as often

as they showed above the bank. In the thicket, where they were well screened, they had clear views of the hostiles on the prairie, baffled their shots," wrote James Bowie, "by moving six or eight feet the moment we had fired, for their only mark was the smoke of our guns, They would put 20 balls within the space of a pocket-handkerchief in the spot where they saw that smoke."

In this fashion the fight was kept up for two hours, and James Correll was shot through the arm. Seeing that the Texans were not to be dislodged from the thicket, the savages resorted to fire-for the double purpose of routing the little party and of carrying away their own dead and wounded under cover of the smoke for the rifles of the rangers had brought down half a dozen at every round. They set fire to the dry praigrass to the windward of the thicket; the flames flared high and burned all the grass as far as the creek; but there they bore away to the right and to the left, leaving a clear space of five acres around the camp. Under cover of the smoke the hostiles carried away their dead; while the Texans scraped away the dry grass and leaves from their wounded comrades, and piled rocks and bushes to make a flimsy breastwork.

The Indians re-occupied the trees and rocks in the prairie and renewed their firing. Suddenly the wind shifted to the north and blew hard. The red men were quick to see the ad vantage and seize the chance. One of their braves crawled down the creek and set fire to the high grass. Robert Armstrong killed him-too late. Down came the flames, 10 feet high, straight for the camp! The shouts and yells of the Indians rent the air, and they fired 20 shots in a

Behind the screen of smoke the Texans held a council of war. If the Indians should charge them under cover of the fire they could deliver but one effectual round. Even then the sparks were flying so thickly that no man could open his powder-horn but at the risk of being blown up. Bowie's men determined if the Indians charged "to deliver that one round, stand back to back, draw our knives, and fight as long as one was left alive." On the other hand, should the Indians not charge, and should the Texans still stand their ground, they might be burned alive. In that case each man would take care of himself as well as he could until the fire reached the ring of cleared ground around the wounded men and the baggage; then they would smother it with buffalo-robes, bearskins, deerskins, and blankets. And this they did, the hostiles not charging.

By this time the fire had left so little of the thicket that the small group of fighters took refuge in the ring they had made around the wounding their breastwork higher with loose rocks and with earth that they due with their knives. The Indians had succeeded in removing their killed and wounded under cover of the smoke. Night was approaching, and they had been fighting since sunrise. The Indians, seeing that the Texans were still alive and dangerous, drew off and encamped for the night with their dead and wounded. By 10 o'clock the Bowles has raised their clumsy rampart breast high; the men filled their vessels and skins with water, and waited for the attack which they supposed the morning would bring All night they heard the red men wail ing over their dead; and at daylight shot a mortally wounded chief, the customs of the tribes pre scribed. A little later they retired with their dead and wounded to a mountain about a mile away, where a cave served them for shelter and for tomb. At 8 o'clock two of the Texans ventured out from the little fort, and made their way to the encampment where the Indians had lain the night before, and there they counted 48 bloody spots on the grass where their braves had fallen before Texan rifles. "Finding ourselves much man killed and three wounded. five horses killed and three wounded. we resumed the strengthening of our little fort, and worked until 1 p. m., when 13 Indians appeared, but retired again as soon as they discovered that we were still there, well fortified and ready for action." The Texans held their ground eight days, and then retraced their march to San Antonio where they arrived safely with their wounded and their horses in 12 days. Nine men and two boys and killed 82 Indians and routed a fighting force of

It was proper to the ghastly "fitnes of things" that the man who directed this wonderful fight, and was the heart and eye and arm behind every rifle and every knife, should go to his death with Crockett and Travis in the Alamo. When, on March

164.

3, Travis drew a line with his sword cross the adobe floor, and called on all those of that desporate little garrison who would stay with him to the death to come over that line to him, Crockett sprang across merrily, waying his cap, and every man of "those about to die" followed him, saluting: morituri salutamus!" James Bowie, fast bound in raging fever tossing and muttering on his cot "ir the little north room of the Alamo.' heard the call, and cried for two of his comrades to lift the cot and carry him over that line. It was done, and then they bore him back again to the little room to die.

