

SHAVING, THE WORLD OVER.

BARBERING YOU CAN FEEL IN VILLAGES OF SPAIN.

Ancient Egyptian Beard Cases and Curled Assian Locks—Shells, Minerals and Gases Used in Shaving—Deflate Singeing in Africa—Lather Substitutes.

Any traveler in Spain who steps off the beaten path may, like Don Quixote, find a Mamburra before him, for it is a custom of a staff over the door of every village to have a signboard; one less old is necessary to the barber's art.

These barber basins of the peninsula are always made of brass. Some of the old ones are very fairly hammered, but in all the shape is the same, a product of public utility answering to unvarying demand.

A half circle is cut out from one rim large enough to accommodate the patient's gullet and Adam's apple. Seen in profile the effect of a man being shaved is as if a St. John the Baptist whose head has partly slid off the charger. Thus it is adapted to the tonsorial methods in vogue in Spain, and in all wild variations practiced in and with Europe.

There are no joke weeklies to while away the time of waiting; there are no chairs with complicated springs and lower the patient, to swing him around into the light at the most artistic angle, to tilt him back to a monotonous view of the ceiling. Instead the sufferer is planted bolt upright in a straight backed chair, and throughout the operation his is the sole responsibility of holding a basin of water at his throat, and if he spills the suds down upon the front of his shirt the blame is his alone.

Nor does the difference cease here. The patient lies on his back, the barber takes his hair and washes up for himself. When the sharp stich stings his cheeks he rests content, for he has had a shave that he can feel.

Despite attempts at long intervals to make hair on the face a fashion, practically all the world shaves. The most consistent advocates of the cleanly shaven face are the Indians of America. Nature has helped them out at the beginning, for hair upon their faces appears only late in life and then they are sparse. For this reason it is not so difficult and painful as it might seem to follow the Indian custom of pulling out each hair as soon as it reaches a length that will permit it to be gripped.

Another stock whose beard is late and scanty provides employment for a large guild of barbers in shaving him. This is seen in the blemish rim which encircles the roots of any Chinaman's queue.

Being Mongolian, a Chinese razor is naturally like no other razor in the world. It looks like a split half dime mounted on a stick; but the Chinese find it extremely effective, and that must serve as a complete test of its efficiency.

The race that peopled the valley of the Nile when Egypt was the home of all the world's enlightenment shaved so completely that the hair on their heads and faces had adopted the billiard ball as the type of beauty, for from the point of the chin to the nape of the neck not a hair was to be seen. Here, though, crops out the military exception.

The Pharaohs and their captives seem to have grown a few straggling hairs on their heads. At the same time the Egyptian ornamented boxes to cover the beards which they may or may not have been able to grow. So long as nothing showed but the beard boxes gummied upon the chin any one might wear the ceremonial and symbolic box, even if he could not raise a beard to fill it.

The great rivals for the empire of the ancient world, the Assyrians, were abundantly supplied with beards. That they held them in high esteem may be inferred from the fact that they were on the heads of their sacred bulls and other gods of a long forgotten theology.

Some one may accept the statuary of Mesopotamia as a safe guide to the fashions of those early Oriental times it would appear that the Assyrian beard was worn in long ringlets. That may, however, be no more than the evidence of the limitations of the art of the ancient sculptor, who could not carve hair positively unless he made it look like rope. It seems hardly conceivable that the sculptors of the Assyrians would submit to a fashion that involved putting their heads up in curl papers every night.

No modern race goes conspicuously and completely unshorn except the black fellows of the Australian bush.

Among the peoples of the earth who shave wholly or in part the stentils of the barber's high calling widely vary. Soap and shaving brush are a triumph of advancing civilization, the bygone effort to secure his ease. Some of the lower races wet the cheeks with water or the juice of fruits or sap of trees, but for the most part the savage shaves dry.

Such of the native tribes along the Amazon as shave at all in preference to plucking out their sooty beards prepare their cheeks by swabbing with the heavy sap of the tree which yields the rubber. In Africa the oil of the oil palm is used for the same purpose.

In the East Indies generally the pulp of the banana is used as a lather. The natives of the islands have developed no little skill as workers in metal and produce knives of good temper, they seem not to have hit upon the idea of true shaving by the use of a cutting edge. The glowing plates removed and their chaps kept smooth by singeing.

A plate of iron an inch in width, three inches long and a quarter of an inch thick is mounted in a handle of horn. This is brought to a white heat in the charcoal furnace and is passed evenly over the face very close to the skin. This glowing plate produces a close shave effect with a luxury of comfort to the most tender skin that no razor yet forged could bring about.

