

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Commended to the Tall, Thin Sisterhood
No material is at once more soft, lustrous and durable than genuine Liberty silk. The full waist shown in this illustration by May Mantou is



LADIES' WAIST.

all in soft cream white without figures of any sort. But all plain colors, as well as flowered designs, and the whole range of thin silks, muslins and organdies, are equally well suited to the style, which is especially to be commended to the tall, thin sisterhood to whom folds and frills are both welcome and becoming.

The foundation is a fitted lining which closes at the centre front. On it are mounted the full back and fronts which are puffed to yoke depth and which close at the left shoulder and side beneath the full scarf. The latter is simply straight and full. The two sections are seamed to the arm's-eyes and are brought

of their coloring makes them very appropriate in the summer.

National Colors Little Worn.

It is not clear what has or will become of the red, white and blue articles of feminine clothing and ornaments shown so lavishly in the stores. Belts, hat bands, neckties and pocket-books are conspicuously displayed for sale. But so rarely are they worn now that promoters feel privileged to right-about-face and stare frankly at a woman who has chosen one or another of them as essential to her costume.

Bicycle Convenience For Wheelwomen.
The cycling woman who does not care to carry bundles and bags on her wheel has up-to-date handles. They are made for bars one inch in diameter and outwardly are indistinguishable from ordinary cork and celluloid handles; on unscrewing the ends one discovers a little transparent celluloid oiler in one, and in the other a complete tire repairing outfit. Thus equipped the wheelwoman can be as independent as she pleases.

Slippers For the Bedside.

Leather bedside slippers can very easily be made at home. The leather is of any color that is desired, and it is often a very gay one, and is mounted over the toe of a lamb's wool insole. A bit of fur finishes the edge, and thus is evolved a comfortable toe slipper. A comparatively small piece of the skin makes two or three pairs, and the expense of both money and effort is very trifling.

A Woman Physician in China.

Dr. Ida M. Stevenson, a Methodist missionary physician in Tientsin, China, sometimes has 250 patients to treat in a single day. The strain on the strength, the sympathies and the



GIRLS' BLOUSE REEFER.

down to the waist line, where they cross and are passed round to the back, at the centre of which they are caught in a knot. The sleeves are full and arranged in three groups of narrow puffs, with a full soft puff at each shoulder, over which fall the frills which form epaulettes. At the neck is a soft draped collar of the silk, which terminates in a rosette under the chin.

To cut this waist for a lady of medium size four and one-half yards of material twenty-two inches wide will be required.

Girls' Blouse Reeper.

The combination of reeper collar and blouse jacket shown in the large illustration is both novel and stylish. As here given the material is covert cloth banded with braid, and the garment is designed for general wear with any gown, but all suit materials, as well as cloth of various sorts, can be treated in a similar manner.

The seamless back and pouched fronts are joined by shoulder and under-arm seams, the basque portion being separate and seamed to the jacket at the waist-line. The right front laps well over the left, where the closing is effected by means of buttons and buttonholes, an additional row of buttons being added to give the double breasted effect. The neck is slightly open at the front and is finished with a deep collar that is square at the back and is finished with rows of braid. The sleeves are two-seamed and fit snugly. The garment is lined throughout with changeable taffeta blue and green.

To make this blouse for a girl of eight years of age one and a half yards of material fifty-four inches wide will be required.

A Pretty Scarf.

The Roman scarf, with plain or fringed ends, especially the patriotic variety, when the bars are red, white and blue, with a slight predominance of the red, is very much in vogue. Besides its old use as an article of neckwear, it is used as a sash, a belt, a hat band and a hat trimming. Patriotic girls tie the narrow ones to parasol tips, walking sticks, bicycle handles, baby carriages and the harness of family horses. The brilliancy

skill of a medical missionary, brought into contact day by day with dreadful cases of poverty, suffering, vice and degradation, cannot be imagined.

Wrap For Wee Folks.

