

DRESS WITH A HISTORY.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS WORE IN THE OLD COLONIAL DAYS.

How Part of the Uniform Has Survived to the Present Day—The Origin of the Blue and Buff and What the Riflemen Wore.

In the colonial days the militia wore the dress that they had inherited from England. Three, at least, of those costumes have survived to the present day. One is that worn by the City Troop, of Philadelphia. Modifications, it is true, have been made in the hat from time to time, but they have been in detail of form, and not at all in character. The uniform was and is one of the handsomest that was ever worn by a soldier. There is a company in Hartford which still wears scarlet coats and the hat of the last century, which call to mind the British Grenadiers and the soldiers of Frederick the Great. In Richmond, Va., there is a company that wears an abominable hat, invented in the time of the Stuarts, and possessing only the merit of being historical.

IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. In the war of the Revolution uniforms for the troops were out of the question. It was simply impossible to procure the cloth from which to make them, or the money to pay for them. The difficulties in the way of Washington and the Continental congress in this respect have already been fully explained. As for Washington, he adopted a simple uniform of blue and buff for general officers, which may have been suggested, as has been intimated by a high authority, by the Whigs and the Scotch Covenanters, but which were more likely inspired by the uniform of the Blues, in which Lord Fairfax, Washington's friend, was an officer.

It was a plain, pleasing uniform, not brilliant, but eminently fitting to the wearer and the cause of which he was a leader. It was late in the war when an enlisted man's uniform was buff and blue, and then only on paper. The only clothes that were obtainable were the very best for actual service. As early as the French and Indian war Washington, as the commanding officer of the Virginia militia, urged Governor Dinwiddie to provide the troops with the simple and useful dress of the hunter, and afterward, in the Revolution, he urged that as many as could should procure this comfortable dress, which, as it was the costume of the riflemen, struck terror to the heart of the enemy.

The riflemen of the last century wore loose fitting tunics or jackets made of homespun. While the rest of mankind wore breeches they wore trousers. They were, indeed, the first to introduce that useful garment, but the trousers did not closely resemble those of our own time. Instead of being tight above the knee, they gave free play of the muscles of the leg, and were gathered close at the ankle by buttons, so that they were not like the awkward flapping, catch all impediments of today. These clothes were ornamented with fur-bellows or ravelings of the materials of which they were made, a fashion that has been always popular with frontier Americans.

THE RIFLEMEN'S DRESS.

The American riflemen wore the dress that was in its time the best possible service uniform. It was an ample protection from the weather, for it might be of cotton in summer and of wool in winter. It was not burdensome. It permitted the unobstructed use of all the wearer's powers. It did not distract him by petty annoyances. The shoes were closed and guarded by the buttoned bottoms of the trousers, so that during a long march dust and gravel did not intrude to the wounding of the feet and the laming of the men. The hat was a soft wide brimmed felt, not pressing too much on the head and shading the eyes. The accoutrement of the rifeman consisted of what was useful to him. Of all the soldiers of his time he alone wore a body belt. Into this belt he stuck a hunting knife, with which he cut his fuel, his food, or his pathway through the forests. His weapon was better than that issued to the troops opposed to him, and the British soldier with his Brown Bess feared the Yankee rifle. Finally his cartridge box and canteen were carried from his shoulders. This was a virtue of the period, however, for a hundred years ago no soldiers carried weight on their waists.

It is probable that the absence of uniforms greatly assisted the American army in its struggles with the well clad enemy. The dress of the period was certainly not calculated to aid action. It is almost impossible to imagine anything that could make a fighting man more ineffective than the heavy hats, the full, long skirted coats, the skin tight breeches and the leather stocks with which custom clothed the British soldier. Most of the muscles of the body were wasted in, and were directed to preserving the rod like stiffness which was prescribed by the drill master. It is easy to understand how, other things being equal, men whose clothes permitted them to be active and agile could easily overcome the buckram men, who had to shoot over leather stocks.—Harper's Weekly.

Pen Made Money.

