

left of one tossed into an angle of the walls. Chief with the Spaniards is short-lived, if we may judge from the condition of their cemeteries. In the tropics, particularly, where one might expect greater care on the part of the authorities, it is only from sanitary considerations, attention to the departed is more lax than in the north. Except in large cities, such as Havana and the City of Mexico, the spots selected for interment of the dead are in a state of woeful neglect. The graves, mostly indicated by plain wooden crosses, painted black, and leaning to every point of its compass, are sunken in; while the open pits from which those whose terms have expired have been removed are numerous and uninterred.

WOMEN LOSING THEIR HAIR.

Baldheadedness on the increase Among the Fair Sex of America. It is with mingled feelings of joy and alarm that the fair sex will receive the news from some learned scientist and physicians that each year women are becoming more inclined to baldness. The women who will receive the information with alarm are only those who are content with their present condition and are not hankering after the branches, equal rights and other favors which only tend to disturb the peace of the family hearth. The rapture of the radicals, however, may well be imagined. But few women have heretofore enjoyed the prerogative of losing their hair to any marked degree, and although not so much advertised as some other defects of the sex we may be sure that it has been keenly felt. That being baldheaded was an attribute which the privileged sex would themselves just as lief forego had nothing to do with the case. It was the general principle, not the particular application to the front row at the theater, that allured. Your rampant woman's righter cares not whether a distinction be-

at all. To be strictly up to date in this matter, at least half a dozen handsome trunks and suitcases should be slipped on the chain in winding process. On smart summer gowns, for trimming capes, fichus, skirts and bodices, great use has been made of Lierre and Violette. Some of the designs are rather heavy, resembling guipure, and are in widths of from two to ten inches. There are also pretty new edgings with insertions to match, which will be used on autumn evening toilets.

Nearly all the dressy toilets this season display a sash worn at the left side, diagonally in front, or in the center at the back. Chiffon sashes accompany many of the chiffon-trimmed evening gowns, but the worst of these airy and graceful sashes of transparent textures is, the after short wear, especially at the seashore, they get into a stringy condition that is anything but decorative.

A stunning belt pin has made its appearance and will be hailed with delight by the irrepresible shirt waist girl. It is a strong pin resembling a bar pin, and when secured lengthwise through the shirt and shirt waist, there is room for a leather, duck or silk belt to pass through. It is impossible for the belt or skirt to slip when hitched in place with one of these. The finest are of gold studded with precious gems.

All skirts are lengthened even for street wear, and every fashionable gown at all at least long enough to show the hem. Most of the long skirts are cut this year to hang very gracefully, and some of the newest French models have front and side hems long enough to allow of a very slight drapery on each side, just back of the hips. Pink and gray, separately or in artistic combination, are marked favorites among summer colors.

The patriotic accessories introduced early in the season have been taken up with great enthusiasm, not only by the million, but by the aristocracy. Old flags, old uniforms, and as rampant at the most fashionable watering places as at Coney Island. Soldier's caps are worn by cyclists, yachtsmen and fencers. Jacketed eagle-stamped buttons trim blouses, girdles, bathing suits and costumes of army and navy blue serge. Red, white and blue hat trimmings are universal, and the tri-colors appear on both day and evening gowns, and even belts, sashes, bows, neckties, scarfs and parasols show the brilliant national colors.

A NAVY AND ARMY HAT.

When the sexes be welcome or otherwise; what she wants is to have men and women upon the same plane. Bald heads may not be intrinsically acceptable, but men, as a rule, become baldheaded, while women, as a rule, do not; therefore, bald heads are to be desired. Such is the logic of the woman's righter, and the cogent thing about it is that it is not strikingly different from the logic of all women.