No wrap for wee folks' wear is more popular or more becoming than the long coat made with a yoke. The mould given is of bengaline, in a delicious shade of pink, and is trimmed with ruffles and bands of ribbon, but the pattern is equally well suited to light weight wools and to both pique and linen crash. The foundation is a short body lining to which the yoke is faced, and to which the pleated skirt is attached. The fanciful collar is cut in squares, and adds greatly to the effect, at the same time that it conceals the joining of skirt and yoke. The sleeves are two-seamed and in coat shape. At the neck is a rollover collar. As illustrated the skirt is lined with India silk, but in the case of washable materials should be simply hemmed. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre-front by means



CHILD'S COAT.

of buttons and buttonholes worked in a fly.

To cut this coat for a child four years old, four yards of material, twenty-seven inches wide, will be required.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Reason is the eye of thought.
Character is a polyglot linguist.
History is embodied humanity.
Let sin live, and it will kill you.
Two nothings should never marry.
A good man must be good as well as do good.

Reformation is the spring-time of thought.

Only a good man can see good things in others.

Loose thinking and loose morals go together.

A little tombstone may cast a very long shadow.

The hard places in life are never made any better by growling.

Most flowers require attention to be made to grow. So does gossip.

Beauty may only be skin deep, but the pride of it reaches into the heart.

Those who prefer the service of sin, must be satisfied with the wages of sin.

Tribulation and sorrow are the only bleaching agents that will whiten the robes of God's people.

Have you learned the sweet lesson that you can get much out of every little you receive with a thankful heart?

That thing is the most useful which is best adapted to the purpose. God can make more use of an illiterate man among a certain class, than of a cultured one.—Ram's Horn.

INGENIOUS INSURGENTS.

Novel Use of Phosphorus in the Firing of Cuban Plantations.

Professor Marshall, who is head instructor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, in the course of a recent lecture on the action of phosphorus, read some extracts from a letter he had received from Cuba, which told of a novel use the insurgents had made of this chemical. In the summer of 1896 the writer of the letter had lived in a province where the raising of sugar was the principal industry. The crop was just ready for harvesting, when the Spanish soldiers took possession of the district and proclaimed martial law. The fields throughout the district were covered with ripe sugar-cane, which is very inflammable.

Despite the presence of the soldiers the insurgents managed to fire several fields. The force of sentries was doubled, but although no insurgents were seen the fires became more frequent. It was concluded that the firing was being done by strategy, and all suspicious characters were thereafter forced to give an account of themselves. An old farmer carrying a large basket, who was in the habit of passing the lines regularly, was stopped several times, but nothing more suspicious than rolls of butter were found upon him. It was noticed, however, that the fires always followed in the wake of this farmer, and a spy was detailed to follow him one day. Unaware of his surveillance, the suspect stopped at a sugar field and threw several of his rolls of butter among the cane. He was at once arrested and confessed to the burning of the fields. It seems that each of those rolls of butter contained a quantity of phosphorus, which, as is well known, ignites spontaneously when exposed to the air. The heat of the sun would melt the butter and expose the phosphorus. The length of time it took to melt the butter allowed the incendiary to get out of the neighborhood before the flames broke out.—Philadelphia Record.

Materials for a Skyscraper.

An idea of the amount of material required in the construction of a modern office building can be gotten from the following figures furnished by Mr. McCaul, who has charge of the construction of a sixteen-story skyscraper in Philadelphia.

About 8000 cubic yards of excavations, 4000 yards of concrete and stone masonry, 4,371,555 pounds of steel, 300,000 pounds of ornamental iron, 30,000 pounds of ornamental bronze, 10,000 cubic feet of granite, weighing 900 tons; 260,000 square feet of fire-proofing, weighing about 3600 tons; 1360 tons of patent mortar used in plastering, to cover 42,000 square yards of plastering; about the same amount of cement mortar used in brick and stone masonry; 40,000 square feet of Pevonizia, Numidian and Italian marble; 15,000 pounds of nails, 10,000 cubic feet of terra-cotta, weighing about 290 tons; 325,000 face brick, 1,500,000 common brick, 24,000 square feet of glass, weighing about 73,660 pounds; about thirty miles of electric piping to encase the electric wiring throughout the building, and about ten miles of plumber and steam fitters' piping. There were on an average 200 men working on this structure from the start until the finish.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Lesson in Sharpshooting.

