

LOWER DIFFERENTIAL STANDS

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A Military Masterpiece Enacted by Real Soldiers. Buffalo Bill has a large organization, composed of the Rough Riders of the World, will be in Omaha, September 18, and on the morning of the exhibition a grand street cavalcade of all the famous horsemen of the new and old world will march through the different streets of the city. This free parade introduces all the warriors from the different nations and is headed by the famous Cowboy band. Every person participating is a genuine representative. Six hundred of them are required. Colonel Cooky is welcome visitor here and every year he has many new features added to his exhibition and every one of them is of an instructive character and of interest to both young and old. For the first time there will appear a contingent of the residents of the Philippine islands, who are experts on horseback; also some of the queer characters from the recently annexed Hawaiian islands, who not only perform feats in equestrianism, but also introduce the female representatives of the unique and astonishing religious dances as they are performed in their country when the ocean winds blow from the east. They have served in the last war and who come here with visible marks they have received in the different encounters. Porto Ricans, who are of the native style of riding, Indians, cowboys, German and English cavalrymen, Cossacks, Arabs, Gauchos, Mexicans and others.

MAN'S PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

Uneven Shoulders, Arms, Legs and Hips Are Numerous. A man can be measured to the best advantage, tailors say, away from a glass. Standing before a mirror he is almost certain to throw out his chest, if he does not habitually carry it so, and take an attitude that he would like to have, rather than the one he commonly holds; whereas the tailor wants him, as the portrait painter wants his subject, in his natural pose and manner. With the man in that attitude the tailor can bring his art to bear—if that is required—in the overcoming of any physical defect and produce clothes that will give the best attainable effect upon the figure, as they will be actually worn. The physical defect most common in man, says the New York Sun, is unevenness of the shoulders. One shoulder is higher than the other and this is a defect often encountered, though the difference in the height may not be so great as to be noticeable, except by one accustomed to taking note of such things. This is a defect that is easily overcome by the tailor, when it exists in a comparatively moderate degree. It is done sometimes simply by cutting the coat to fit on each shoulder, the perfect fitting coat carrying with it the idea and the appearance of symmetry. Sometimes, and this coming by done in cases of more pronounced difference, asymmetry is attained by the familiar method of building up or padding the lower shoulder. The influence of the lower shoulder extends down on that side of the body, so that sometimes it is necessary below the arm to cut that side of the coat shorter. Next to unevenness of the shoulders, round shoulders are perhaps the commonest defect. A very common thing is unevenness of the hips. A difference of half an inch here would not be at all remarkable if it is sometimes much more. If a man finds one leg of his trousers—the legs as he knows, being alike in length—touching the ground while the other clears it, he may reasonably conclude that there is a difference somewhere in his legs. It may be that one leg is shorter than the other, but it is more probable that one hip is higher than the other, or one leg fuller, so that it takes up the trousers more and thus gradually raises the bottom more. It would be a common thing if men were seen with their waisteots off, to find one hip higher than the other. The variation in the suspenders might be required, to be sure, by a difference in the shoulders, and not in the legs. It is common to find men of different lengths. The difference may be so slight as to require no special attention in the making of their clothes, but it is frequently necessary to make the coat sleeves of different lengths. The fact appears to be that there are no many perfect men, that is, men of perfect harmony of development and perfect symmetry of proportions, in which respect man is like all things else in nature. Like horses, for instance, and trees, but in the greater number of men those defects are within such limits that they might be described as variations rather than as substantial defects.

A QUEER COUPLE.

Lived Under Same Roof for Years Without Speaking. With the palsy of age upon them, Roger and Martha Coit, the tenants of the "old police house" of Roxborough, stood in the village court, reports the Philadelphia North American. Ever so long ago, when the hillside were furrowed by the plow and farm houses nestled where elaborate villas now stand, he took the woman to his cottage. Her hair is white now and very thin, as faded as her memory of happy days. He is a dairyman and she a farmer's helper. Now and for a quarter of a century back their home has rested under the shadow of a mysterious sorrow. They quarreled and ceased to speak. Roger and Martha Coit refused to reveal the cause to the magistrate yesterday. Let those reason it out for each other, but what motive could make utter strangers of lovers, could so steel the hearts of this man and wife that they have lived beneath the same roof for twenty-five years and never a word for each other. In what had been the dining room Roger Coit, after they quarreled, placed a stove, bought utensils, and thereafter cooked his own meals there, ate them there, lighted his lamp and read there at night—always alone. In the kitchen Martha Coit lived the same way. On the threshold of one

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