It is Madame Candelaria, the Mexiwoman who nursed him there. and who alone of all that Spartan band survived, who tells the story. "It is not true," she says, "that Colonel Rowle was 'brained with an ax. He fied in wild delirium in the height of the awful carnage, several hours before the Mexican horde burst into the Alamo. . . . They broke in the door where I watched with Colonel Bowie. I cried out, in Spanish, that was a Mexican woman, and that I had nursed a man who had just died One knocked me down, and another stabbed me in the cheek with a bay onet. Here is the scar! . . . Colonel Bowle's cold body was dragged from the cot-dragged down the stairs by the howling mob of soldiers, and thrown upon a heap of bleeding dead."-The New Voice.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS

For the first time for 1000 years an ordination service in St. David's Cathedral, Cardiff, Wales, has just ! been conducted in Welsh.

The most curious cemetery is sitrepose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cuts. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of kings and emperors in mansoleums

Some years ago there was produced testamentary dispositions of a ship- latter. wrecked naval officer. The board, with its rough carving, was held to be a will duly executed.

In 1015, at Novgorod, at that time the capital of Russia, it was the law that any one plucking a hair from any individual's beard should be four times more severely punished than though he cut off his finger. In this connection all men were compelled to grow beards. The supposition was that the beard was the main source of manly strength.

An Indian dentist, who at his graduation is said to have captured all the prizes offered by a Boston college of the Chinese for 30 centuries. He be lieves that once the simple move ments of thumb and finger, by which the most firmly-rooted tooth may be drawn, shall be learned, forceps will be considered a barbarism

The Quakers have the distinction of having built the first meeting-house in Boston. It was in Brattle street and dates back to 1692. This was disused in 1708, and the society moved suffered every species of cruelty establishing their faith in Boston; scourging and imprisonment were the mild forms of prevention at first em-

but few know that there are also in extinct, and probably more than a dozen or so are left. The Revue Scientifique says, of a small fortunately they are protected by law and, forunately also, the party that met the animals included the governor of the colony, otherwise the spe cles might have been now more nearly extinct than ever before, for hunters are not scrupulous in such

Curious Law About Parcel Carrying. They have curious laws in Vienna and enforce them too. Recently Marie Freidl and Felix Kopstein, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, were walking along a street in the Austrian capital when they came across an old woman staggering along under the weight of a heavy package. Moved by pity they offered to carry it for the old woman a proposition to which she readily acceded. The kind-hearted children had not gone far before they were ar rested by a policeman for carrying parcels without a license. The children were taken to a police station. where the officer in charge lectured them upon the enormity of their of fence. They were kept under arrest for six hours and then released with

It seems that there is a corps of "Messengers" in Vienna, to which a municipal statute grants the exclusive right of "carrying" inside the city. The boy and girl had violated the law by carrying the old woman's burden, and under such an interpretation of the statute a man who carries a package for a woman with whom he is walking may be "run in" by the first policeman who sees him.-New York

It is proposed to illuminate the Yosemite falls, 2000 in height, by use of 20 arc lights in connection with means electricity.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Self-inspection is the best cure for

Write it on your heart that every day in the best day in the year.

To suffer is the lot of all those who press forward, ahead of the world. If one treat an enemy as a friend he may make a friend of the enemy No matter what his rank or posi-

tion may be, the lover of books is the richest and happlest of the children of men. A perfect human life-that is life in which all the bodily and mental powers of man are fully devel-

oped and exercised-is the highest

good for the individual. Time draweth wrinkles in a fair face, but addeth fresh colors to a fast friend which neither heat nor cold, nor misery, nor place, nor des tiny can alter or diminish.

What a curious path fate often seems to make her mortal feet, leading them exactly whither they have resolved not to go, and shutting up against those ways which seemed se clear and plain.