The fact that men may wear their hair short, while women must wear it long, has long rankled in the hearts of the rampants. Most women radicals generally cut the Gordian knot, so cunningly tied by custom, by short-cutting their hair. "Long-haired men and short-haired women" has long been the accepted way of describing a company of cranks. In such a case, to be sure, the pendulum had swung so far as to result in nothing more than a reversal of normal conditions, but, whatever its aberrations, they were always more significant of the revolt among women than among men. It is doubtful if any man was ever fool enough to wear his hair long unless some greater fool of a woman incited him thereto. But the men to leave their hair as it is, thinking easy for a woman to accomplish. What she could not do was to induce nature to let up with regard to her scheme of suffering men to become bald while women did not.

One reason for men losing their hair more readily than women is said to be because they wear their hats more, which, if true, probably accounts for the tenacity with which the club woman clings to her headgear. If bonnet wearing will bring about the desired hirsute equality, then bonnet wearing it shall be, and no matter how naturally distasteful the idea may be to scientists and physicians hind, indeed, that to the women's clubs, with their attendant devotion to millinery, is chiefly due the physiological change now taking place upon the feminine poll. Others likewise hold the club responsible, but declare that the millinery has nothing to do with it. "It is because women have begun to think more that baldness is more prevalent among them," say these. "So long as men did most of the thinking it was mostly men who became baldheaded, but now that the brain of women is being cultivated, that which hatches the brain of woman is being thinned out."

Frills of Fashion. Something new in ribbon is the four-leaved clover design. It is used for trim. At all the fashionable summer resorts frouded silks of every known and unknown design and color combination are vying with plain and fancy ribbons. The new thing is fluffly organdies and dotted Swisses. The string ties have no end of good points. They are very cheap, are more easily tied than an Ascot, keep fresh longer, are more becoming to most women and can be laundered in a jiffy.

Round crystal watches, showing on one side the face and on the other the works, are a fad of the moment. The watch is attached to a silver watch pin or to the chatelaine and look well with outing suits.

Lorgnette chains are now wound round and round the wrist as a snuffbox, for a bracelet, and very jewelry they are, too, especially when jeweled. But the plain chain must not be worn; that will not do.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Bilious Disorders. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions, disperse the menses, regulate and cure Sick Headache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

THE LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World, 25c at all Drug Stores.

HERO OF TWENTY WEDDINGS

How Lieutenant Hobson Was Trained for His Perilous Mission.

STOOD BY FRIENDS AT THE ALTAR

Neither Quailed Nor Cracked a Smile When the Brides Were Given Away—A Handy Man for the Business.

A man who has at twenty weddings been "best man" can be pretty fairly judged to have a "social side." At the present stage of his career, with due respect to the other men present at these functions, one may be pardoned for adding also that Lieutenant Richmond Hobson was in more respects than one the "best man" there. When one year ago this last December I was bidden to the marriage of a typical Brooklyn maid (she needs no further praise) and was told to keep my eye on the "best man" who had served in that capacity upon twenty different occasions, I will admit that a large part of my interest went out to him, for I have a curious inquisitiveness toward the kind of a man that that other man, the groom, selects upon such an occasion to stand with him—perhaps I should say "by him"—in the searching glare of Hymen's torch. One frequently hears long before the bride is chosen "when I get married I want Jack to stand up with me," and Jack nine times out of ten is a man for whose popularity in that direction he himself cannot account. A "best man" like a genius, is born, not made, and Lieutenant Hobson was born to this as well as other honors.

As I stood waiting at the top of the aisle upon no more than memorable occasion I remember wishing that I might sit near the front, for I thought I must study that best man. The brilliant officer usher who fell to my lot asked if I minded the length of the aisle—it was St. Luke's—and upon my assuring him I did not, he thereupon placed me three seats from the front. This much for the gallantry of the naval corps.

Midst the soft, hush, of silken gowns and the patter, patter of dainty clad feet up the marble aisle, and the occasional "clank" of the swords of the ushers, all of which was accompanied by the low voice of the organ as its notes rose and fell, we waited; waited for the pretty bride and her attendant maids, for the groom and, (though we knew it not then), for the "immortal" Hobson.