A Texas military company was out on the range recently practicing at rifle shooting. The lieutenant in command suddenly became exasperated at the poor shooting, and, seizing a gun from one of the privates, cried sharply: "I'll show you fellows how to shoot!" Taking a long aim, and a strong aim, and an aim all together, he fired and missed. Coolly turning to the private who owned the gun, he said, "That's the way you shoot!" He again loaded the weapon and missed. Turning to the second man in the rank, he remarked, "That's the way you shoot!" In this way he missed about a dozen times, illustrating to each soldier his personal incapacity, and finally he accidentally hit the target. "And that," he ejaculated, handing the gun back, "is the way I shoot."—Los Angeles Times.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Features of the City and the Province.

The town of Santiago de Cuba is situated at one side of the harbor and about six miles from its entrance and overlooks it at the widest part. The entrance to the harbor is very narrow, not more than about 150 feet wide, and the channel is winding until it reaches Punta Gorda, after which it widens into a beautiful harbor. At one side of the entrance is Morro Castle, a very old fort. "Morro" is a typical name given to all these coast fortresses. On

been taken out, but not in sufficient quantities to make it profitable. However, none of these mines have yet been fully developed. Bituminous coal is found which gives out a high degree of heat and leaves scarcely any ashes or cinders. Near the coast it is often found in semi-liquid masses resembling petroleum or naphtha. There are some very extensive caves in these mountains, which have never been thoroughly explored.



THE FAMOUS SANTIAGO SLAUGHTER HOUSE WHERE THE VIRGINIUS CREW WERE SHOT BY THE SPANIARDS.

the opposite side of the harbor is So-capa.

The town of Santiago is low, but rises as the ground slopes up from the coast towards some ranges of hills. It was quite a business town before the war, and there are three companies there that have handled a great deal of ore, one of them as much as a thousand tons a day.

The houses are mostly one story high on account of the liability to earthquakes, but there are some of two stories. The dwelling-houses are surrounded by spacious verandas, which look on beautiful gardens filled with a wealth of gorgeous tropical flowers. The poinsettia, with its heads of brilliant scarlet leaves which people in the North cherish in little flower-pots and in greenhouses, is there a large tree, and other trees with their clusters of gaudy fragrant flowers make these gardens a fairy scene.

There are various insects among the flowers and mosquitoes innumerable, but none of the insects are poisonous. There is a large spider about the size of one's fist, whose bite produces a swelling and a slight fever, and a scorpion whose bite causes some irritation, but is not deadly. There are no venomous reptiles in the island. There is one enormous variety of boa, called the Maja, of immense strength. It is perfectly black, as thick as one's arm, and capable of swelling itself out to nearly five times its natural size, and has a blood-red mouth—all of which sounds very alarming until you find out that he is a lazy fellow and does not trouble himself about human beings, being satisfied with pigs and goats and even small game. There is a small snake called the jubo, and some other varieties, but they are not venomous.

The repose of the streets is not disturbed by the rush of cable or trolley cars. The usual conveyance,



STREET SCENE IN SANTIAGO.

the volante, is a long-bodied vehicle on two wheels.

