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LONDON, NEW YORK & PARIS ASSOCIATION OF FASHION,

GRACE BUILDING (ONLY), ST. JOHN'S.

Royal Highland Men.

The King has delighted the hearts of Highland subjects by wearing the while at Balmoral. The Royal Stuart is King George's son, by family right, and the Duke of Connaught, as well as the royal princes, are all wearing the tartan during the holiday and hunting season.

Although affected by the Scotch as the national costume, the word "tartan" is of English origin, and according to Mr. Foster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, has an English meaning—"It is a technical term applicable to a particular make of material irrespective of color," but Highlanders can never think of tartan to give it its proper Gaelic name Breacan—without color, as the series of tartans are distinguished by their "respective colors." It is asserted that the first Scotsman to wear it was Malcolm Canmore, to which it was brought by his English son, Margaret. But this origin of tartan cannot of course be accepted as a Scotsman.

In any case it must have been shewn towards the end of the eighteenth century, for we find that James III's treasurer in 1771 paid

£1 10s. for "ane elne and ane half of blue tartan to line his gowrie of cloth of gold." And when James V. went to the Highlands on a hunting expedition in 1538 he gave full particulars of the dress he must wear. A part of it was to be made of "three ells of Heland tartan." Charles II. at his marriage in 1662 wore royal Stuart tartan ribbons on his dress.

Originally tartan was worn only by natives of the Highlands and it is only in comparatively recent times that tartans have been invented for border tribes such as Douglas, Johnstone, and Lindsay. Now there are in all about a hundred of them, varying from the brilliant hues of the Macgregors and the Macnabs to the sombre shades of the MacKays and the Macfarlanes. Confusion is sometimes caused by ignorance of the fact that many a clan had, in addition to its ordinary clan tartan, a special pattern worn only by the chief and his heir, as well as a dress, hunting, and mourning tartan.

Tartan grew in popularity, and every clansman regarded it as due to his loyalty to wear his own clan tartan, so that the Act of 1747 for "The Abolition and Proscription of the Highland Dress" hit them hard, especially the words, "That no tartan or partly colored plaid or stuff shall be



used for great coats or upper coats, and offenders were liable to be transported beyond the seas on conviction for a second offence. To provide against evasion, the Government of the day made Highlanders take the following "Indemnity Oath." "I, A. B. do swear, as I shall answer to God at the great day of judgment, I have not, nor shall have, in my possession any gun, sword, pistol, or arm whatsoever, and never use tartan, plaid, or any part of the Highland garb; and if I do so may I be cursed in my undertakings, family and property, may I never see my wife and children, father, mother, or relations, may I be killed in battle as a coward, and lie without Christian burial in a strange land, far from the grave of my forefathers and kindred; may all this come across me if I break my oath."

In 1782, after 35 years of this Act, the influence of the Duke of Montrose got it repealed, and tartan slowly came to its own again, but the tartan kilt never became the popular garment it once was, "Sassenach bags," as Highlanders called trousers, were found comfortable and convenient; and those who go to the Highlands, expecting to see barefooted, red-haired men dressed in tartan are doomed to as much disappointment as those who go to Wales and expect to find the women there wear the high hats of the national costume."

Palace Pirates.

MADMEN WHO INVADE ROYAL RESIDENCES. A burglar recently broke into the King of Roumania's palace at Bucharest.

Burglars seldom pay visits to Royal residences, but few people have any idea to what an extent kings and queens are pestered by lunatics and weak-minded persons, or of the exercise in order to prevent people of this sort from finding their way into palaces.

At Windsor Castle, during Queen Victoria's reign, hundreds of lunatics called to see her, but few ever got beyond Henry VIII's gateway. Buckingham Palace, too, has had scores of attempts at invasion, of whom the most notorious was "Boy Jones." Young Jones was a chemist's errand boy, but his one idea in life was to get into Buckingham Palace. He did it, too, on five separate occasions, though no one ever knew how.

On one occasion he was found hidden under a settee in the very next room to the Queen's bed-room. Asked how he got there, all he would say was, "The same as before." He had done no damage, he had not stolen anything, and the puzzled officials warned him and let him go. Three weeks later he was found again hidden in a recess in the private apartments. This time he was handed over to the police and sentenced to three months imprisonment as a "rogue and vagabond."