Why Women Admire Hobson. Tall and soldierly he stood, his manner at once dignified and gracious, his head erect and well carried, revealing pride in his noblest sense, and self-respect. His deep-set blue-gray eyes, perhaps better described as "iron gray," wore a kindly, smiling look which helped largely to dispel the stern aspect of mouth and chin. There is, however, a slight cleft in the chin, visible in all lights, which also subserves this tendency. His moustache, like his hair, is of a light-brown and, as the picture indicates, worthy of admiration. His hair was and is parted in the center, in the prevailing fashion, which touch of interest in up-to-dateness will probably appeal to Richard Harding Davis and Gibson & Company.

He walked with ease and dignity, and as he joined the maid of honor at the end of the ceremony one saw at once that Lieutenant Hobson was at home and in his place by the side of a woman, for when does a man of whatsoever renown so really reveal himself—if there is anything to reveal—as in the society of a woman. By the natural law of contrast this is so. All that is manly is at once more manly in the presence of the "eternal feminine" which surrounds the

fair sex of whatever variety, new women not excepted. Nothing can exceed the graceful, respectful courtesy with which this hero-gentleman joined the fair maid of honor. Each step that he took said "I walk with you," not "you with me," and yet Mr. Hobson sways entirely the femininity by whom he is accompanied, but has a fashion of getting you into the right way and then joining you.

As a dancer he is always one of the most popular men in the room. He makes it appear that not only he is but you are doing the better because you are together.

In conversation he is singularly fascinating, his voice being that of a woman's and yet partaking of none of the feminine quality. It is only when talking that he reveals his teeth, which are white and beautiful. His mouth at other times is in perfect repose, and even when he smiles it is mostly with his eyes.

When talking upon the "Cuban question" the face showed more expression than at any other time. While his eyes glowed and darkened and his chin was firm and set, he declared that the question could only be settled by "war" and that he was ready and anxious to go to the front. If his companion were a man, and one interested, he would frequently draw a plan showing whereby the war might be conducted. He speaks several languages and Spanish fluently.

He enjoyed particularly the society of young women and carried himself while with them with that elegantly dignified graciousness peculiar to the old south, for he inherited all the gallant chivalry for which the old-time southern gentlemen are noted, his progenitors dating back to the F. F. V's.

That the social side of Lieutenant Hobson's nature is strongly developed there is no doubt, but, young though he is (he is 28), there is a very evident and apparent appreciation for time spent in study and in

thought. The study of his career at Annapolis, where he stood first in his class and in the "best man" shows that he possesses a strong and interesting personality. Individuality is also strong within him, and, while doubtless you could not tell why, you nevertheless would separate him from the men by whom he was surrounded. They might be greater men or less, but you certainly would have no difficulty in placing him above the average man, and of his kind particularly and strangely solitary. That such as he spend considerable time in solitude and silence is evident. In the midst of the most festive scene you felt him to be influenced by an atmosphere which was particularly and peculiarly his own.

His manner is kindly but sympathetic, a courtesy more of the mind than the heart. Sympathy may not as yet have risen to first with him, but the ambition of a man for the betterment of humanity—not of self. It is apparent that he knows nothing of fear, either moral or physical, and the very determination with which he guided you through a "wait" or a "two-step" told that there was more to him than meets the eye.

Hobson's Bicycle. With regard to determination and physical endurance, in fact in all-around ability to do or die in whatever he undertook, a friend tells this story: While in Brooklyn less than two years ago he lived at the Bachelor club at the navy yard. Hearing at the time of the opening of a large department house and of their intended sale of \$100 wheels for \$10 he decided to go to the sale. His friends said, "Hobson, you will have your trouble for your pains." "It is a sell," "You will be jostled by the rabble and you will get no wheel." Hearsay of all this, without heed for ridicule, he went to New York, reaching there about 8 o'clock the night previous to the sale. He took up his position next to the doors. Gradually the crowd grew to a perfect mob, the history of which has been told by the papers, still Hobson maintained his position, which was nothing easy, as he was wedged in between the doors and the crowd.