The town of Santiago is the see of the Archbishop, and contains the largest cathedral in the island—the Cathedral of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad del Cobre. Here is also the Theological Seminary of San Basilio. In this region is the highest land in Cuba. A mountain range called the Montanos de Maestra or Cobre extends from the Punta de Maisi on the eastern extremity to Cape Cruz on the opposite side. Pico de Turquino, the highest elevation, rises 7670 feet above the ocean. These mountains are very rich in ore, and the Cobre copper

There are forests of mahogany, Cuban ebony, cedar, and other hard woods in this province, among them one called the quebra hacha or axe-breaker, and the jucero, which does not even decay after long submersion. The marquetiere work in the room occupied by Philip II. of Spain, in the Escorial, was made from these woods, of which the Spaniards know the value, and they are exported from the island in large quantities.

There are no wild animals, properly speaking, except wild dogs, which play havoc in the poultry yards. A small animal called jutia that resembles a coon and probably belongs to the same family is found in great



BAYAMO BLOCKHOUSE, ONE OF SANTIAGO'S DEFENSES.

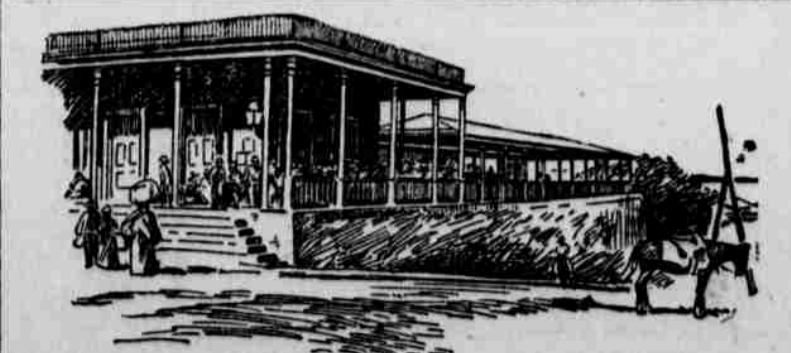
numbers, and has furnished many a good meal to the hungry Cuban soldiers, who trap it by the dozen. When eaten with a relish of garlic and onion it is delicious—to those who like garlic.

The city of Bayamo, in the western part of the province, was very important a century or more ago, and a great stronghold of the insurgents—for there have always been insurgents in Cuba. But of late years business has moved to Santiago and other coast cities, and Santiago now has about 45,000 inhabitants, while Bayamo has only 10,000. It was a lawyer of Bayamo, Charles M. de Cespedes, who, in 1868, at the head of 128 wretchedly armed men, rose in rebellion at Yara, and in a few weeks was at the head of 15,000 resolute though badly armed fighters. The Hymno de Bayamo, the revolutionary hymn of the Cuban patriots, originated in Bayamo. This was the Marseillaise to which music Maceo marched. Santiago de Cuba was the birthplace of the brothers Maceo.

On the opposite side of the province from the town of Santiago is the Bay of Nipe. The Bay of Cienfuegos is said to be one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, both for area and depth of water; but it is surpassed by the harbor of Nipe, which embraces sixty-five miles of deep water.

A New Range-Finder.

An Italian artist in London is said to have just perfected a new range-finder, which, it is claimed, will be of immense service both in peace and



THE MARKET PLACE IN SANTIAGO.

mines, some twelve miles distant from the city, have yielded fifty tons a day, the higher grades being shipped to Europe, and the inferior grades smelted at the mines. All this work has stopped since the war became serious. These mines were worked as early as the seventeenth century, and were then abandoned for more than a hundred years. Iron is also found there, and gold and silver have

war. It is said to be a great improvement on all range-finders now in use. The distance of any object can be ascertained by a mere glance through the instrument, it being shown on a little dial the moment the object is focused.

True love is not so common as to swell locksmiths up with the idea that they are funny men.—Puck.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

It takes eight times the strength to go upstairs that it requires to accomplish the same distance on a level.

When the sparrow hawk is swooping down on its prey, it cleaves space at the speed of 150 miles an hour.

The sound of a bell which can be heard 45,000 feet through the water can be heard through the air only 450 feet.

The elephant has no fewer than forty thousand muscles in his trunk alone, while a man has only 577 in his entire body.