For those who are not content with the several mollusks a fard have not been lost upon the barbers. One such shell has been used to designate the razor clam, and while not much of a clam for friction purposes, it will serve excellently well on a pinhead for a razor.

It abounds on the beaches of the northern Atlantic coast, but it is not altogether easy to dig up even when the little spout of water in the sand betrays its presence, for it takes the promptest alarm and can dig itself out of sight far more quickly than any man can dig it into view. The shell is in two valves, each about half an inch wide and some six inches long, the shallower one being preferable for shaving.

To prepare it for use all that is needed is to press the edge of the shell from the inner side steadily and evenly with chop this splits off a sheet of the tough purplish green outer

LABOR POLITICS IN INDIANA.

NEITHER PARTY ANXIOUS FOR AN OPEN ALLIANCE.

Belief Among Politicians That if Organized Labor Supported a Certain Candidate the Business Men's Vote Would Be Arrayed Against Him—Instances in the Past That Make Party Leaders Shy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—If the reports now coming in from the various labor centers in Indiana indicate the lines along which the campaign for the election of Congressmen is to be conducted, the effect of the entrance of organized labor into politics as a body will be to solidify the business element against its candidates and there will be no certainty that there will be a corresponding solidification of the labor vote for them, even in the districts where a practically solid labor vote might prove very dangerous to the majority party.

So evident has this become that local leaders of both parties are already denying that they are encouraging or in any way abetting the movement, and it seems probable that, if either party seeks to profit from organized labor's vote this fall, it will be by a secret alliance and with the understanding that support of its candidates must not be openly avowed.

A canvass among leading Democrats in districts where they might be expected to find an endorsement of their candidates by organized labor and among Republicans in other districts by local labor leaders has convinced them that they will not be asked to take part in the campaign either on the stump or by being made members of the campaign committees. Some of them have been informed that their support of certain candidates is desired, but in the main they have been told that the party could not afford to make a labor fight and while their assistance would be acceptable it could only be received as that of individuals and not as an organization of laboring men.

So pronounced is this sentiment both among Democrats and Republicans that many of the local labor leaders have become disgusted and some of them, it is said, will not take any part in the campaign. The Republicans understand that the alleged labor movement in Indiana is aimed against them, and they would be only too glad to have the Democrats openly avow an alliance with the leaders of the unions.

They know that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; W. B. Wilson, secretary; S. M. Sexton, editor of the organization's journal, and other officers of labor organizations whose headquarters are in this city are all Democrats, and that President Campers of the American Federation of Labor has singled out Republicans only to be opposed in Indiana by organized labor. The Democrats feel that the very fact that the laboring classes are being appealed to in some districts to vote against Republican candidates and this is especially true in the First and Fifth districts, where the coal mining vote is very heavy, and in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts, where there are a number of manufacturing cities and necessarily a large organized labor vote.

In the other districts, mainly agricultural, there is a strong prejudice against organized labor. Two years ago the farm hands in a number of counties were organized under the jurisdiction of the American Federation, and any suggestion of this class voting solidly for one party would be certain to array the farmers and unorganized farm laborers against the nominees it supports.

The Republican leaders say they would encourage rather than discourage a campaign with the Democrats and laboring classes allied, for if organized labor becomes a factor in the campaign the Republicans would be sure to carry all the districts they now control and, possibly, two that are now represented by Democrats. They assert with much truth that the chances now show that the labor vote does not hang together on election day, no matter what may be said during the campaign, and the suggestion of its undivided support of a candidate always arrays other and more influential forces against him.

They have always contended that the fight made against Harrison by the laboring classes in 1888 gave him the State, for Democrats rallied to his support, although they would not have done so had the campaign been conducted upon other lines.

The Democrats themselves have had some object lessons in connection with labor alliances that are far from reassuring, and it is these that make them averse to the open endorsement of their candidates by organized labor as a body.

Several years ago Frank Burke, who had been a State Senator and later United States District Attorney for Indiana under Cleveland's Administration, was nominated for Congress in this district. Organized labor was bitterly opposed to him on account of his opposition to certain measures while in the Senate.

In order to carry favor with labor and dull the opposition to Burke the Democrats placed John Blue, president of the Central Labor Union, on their legislative ticket. Thus the candidate for Congress who was being fought by organized labor, and the officer of the central or controlling body of the unions were on the same ballot to be voted for at the general election.

When the vote was counted it was found that Burke had polled more votes in this county than Blue, showing conclusively that organized labor's opposition was strength to its enemy and its support weakness to its friend. With this and kindred incidents fresh in their memory, leading Democrats are not rushing into alliances with organized labor, but rather backing away in doubt as to their expediency.