This however, he endured until 8 o'clock the next morning, when the doors were opened. The impetus caused by the crowd sent him a run into the store, where, immediately seizing a wheel, he thrust \$10 bill into the hands of the clerk, and said: "Here is your \$10; I want this wheel." The man refused, saying: "We will send it to you later." "No you don't," cried Hobson, and thrusting the bill into the man's hands, he turned and fought his way, wheel and all, through the mob, that by this time had become unmanageable.

Upon reaching the outskirts of the crowd his clothing was nearly torn from him. Heedless of this, after having stood the entire night, and now without breakfast and generally a wreck, he mounted his wheel, immediately setting a wheel, he thrust \$10 bill into the hands of the clerk, and said: "Here is your \$10; I want this wheel." The man refused, saying: "We will send it to you later." "No you don't," cried Hobson, and thrusting the bill into the man's hands, he turned and fought his way, wheel and all, through the mob, that by this time had become unmanageable.

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shaft twenty inches in diameter extending from the base to the top of the hotel. Large rollers, but with serrated ends, encircle the shaft. Within the nut rollers ran on the upper side of the thread of the shaft. Mr. Tutts' description of the mechanism says: "The rollers were usually carriage wheels traveling upon a rail wound spirally along a cylinder." The passenger car rested upon the nut. When the shaft or great screw revolved the rollers within the nut traveled around the spiral thread of the shaft and by continuous movement of the car, through which a governing rope passed. The car descended by its own gravity and the speed of its descent was controlled by retarders.

The rollers were safe from harm because the car could not get off the screw. But it was rather slow in its movement and its cost, it is stated, was \$25,000. Mr. Hiram Hitchcock, one of the proprietors of the hotel, says: "Men of note, such as the prince of Wales, the Prince de Joinville and others, as well as eminent foreign engineers and scientific persons, were greatly interested in it."

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FACE AND FIGURE. A Few Aids to Help Out Either One or the Other. It may not be generally known that garlic is the aid to the production of lovely complexions. It is to a steady diet of this plant and to the damp air of the wash-tubs that the pretty washerwomen of Paris, one of whom is annually chosen queen of beauty for the Mardi Gras, owe their fascinating complexion.

A physician of note advocates a good cry occasionally for women. She who weeps keeps her youth longer than the woman who represses her tears. A profuse flow of tears lessens blood pressure, a discharge of energy reduces tension and produces an exhaustion which demands a refreshing sleep.

For grace of carriage peasant women, who are accustomed to carry weights on their heads, are deservedly noted. In the effort to keep the balance of the burden they are carrying these women train all the muscles of the body in order that they may walk smoothly and steadily, and the result is a queenly carriage which many a great lady might envy. To attain graceful carriage much may be done by practicing walking with some object on the head. It would do a boot or even a light board would do—and certainly all young people should learn dancing, and, if possible, fencing. These exercises produce firmness and flexibility in the limbs and the power of sustaining balance gracefully.



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, Writes: When worn out, I find nothing so helpful as a glass of Vin Mariani. To brain-workers and those who expend a great deal of nervous force, it is invaluable. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

From the Surgeon-in-Chief of the French Army.

During long, tedious marches, our soldiers and officers found instant relief from fatigue and hardships when using the marvelous tonic, Vin Mariani; it prevented fevers and sickness in the marshy and unhealthy territory.—H. LIBERMANN, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief French Army.

SOMETHING ABOUT "LIFTS"

Origin and Development of the Great Modern Convenience.