Regularly every six months the treasury department receives either a twenty or fifty dollar bill which, from all appearances, instead of being made from a plate, is executed entirely with a pen. The work is of a very high order, and several times these bills have defied detection and passed on their tour of circulation unhindered. The counterfeiters seem to be a genius who yearns for notoriety, as he could not make his living by his penmanship. The culprit has not yet been captured, although efforts have been made to find him, and it is believed that he has had the pleasure of viewing his handiwork in a little frame which hangs on the walls of the treasury building.—Washington Letter.

Flattering a Poet.

Not long ago a poet was staying at a seaside hotel, where he attracted some attention as a celebrity. Among the guests was a woman who wished her daughter to seem on intimate terms with literature, and, as far as possible, with literary people. Accordingly she set the girl at work to learn one of the poet's shorter pieces, which might have been a

clever move to gain her point, but the effect of it was somewhat injured by the daughter's carelessness and ignorance.

On the same page with the poem in question—in a book of selections—was one by another and more famous writer, and the girl made the mistake of committing this instead of the one which her mother had intended.

At the first opportunity the young lady said to the poet in the presence of several of the guests:

"It is such a delight to meet one whose lines I have carried in my mind for years! The poem which I love better than any other in the world is one of yours."

"Indeed!" answered the smiling poet. "I had not flattered myself that I had written anything worthy of such honor. What is it?"

With an affected emphasis the girl repeated the poem she had learned, the company, of course, remaining silent till she had finished.

"It is lovely!" murmured one of the guests, who did not recognize it.

"Yes," said the poet, "it is so good that I can only regret that Wordsworth should have taken the liberty of writing it before I was born. Otherwise I should undoubtedly have written it myself."

The best of good breeding could not altogether repress the smiles of the bystanders, and the poor girl, suddenly remembering that her mother needed her, disappeared with much celerity.

"It is a pity," the poet said mildly, when she was out of hearing, "it is a pity that people cannot understand that we writers, vain though we may be, are not so blinded by vanity as to be unable to tell genuine admiration from the poorest of make believe."—Youth's Companion.

The Lightning Was Mad.

During a picnic held by the colored order of Odd Fellows lightning struck a tree under which the festivities were conducted. The following Sunday old Dan Hightower, a colored preacher of great renown, arose and said:

"Brudders and sisters, we've jest had an awful 'lustration' o' what de Lawd thinks o' de wickedness o' dis yer worl! While dem follers o' Satan wuz er dancin' an' er skylarkin' under dat tree, an' w'en da oughter been er prayin' ur raisin' money fur ter git dis yer church outen debt, yere come de lightning' o' de Lawd an' struck de tree. Oh, wint a warnin' was dat, sinner man. Sinner pussan, jes' stop fur er minit an' think what er warnin' come down on dat 'ca-sion. De sinners got up money fur dat picnic, but w'en I axes 'em fur money ter hev 'e save their souls, w'y da ginter grint an' plain o' hard times."

"Nebber mine; de lightning' gwine come w'en den dat de naixt time de sinners an' de folks dat 'tind like da is Christians gits up one o' dem picnics. W'y, brudders, er picnic ain't nuthin' but old Satan er sinner's hissef. Brudder Mallory, put down dat winder, ef you please, sah. Dar's er rain comin' up. De sinners is er buckin' right er gin de church w'en da goes off da ter!"

There came a terrific peal of thunder and a vivid flash of light. One corner of the church fell and the rain came pouring in. The house had been struck by lightning.

The old preacher did not lose his presence of mind, for when, after the fright was over, a "sinner man" asked what he thought of lightning striking a church as well as a tree under which the picnic was held, he said:

"It's disses way; de lightnin' has got so uster strikin' at dese sinners dat it kain't keep still, an' you'se got it so mad it doan know whar it's hittin'."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Out of Town.

A crippled child was taken out of the slums in Philadelphia one summer to a farm house among the hills, where she remained for a fortnight. It was her first visit to the country. The next summer the farmer's wife went to the city to find the child, and to bring her home with her. But want and foul air had conquered. She was dying.