Experience of life makes us sure of one thing, which we do not try to nent of North America is a great cirexplain—that the sweetest happiness cle passing northward along the east we ever know comes not from love. but from sacrifice, from the efforts to make others happy.

With a quickened eyesight go on discovering much good on the worse side, remembering that the same proess should proporftionately magnify and demonstrate to you the much more good on the better side.

There are few, if any, in whom w cannot find something to esteem if we search for it; but we often allow their wrong doing to form so thick a uated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here cloud over their whole nature that all the bright spots are hidden from our view. If we had more of that charity which believeth all things and hopeth all things, we should be quicker to detect the good, slower to mark the evil, anxious to bring out in the English court of probate a and develop the former, and glad to plank on which were scratched the cast the mantie of silence over the

CANDID MEN.

They Speak Their Minds in an Embar rassing Way Occasionally.

"Men are dreadfully brusque some times," sighed Belinda. "The other night my brother and I went to the house of a friend to a reception. It was a hot night and the house was crowded and there wasn't anything to do but to stand around and talk to the people one could reach, while the reo ple one really wanted to talk with could only be seen at a distonce and over a sea of intervening heads. addition the croquettes were cold and the ice cream warm, so when we fi dental surgery, extracts all teeth with a gentle pull of thumb and finger, a I said. 'Thank Heaven' quite revermethod which has been practiced by ently, and went to a hotel and had supper.

"The next day all of my friends whom I met asked 'Didn't you have a lovely time at the Blanks last night? and I invariably replied 'Delightful. Then we went on our separate ways When they asked my brother the same question he answered with a frankness that appalled and embarrassed me, 'No, I did not. I had the stupidest time of my life; and say, they'd better get another chef to Congress street. The Quakers the next time they entertain, for the supper was awful.

"Here," said Belinda, "I trace a strong point of difference between men and women. The average girl has ployed. Banishment and the loss of too much pride to let it be known an ear was subsequently substituted. that she has gone to an entertainment and has still failed to be entertained. saw one pretty guideless looking creature sit alone one night at a that the peoples were caught like fishexistence white rhinoceroses, consti- dance for nine straight dances, then tuting a distinct species. These are I had compassion on her and sent not my escort and a couple of other men to ask her for the remaining twosteps and waltzes. She danced four Behring Strait, because that was the herd of these animals in Natal, that times in all, yet the next time she saw me she said she'd had a real delirious time at that ball, a delightful. never-to-be-forgotten time, and, she added modestly, that she had been be ascerained by a brief examination quite a belle. A man under the same circumstances, though they had been of his own making, asked if he had enjoyed himself, would have replied emphatically and vulgarly, 'No. didn't. I had a flerce time.'

"Why, I know of one lord of creation who told some friends that his honeymoon had been very tiresome. and of another who in bidding his host good-bye after a yachting trip remarked that he had a pleasant time all things considered, but that all water journeys were more or less of bores. Imagine a woman Joing anything so tactless. Why, if it had been a girl instead of a man in the lat ter case, though she had been sensick for the entire two weeks, though th salt water and air had ruined her prettiest gowns, taken the curl out of her hair and the rose from her complexion, she would have staggered off the yacht declaring faintly that she'd had the time of her life. and that she'd like to go again tomorrow. That's the feminine idea of

Illumination Extraordinary. "They say Joe Dobbs is dreadfully

"Penurious? He tells me that he reads his evening paper now by a bottleful of lightning bugs."-Chicago

As It Seemed to Him. "Papa, what does the phrase 'in due time' mean?" Benny Bloobumper

"First of the month, I guess," re plied Mr. Bloobumper.-Detroit Free

SUCH THE VERDICT OF SMITHSO-NIAN INSTITUTION SCIENTISTS.

Covernment Expedition to the Pacific Slope Settles a Long Disputed Question
— inds Traces of Twenty Aberiginal
Nations Scattered Over the Golden State.