IN GENERAL USE LESS THAN THIRTY YEARS

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MARCHING OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

(Reprinted from The London Sketch.) General Sir Evelyn Wood says: "Regarding the infantry marching, it has been the best seen during my command at Aldershot, or since I was first stationed there twenty-eight years ago. Many officers availed themselves of the tonic and reconstituent properties of the well-known Mariani Wine. The most certain and the most palatable method of inducing resistance to fatigue."

TERRORS OF LA GRIPPE.

From the Chicago Medical Era. "Many patients recover very slowly. The lassitude and weakness calls for something in the nature of a tonic, and for this purpose I am satisfied that I have found a preparation that answers the purpose. I refer to Vin Mariani."

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Trials of the Conductors. There is no better place in the world perhaps for the study of human nature than in the elevator of a large office building. Men and women of all sorts and conditions are seen here by the hundreds every day, and many of them are a severe trial to the elevator conductor's patience. Occasionally some person who is not accustomed to modern conveniences gets into an elevator, and, being seized by fear, will make a desperate move, demand the immediate release. There are still a few who are so far behind the times that they prefer to climb any number of flights of stairs rather than trust to the strong elevator cables.

In the course of a day a conductor is asked enough questions to drive most people into hysterics. Women ask permission to put baby buggies and bicycles into the car, and

After a letter which he recently received from Henry B. Hyde, president and organizer of the Equitable Life Assurance association of New York, tells much that is of interest concerning elevators: "Your request calls to mind experiences of the past years ago, when arrangements were in train for the introduction of passenger elevators in the new Equitable building of this city. At that time there were no such things as elevators in any office building in any part of the world. Freight elevators in warehouses had been in use, operated by a lever within the frame of a platform. In the course of time the frame became a closed car, which was designed by Mr. Otis Tutts of Boston. A writer in Harper's Magazine says: 'It is to the brilliant genius and energy of Boston inventor that the credit is due of inventing and constructing the first passenger elevator in the world driven by steam power.' This was set up by Mr. Tutts in the Fifth Avenue hotel of New York City in 1855. It was patented by him as a 'vertical screw railway.' The screw was a solid iron

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Keels for twenty-two merchant vessels have been laid within the last twelve months in the shipyards of Portland, Ore. The new rail mill at the plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, at Pueblo, Colo., is being operated night and day. Cincinnati, O., will launch a \$500,000 water works plant and a \$1,000,000 market house on Pearl street. The contracts for both call for the employment of union men only.

Although the militia has been withdrawn from Ohio, the strike of the miners here has been on a strike for some time, both employers and employees are as far from a settlement as ever. The Alabama miners, who have been an independent body ever since the strike of 1894, have joined the United Mine Workers of America. July 1 they were also granted an increase in wages of 2 1/2 cents per ton.

A good locomotive is within the reach of an man having \$8,000 above him. Twelve locomotives recently shipped from New York to Vladivostok for the Trans-Siberian railroad were invoiced at \$110,000 for the lot. General Manager Kerfoot of the Northern Pacific railroad has issued a notice to the effect that the wages of the trainmen over the entire system have been restored to the figure in effect before the reduction in 1894.

The National Electromechanical association of Chicago, composed of the proprietors of electrotype foundries, favor an eight-hour day and a rate of wages of \$15 a week. The Electromechanical union has the proposition under consideration. At Ensley City, six miles from Birmingham, Ala., ground was broken July 14 for the construction of the \$1,000,000 steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding company, an offshoot of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company.

The miners of western Pennsylvania and Maryland have adopted a scale of \$1.80 per day for laborers, 45 cents a ton for hand-mined coal, and 34 cents a ton for machine-mined coal. The Baldwin works also received an order from the Ottawa, Arrprior & Perry South railroad for four locomotives, and from the Goddard Coal and Coke company for a small engine.

Lawn-mower knives are automatically sharpened by a new grinder, which consists of a series of rollers mounted on springs so that it can be brought in contact with the edge of the blade. The grinder then grinds them as the mower is in operation.

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