"I wish I could go," she said, with eager eyes. "Are the fields green this year? And are the trees growing the same way still?"

A poor shopgirl, with some of her companions, was taken by a good woman to the seashore for the first time. Her friend, seeing her standing alone on the beach, went up to her and found her weeping.

"Excuse me, ma'am," she said, "but I'm not used to these swell things. Do we realize that there are in this free, bountiful country people so poor that the sea and fields and all good things seem to belong only to the 'swell' rich?"

Children's relief and fresh air funds are doing much in our cities to give to the overworked poor in their garrets and alleys a glimpse of the country during the summer, but there are still countless thousands who are left behind.—Youth's Companion.

The Advantage of the Public School.

We have no place in America for dainty people—often called gilt edged—who think that the army would be a good place if it were not for the rank and file. So it is better for a boy of ours to be pitched into a public school, to take pot luck with all sorts and conditions of boys, and to learn, in the earliest life, that some of the best fellows in the world, not to say the brightest, never had a French nurse, and always black their own shoes, when they are blacked at all. In all such schools that I have known the tone of honor is very high. And in such society one early learns the great lesson that all the people are wiser than any one of the people.—Edward Everett Hale in Forum.

Baking by Electricity.

Bakers are now using the electric motor as a bread mixer, and are thus enabled to do in four or five minutes an amount of work that would otherwise require hours of hand labor. A writer in a medical paper says he had frequently obtained much relief from facial neuralgia by applying an incandescent light to the part affected. He suggested that the lamp could also be used in poulticing advantageously. It could be laid over a flaxseed or other form of poultice, and constant heat could be thus secured.

For Durability and Beauty.

House owners should insist on having their painters use only the Sherwin-Williams paint, for sale by F. H. Mathews, cor. Second and Main.

California Vinegar and Pickle Works.

Removed to 555 Banning street, opposite soap factory, near Alameda and First streets, one-half block from electric light works.

A BAG OF GAME WITH ONE SHOT.

How a Wild Cat, a Fox, a Martin, a Weasel and a Mouse Were Caught.

Speaking about pot luck, said a veteran hunter and story teller one day, I suppose I have had some of the darndest streaks of luck ever had in the state of Maine. Everybody knows how I once drove a bear up a tree, and then fell the tree into the pond where the bear was drowned, at the same time scaring thirty or forty trout to death which rose to the top of the water, and the way I got a bear trap and caught a fellow who was there to steal sheep; another time when I got a trap for critters that was arter my turkeys, and ketching a young feller that was hangin' round to see my darter Mary.

And the story 'bout my going to the courts to prove that I hadn't ketchin' trout in close time, by showin' that the line and hook the trout was on had been laid dangling in the brook one day in the legal season when I was fishin', and got called away from a sudden to drive the cows outter the corn. In the excitement of the moment I forgot the hook and line, and when one day arter the law was on I was passing that way I found that the hook had captured a trout weighin' fourteen pounds and seven ounces. I reckoned by the appearance of things, as the fish was uncommonly spry, he had been hooked that very mornin', but as it couldn't be proved I got off.

Yes, all these and more, too, are well known doin's on my part, but, as I said, the darndest thing of all happened not long ago. I took down the old rifle one day and told the old woman as long as there was nothing doin' round the place I gnessed I would take a walk. Wal, as luck would have it, I hadn't gone far when I spied what I surmised to be a wildcat. The critter probably got wind of me, for he cut and run a little ways in about the direction I came from, and then took a sneak along a mossy bank and hove in sight only to disappear round a large stump at the edge of my clearing.

I didn't wait a second; I just up and let go, just as the cat got out of sight. The ball, I was pretty sure, hit him in the hind quarters. I went forward to secure him if possible and then there I found out that he hadn't got wind of me arter all, but was on a still hunt himself, and he got his game just as my ball hit him. That cat had a fox, holdin' him with his teeth, and you may believe or not, the fox had ketchin' a marten. I could hardly believe my eyes and looked again, and blowed if the marten didn't have a weasel. Hold on; I main't done yet. The weasel had a mouse by the hind leg, and the mouse was trying to escape through a little hole in the fence of my back yard where he had been and robbed my hens of a kernel of corn, which stuck out of the little mouth.