"Unquestionably of Asiatic origin" is the verdict as to the California Indians rendered by a special commission sent to that part of the country by the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. W. H. Holmes, anthropologistin-chief of the National Museum, voices the opinion, which practically settles a long disputed question, in a bulletin that is about to be published He says that the aborigines now found in the Golden state came long ago from the far north, from Behring Sea and beyond, having crossed over from Asia by way of the "frigid arch" which affords a land passage interrupted only by a narrow water barrier a few miles in breadth.

Prof. Otls T. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution, calls attention to the fact tha the shortest line between the Straits of Malacca and the conticoast of Asia, across Behring Strint, and southward to the Columbia River. in Oregon. This was the route followed by the first comers to America. Not only was it the shortest, but it may be said that food grew in profusion all along it by the wayside. Early man was obliged to travel in those tracks which were marked out by nature and provisioned for his journeys. Water furnished the greatest quantity and variety of food for the least effort, and the same element afforded easiest transporation.

Travel was mainly in boats, of course. It is easy to imagine a company of the remots ancestors of Califormin Indians setting out, thousands of years ago, from the Indian Ocean in an open hoat for a voyage of 10,000 miles to the Columbiariver. Theroute was nearly all the way by sea-an inside passage through landlocked seas and sounds It led through the Indo-Malayan archipelago, the South China and Malay seas, and East China and Yellow seas, the Japanese and Tartary seas, the Okhotsk sea, and Behring sea and its bays, the Alaskan sea and inlets, the Tlinget, Haida sen, Vancouver sea and the Columbia ba-

All of these marine enclosures swarmed with animal life suitable for human food. The East China and Japan sens furnished inexhaustible supplies of fish, water fowl, crabs, oysters, etc. In Behring sea there was no limit to subsistence. No sooner was a latitude approached where the rigors of the climate demanded extra clothing and fuel for the body than marine mammals and land mam mals were superabundant. early travelers would naturally avoid the deep ocean, which is a desert to the voyager, offering no food supply. In the shallows the landmarks were their lighthouses and the inlets were their harbors innumerable.

In California at the present time. says Prof. Holmes, are found remnants of 20 distinct nations, speaking as many languages. These varied ethnic elements, embraced within a region only 800 miles in tength by 300 miles in width, seem to have been attracted one after another to the lowland and coastal valleys by the bait of an unfailing food supply. So formidable are the barriers of mountain ranges on the east and so forbidding the Jeserts on the south that few communities once settled there would ever take the trouble to seek homes elsewhere. It would appear es in a trap-the way in was easy,

but the way out was hard. The Indians, or rather their remote ancestors, came from Asia by way of easiest as well as the shortest route. On an ordinary map it does not look the shortest, but it is such, nevertheless, and that this is true may easily of any geographical globe. It is considered reasonably certain by many scientists that the earliest beings properly called human dwelt not far from the Straits of Malacca, and that from there their descendants spread over the world.

One can conceive of a stream of canoes flowing for many centuries from the Indian Ocean and peopling America steadily from Asia by way of its eastern shores and seas. For 3000 years or more this continen was receiving in this way continuously a population. A great highway was opened through which the stream of boats kept floating. In every favorable place along the route colonies were dropped, and the nations thus started assumed proprietorship over parts of the highway. At length they shut off the stream of migration by declaring that it should no longer pass through their premises, and the flow of immigration to America being thus cut off, the ancestors of the copper colored aborigines were left to obtain, through centuries, traits of their own.

Though the present aborigines of Callfornia represent so many distinct nations as proved by their languages, which are as far apart from one another as English is from Chinese, the character of the food supply and other local conditions applying to all have made all of them a good deal alike in respect to habits and customs. Generally speaking, the culture of the tribes of the Golden State may be said, as Prof. Holmes remarks, to revolve about the oak tree, They are eaters of acorns, which endless forests of oak furnish in unlimi

OUR REDMEN ASIATICS. tod constities. They have almo arthenware, few of them unde anything of the potters' art, but the most wonderful basket makers the world, their products in this line displaying remarkably varied phases

of form, technique and embellishment. Prof. Holmes examined several of their milling places, and describes one of them (a typical example) as a mass of granite rock, with many confcal holes, some shallow and some deep. All about were stones grinding and pounding, adapted in shape to the hollows, in which acorns were put for the purpose of reducing them to meal. This place of industry was covered with a rude shelter of poles and brush to protect the women, who are obliged to spend much of their time at such work, from sun and rain.