In the King's Study. Just after King Edward came to the throne, an exceedingly well-dressed man walked up to the policeman on duty at one of the side-entrances to the palace and informed the officer that he desired to see the King on important business, and that his Majesty expected him.

The policeman, under the impression that the visitor was some great personage, conducted him to the proper entrance. By some means the visitor managed to elude the Royal servants, and walked straight into the King's private study.

The King was not there at the moment, and the man was discovered by an equerry, and marched out. He was examined and found to be a lunatic.

In October of the same year a man succeeded in entering the palace of

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General Motor Supply Co., Ltd., Agents.

The Short-Sleeve General.

It was in South Africa that General French earned the title of the "short-sleeve General"—a sobriquet that conveys a subtle compliment from "Tommy's" point of view. Actually French was often to be seen walking about in camp during his heavy marches in shirt sleeves, writes Mr. Cecil Chisholm, in his biography of Sir John French.

One afternoon a correspondent rode up to the lines, and seeing a soldier sitting on a bundle of hay, smoking a dilapidated-looking old briar pipe, asked where the general was.

"The old man is somewhere about," coolly replied the soldier.

"Well, just hold my horse while I go and search for him."

"Certainly, sir," and the smoker rose obediently and took the bridle.

"Can you tell me where the general is?" inquired the correspondent of a staff officer further down the line.

"General French? Oh, he's somewhere about. Why, there he is, holding that horse's head!"

And the officer pointed directly to the smoker, still tranquilly pulling at his pipe and holding the horse.

Minimum Wage.

Two miners were discussing the minimum wage. "Say, Bill," said the first, "what's this 'ere minimum wage?"

"The minimum wage? That's what we gets for goin' down; an' if it was twice as much, we'd be takin' any more brass, we guess, and does some work for it." London "Morning Post."

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Priests' Vestments.

How many people are there who know the names of the vestments the priest wears at Mass, and that each one has a special significance?

Paste this in your scrap book, or, better still, fix it in your memory:

The vestments worn by the priest celebrating Mass are six.

1. The amice is a white linen veil, which the priest puts over his head and shoulders. It represents the veil with which the Jews covered the face of Jesus when they struck Him.

2. The alb is a long white linen garment which reaches to the feet of the priest. It represents the white robe that Herod in mockery put upon our Lord.

3. The cincture, or girdle, is the cord tied around the waist to hold up the alb. It represents the cords with which Christ was bound.

4. The maniple, worn on the left arm, represents the chains put upon our Lord, and also handkerchief with which Veronica wiped His face.

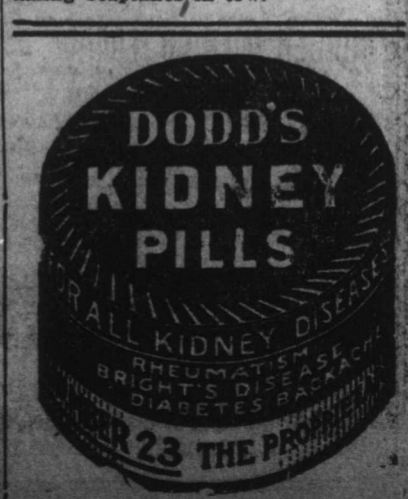
5. The stole is a narrow band which hangs down from the neck and is crossed on the priest's breast. It represents the cords with which our Lord's neck was bound after His condemnation. It is also the distinct sign of the priestly office and is used in many other ceremonies and blessings.

6. The chasuble, or outer vestment covers the body of the celebrant and represents the garment with which Christ was clothed in Pilate's court. The large cross upon the chasuble reminds us of the cross placed upon

Christ's shoulders. At Solemn Mass the deacon and sub-deacon wear vestments called dalmatics, which resemble the chasuble worn by the celebrant of the Mass.

A Famous Skipper.

The name of Captain Sycamore, the famous yachting skipper, recalls many memories of peace time pastimes in years before war was thought of, and Britain's most desperate battles were those for the America's Cup. But Captain Sycamore, who sailed two of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks in that struggle, has seen a good deal of war since. Now aged 64, he is the oldest serving officer of the Royal Air Force and has been on active service during the war—first as Lieutenant in the Navy submarine chasing, and now as Captain in the R.A.F., picking up and taking seaplanes in tow.



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