One of the young roosters was trying to get the corn away from him, not that there wasn't plenty more, but that is a rooster's nature, you know. Now, I had a hound pup, and the antics of the young roosters made him caper round arter him, and this stirred up the old cat, and she joined the dance by roundin' up her back and spittin' at the hound pup. Meanwhile the youngest kid was trying to harness up the old cat, and the old woman came out with the broom to see what all the racket me'nt. She had heerd my gun go off, too, and didn't know by the rummps but I had gone crazy and begun shootin' the children and other domestic animals. While she was out the fire in the kitchen went out, but my lucky shot broke up the combination, beside losing me with game, and the only serious consequences was supper being about fifteen minutes late.—Bangor News.

Swallowed His Cigarette.

Dr. Lapeyre mentions a remarkable case, in which an elderly gentleman, in consequence of a sudden slap on the back, unconsciously drew the cigarette he was smoking into his right bronchus, where it remained without causing any symptoms or in any way revealing its presence for nearly two months, when it set up pneumonia in a circumscribed area, and produced cardiac weakness and some oedema of the lungs.

After this condition had lasted without much change for about two months more the patient expelled during a violent fit of coughing the cigarette, enveloped in mucus and waxy looking matter, and then remembered that he had never found his cigarette after the slap on the back four months before. The pneumonia persisted for two or three months after the expulsion of the foreign body, and some oedema of the right lung, due probably to embolism, remained at the date of the report nearly a year later. This, as well as some other cases that have been published, appears to show that the bronchi are exceedingly tolerant of foreign bodies, even when not encysted.—London Lancet.

A Case of Tree Resurrection.

About 1875 a large tree of the elm species, growing on the farm of Mr. Smyth, rector of Little Houghton, England, was blown down, upturning an immense quantity of dirt in its fall. This large ball of earth had almost entirely washed from the roots on the upper side when, in 1881, workmen were set to work removing the old forest monster. When they had sawed off several of the large limbs on the undermost side, to their great astonishment, not to say downright terror, the tree rose of its own accord and went back into the pit excavated by the upturning roots six years before, standing up in its original place, straight as an arrow. In 1882 it threw out a fresh, green head and still stands, even to this day, a curious example of a resurrected tree.—St. Louis Republic.

Height of Cruelty.

Nervous women seldom receive the sympathy they deserve. While often the pictures of health, they are constantly ailing. To withhold sympathy from these unfortunate is the height of cruelty. They have weak heart, raising shortness of breath, fluttering, pain in side, weak and hungry spells, and finally swelling of ankles, oppression, choking, smothering and drooping. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is just the thing for them. For their nervousness, headache, weakness, etc., his Restorative Nervine is unequalled. Fine treatise on Heart and Nervous Diseases and marvelous testimonials free. Sold and guaranteed by R. W. ELLIS & Co.

For Durability and Beauty.

House owners should insist on having their painters use only the Sherwin-Williams paint, for sale by F. H. Mathews, cor. Second and Main.

BANKING HOUSES

5 PER CENT INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Co. NO. 426 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL. INCORPORATED OCT. 28TH, 1889. CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000. J. B. LANKERSHIM, Pres. F. W. DEVAN, Cashier. CHAS. FORMAN, Vice-Prest.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 114 South Main Street, Los Angeles. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. E. N. McDONALD, President. VICTOR PONET, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES, CORNER THIRD AND SPRING STS. CAPITAL, \$200,000. T. S. C. LOWE, President. T. W. BROTHERTON, Vice-President. F. D. HALL, Asst. Cashier.

SALE OF DELINQUENT STOCK. Southern California Blue Gravel Mining Company's office, No. 126 South Spring street, Los Angeles, California. NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE following described stock on account of assessment No. 2, levied on the 22d day of October, 1890, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Table with columns: NAMES, Certificate, No. of Shares, Amount. Includes entries for Z. W. Fairbro, W. T. Jordan, Mrs. E. F. Gerard, etc.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. Fine Call and Laced Waterproof Grain. The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe cannot be better shown than by the strong endorsements of its thousands of constant wearers.