The acorn cracking outfit ordinarily consists of a round stone with a shallow pit on the upper surface, and another stone for striking, the nut being set on end to receive the blow. In the absence of such contrivance the teeth are used for breaking the shells. The kernals, after being dried, are pounded in a hole, the resulting meal being winnowed in a flat basket. A basin is then formed in the sand, and in this the meal is put, the water being poured upon it repeatedly and allowed to drain away until all of the tannin is filtered out. It is the tennin that renders the acorn unfit for food in its ordinary condition, but, after going through the process described, the flour, scooped out of the sand-basin with the hands, is sweet and wholesome. Indians, who call it "byota," vast prefer it to our wheat flour.

Mortars carved out of stone are ometimes employed for grinding the corns, with the help of a pestic Prof. Holmes found two sucient ones. of a globular shape, in the possessic of an old miner named John Cannon They were so highly valued by Mrs Cannon as receptacles for watering the chickens that one of them was st cured only with the greatest difficulty They had been discovered originall in a mine, together with a number sketetons, buried six feet deep in gol bearing gravel.

Near a place called Murphys th expedition visited a cave carvel of the limestone by water, which entered by an opening descending mos vertically and expanding bel Skulls and other portions of hu skeletons had been found there, Pro. Holmes secured from the inter of the cavern parts of the remain of a huge animal, which, being taken to Washington, proved to have belonged to a glant sloth, one of those huge mammals, long ago extinct, which were plentiful over the greater part of this continent dring the tertiary epoch.-New York Herald.

HISTORIC RELICS.

Characteristics in Men's Clothes Dating Back to Feudal Times,

The general lack of picturesqueness about the present day male attire is frequently lamented, yet how many people are aware that the average man carries on his coat at least two historical relics, one of which dates back to feuda! times?

This relic of the times of William the Conqueror consists of the two buttons worn at the back of a morning or frock coat. The buttons are, of course, useless for any practical purpose, and inasmuch as they are certainly not decorative, you may naturally ask what they are there for.

Sartorial historians now tell us that these two buttons come down to us from the sword bearing age, when they were placed at the back of the sword belt, which, together with the sword, has long since been discarded, save by military men, the sole remainin evidence of its existence being the two buttons. Thus to this day they remain on our coats as mute witnesse

of the days that are gone. The other historical relic which still survives in our modern coats is the nick in the lanel.

Though you have been wearing ceats and waistcoats ever since childhood's early days you have probably never thought to inquire whether or not there is any reason why tailors should continue to make this nick. It is now recalled by sartorial ex-

perts that when Napoleon first felt the sway of boundless ambition he tried to implicate General Moreau in Piche greu's conspiracy. As you will doubtless remember.

Moreau had been the man of destiny's rival, and was an exceedingly popular soldier, but in the circumstances, with le petit caporal in power, it was no safe to publicly express sympath; with Moreau. So it came about tha his admirers and supporters secretly agreed to nick their coat lapels t show their fellowship, the outlines a the coat after the cut had been mad forming the letter M.

It would be interesting to learn men carry any other marks abou their dress which have historic ori ins or associations.

Our dress, after all, has been evolve from that of those who have lived t fore us .- London Express.

A Russian Millennium

No newspaper has appeared at Bo gi (in Finland) for some time pa owing to the official censor being aw on a holiday. If all these Russi censors were given a holiday what lovely time the empire of the cf would have.-Vossische Zeitung, B

Three hundred and twentymiles in a day is the record for a s