It is announced that Italian experiments on vegetable life with Roentgen rays have shown that the effect is identical with that of sunlight.

The voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of about two miles, while that of a man never reaches higher than a mile.

Under the action of sun, air and water the loftiest mountains are being gradually worn down, it is said, and the whole varied landscape of hill and valley is being reduced to a dead level.

Captain Perry speaks of the great distance that sounds can be heard during intense cold. We often, he says, in the Arctic regions heard people converse in a common voice at the distance of a mile.

The efficiency of a modern cruiser is shown in a recent statement in an engineering magazine that it took seventy shots at close range from a 9.2-inch gun on the British cruiser Edgar to sink a defenceless and derelict tank steamer.

To illustrate the rapidity of thought, a distinguished scientist says that if the skin be touched repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer, the brain will distinguish the fact that the blows are separate and not continuous pressure, even when they follow one another as one thousand in a second.

The air within the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has a uniform temperature summer and winter of 54 degrees Fahrenheit. The cave may be said to breathe twice a year, inhaling during the winter and exhaling during the summer. This breathing of the cave, and the purity of the air and its freedom from germs, are among the most interesting problems to be studied. By what process the air in the cave becomes sterilized remains to be determined.

THE WORLD'S HEADSMEN.

Organized by Society Gruesome Craftsmen Internum and Fraternal.

The marriage of the son of M. Deblier, the public executioner of France, took place recently before the mayor of the Sixteenth Arrondissement, Paris. The ceremony was purely civil in character, only thirteen witnesses being present. M. Deblier, or, as he is more familiarly known, Monsieur de Paris, not only the most aged official executioner in the world, but likewise the one person who had probably put more human beings out of existence than any other living man. There is a sort of gruesome atmosphere of a forbidding character which seems to surround the public executioners of Europe. They are usually men of fine self-culture and education, retiring in disposition and plainly respectable bourgeois in their domestic relations. Being denied the privilege of the society around them by the character of their profession, they have a society of their own which is as exclusive as that of royalties, for they visit each other in ceremonious fashion and intermarry. Thus M. Deblier is a second cousin by marriage of the headsmen of Prussia, and his wife was the daughter of the executioner of Algiers, a descendant of the famous Sanson who guillotined Marie Antoinette and her royal spouse, Louis XVI. But the son of the present Monsieur de Paris, Joseph Francois Deblier, has made, as it were, a morgantic marriage by seeking his wife—Rosalie Raggi—outside the families of the executioners. She was formerly a cigarmaker in one of the government factories. She is twenty-one and her husband is thirty-five. According to the marriage settlement, M. Deblier gives as a dowry to his wife the sum of \$10,000. He will probably succeed his father before long. For the last ten years he has been the old gentleman's assistant in all executions of note.

Growth of Telephone Business.

Twenty years ago the telephone was practically unknown to mankind, while today there are said to be about 1,500,000 telephone subscribers in the world, of whom the larger part are in the United States. Recent figures put the details of this total as follows: The United States leads the list with about 600,000; then comes Germany with 140,000; Great Britain with 75,000; Switzerland, 50,000; France, 35,000; Austria, 20,000; Russia, 18,000; Sweden and Norway 16,000; Bavaria, 15,000; Denmark, 15,000; Italy, 14,000; Holland 12,000; Spain 12,000; Belgium, 11,000; Hungary, 10,000; Wurtemberg, 7000; Finland 6000; Japan, 3500; Cuba, 2500; Luxembourg, 2000; Portugal, 2000; and Australia 2000. The remainder are divided among the smaller countries, from Roumania with 400, down to Senegambia with 100.—The Manufacturer.

A Prehistoric Mine.

In the southeast corner of San Bernardino county, Cal., an expedition from San Francisco has recently discovered a rich turquoise mine apparently worked many centuries ago by prehistoric people. The mine is 60 miles from Manville, in a mountainous country, and had been partially obliterated by volcanic disturbances. Stone hammers and other implements were found in numerous old pits.