W. L. DOUGLAS Boot & Shoe House. Sole Agents for Los Angeles, 129 WEST FIRST ST. THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Los Angeles, State of California.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Southern California Blue Gravel Mining Co., held in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, on the 22d day of October, 1890, the sale of the delinquent stock on account of assessment No. 2, levied on the 22d day of October, 1890, was postponed until December 22, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., to take place at the office of the secretary.

TEETH ADAMS BROS. DENTISTS. Removed to 208 N. Main St., opposite Temple Block, Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6. FILLINGS. Gold filling, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Gold alloy filling, \$1.50 to 5.00.

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NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Los Angeles and Glendale Railway Company, the Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale Railway Company, and the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, have consolidated and amalgamated all their capital stocks, bonds, franchises, franchises in the manner required by law, into a new company called "Los Angeles Terminal Railway Co."

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. No. 6 Bertha (a 5-hole) Range, \$9.00. White Enamel, \$1.00 to 5.00. No. 8 Bertha (a 5-hole) Range, \$13.00.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED! A fine line of Dry Air Refrigerators at very low prices. A full line of Medallion Ranges. (Stoves sold on the installment plan.) F. E. BROWNE'S

UNITED STATES STABLE, PETER CLOS, Proprietor. Horses, Carriages and Saddle Horses To Let. All Kinds of Horses Bought and Sold.

PIONEER TRUCK CO., (Successors to McLean & Lehman), PROPRIETORS OF THE Pioneer Truck & Transfer Co. Piano and Safe Moving a Specialty.

PROPOSALS TO FURNISH AND EQUIP. SEALED BIDS FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE Reform school for juvenile offenders, will be received by the board of trustees as per specifications which will be on file at the superintendent's office, on and after the 16th of December, 1890.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE semi-annual examination of teachers will be held in the assembly room of the Normal School building, corner of Grand avenue and Fifth street, beginning on Monday, December 22, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. TAKE NOTICE THAT JOE P. TAGGART and John D. Bosch, heretofore carrying on business as co-partners at Nos. 311 and 313 New High street, Los Angeles, Cal., under the name, style and firm of Taggart & Bosch, have this day dissolved their partnership, and hereafter the said business will be carried on under the name of J. P. Taggart & Co., who will collect all bills due the said firm and assume all liabilities of the late firm.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. CELIA GIEGERICH, PLAINTIFF, VS. James P. McCarthy, George F. Hill, Russell L. Gilbert, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants. Sheriff's sale No. 13,474.

SHERIFF'S SALE. LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—THE COMPLETE newspaper outfit of the Los Angeles Tribune will be sold at sheriff's sale to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday, December 13, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., either as a whole or in separate parcels, at No. 120 North Spring street, Los Angeles.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Los Angeles and Glendale Railway Company, the Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale Railway Company, and the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, have consolidated and amalgamated all their capital stocks, bonds, franchises, franchises in the manner required by law, into a new company called "Los Angeles Terminal Railway Co."

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ILlich's RESTAURANT. Everything New and First-Class. 145 and 147 N. Main Street. JERRY ILLICH, Proprietor.

Kerekhoff-Cuzner MILL AND LUMBER CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Main Office: LOS ANGELES. Wholesale Yard at SAN PEDRO.

J. M. Griffith, President. J. M. GRIFFITH COMPANY, Lumber Dealers. And Manufacturers of DOGS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, STAIRS, Mill work of every description.

PERRY, MOTT & CO'S LUMBER YARDS AND PLANING MILLS, No. 76 Commercial Street. J. A. HENDERSON, President. W. M. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LUMBER CO. 350 East First Street. 9-19-5m Los Angeles, California.

THE BEST DOMESTIC COAL IN THE MARKET. BLACK DIAMOND COAL. Ask for no Other. For sale at all First-Class Coal Yards. No. 21 N. Spring St. GENERAL OFFICE.

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