One of the large contractors of this city, speaking on this subject, said: "Organized labor carries a weight into politics that no party can afford to have saddled upon it. The union is overbearing in its business relations and very unpopular with employers. We have to make many concessions for peace, and if the union were in power politically as it is in some places commercially, hell would be to pay."

"So you'll find the employer voting against his men more often than with them, that is if he knows how and why. Any organized labor against a candidate on any ticket and the employer naturally gravitates to the support of the man they oppose. The reason is that he doesn't want them to have any more power."

"They use what they have to disorganize business and make trouble, and if they had more power the difficulties under which we labor would be just that much increased. You won't find any party in any district openly allied with union labor in this campaign, and if a secret alliance is suspected it will mean the defeat of the man that organized labor champions."

LABOR POLITICS IN INDIANA.

NEITHER PARTY ANXIOUS FOR AN OPEN ALLIANCE.

Belief Among Politicians That if Organized Labor Supported a Certain Candidate the Business Men's Vote Would Be Arrayed Against Him—Instances in the Past That Make Party Leaders Shy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—If the reports now coming in from the various labor centers in Indiana indicate the lines along which the campaign for the election of Congressmen is to be conducted, the effect of the entrance of organized labor into politics as a body will be to solidify the business element against its candidates and there will be no certainty that there will be a corresponding solidification of the labor vote for them, even in the districts where a practically solid labor vote might prove very dangerous to the majority party.

So evident has this become that local leaders of both parties are already denying that they are encouraging or in any way abetting the movement, and it seems probable that, if either party seeks to profit from organized labor's vote this fall, it will be by a secret alliance and with the understanding that support of its candidates must not be openly avowed.

A canvass among leading Democrats in districts where they might be expected to find an endorsement of their candidates by organized labor and among Republicans in other districts by local labor leaders has convinced them that they will not be asked to take part in the campaign either on the stump or by being made members of the campaign committees. Some of them have been informed that their support of certain candidates is desired, but in the main they have been told that the party could not afford to make a labor fight and while their assistance would be acceptable it could only be received as that of individuals and not as an organization of laboring men.

So pronounced is this sentiment both among Democrats and Republicans that many of the local labor leaders have become disgusted and some of them, it is said, will not take any part in the campaign. The Republicans understand that the alleged labor movement in Indiana is aimed against them, and they would be only too glad to have the Democrats openly avow an alliance with the leaders of the unions.

They know that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; W. B. Wilson, secretary; S. M. Sexton, editor of the organization's journal, and other officers of labor organizations whose headquarters are in this city are all Democrats, and that President Campers of the American Federation of Labor has singled out Republicans only to be opposed in Indiana by organized labor. The Democrats feel that the very fact that the laboring classes are being appealed to in some districts to vote against Republican candidates and this is especially true in the First and Fifth districts, where the coal mining vote is very heavy, and in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts, where there are a number of manufacturing cities and necessarily a large organized labor vote.

In the other districts, mainly agricultural, there is a strong prejudice against organized labor. Two years ago the farm hands in a number of counties were organized under the jurisdiction of the American Federation, and any suggestion of this class voting solidly for one party would be certain to array the farmers and unorganized farm laborers against the nominees it supports.

The Republican leaders say they would encourage rather than discourage a campaign with the Democrats and laboring classes allied, for if organized labor becomes a factor in the campaign the Republicans would be sure to carry all the districts they now control and, possibly, two that are now represented by Democrats. They assert with much truth that the chances now show that the labor vote does not hang together on election day, no matter what may be said during the campaign, and the suggestion of its undivided support of a candidate always arrays other and more influential forces against him.

They have always contended that the fight made against Harrison by the laboring classes in 1888 gave him the State, for Democrats rallied to his support, although they would not have done so had the campaign been conducted upon other lines.

The Democrats themselves have had some object lessons in connection with labor alliances that are far from reassuring, and it is these that make them averse to the open endorsement of their candidates by organized labor as a body.

Several years ago Frank Burke, who had been a State Senator and later United States District Attorney for Indiana under Cleveland's Administration, was nominated for Congress in this district. Organized labor was bitterly opposed to him on account of his opposition to certain measures while in the Senate.

In order to carry favor with labor and dull the opposition to Burke the Democrats placed John Blue, president of the Central Labor Union, on their legislative ticket. Thus the candidate for Congress who was being fought by organized labor, and the officer of the central or controlling body of the unions were on the same ballot to be voted for at the general election.

When the vote was counted it was found that Burke had polled more votes in this county than Blue, showing conclusively that organized labor's opposition was strength to its enemy and its support weakness to its friend. With this and kindred incidents fresh in their memory, leading Democrats are not rushing into alliances with organized labor, but rather backing away in doubt as to their expediency.

One of the large contractors of this city, speaking on this subject, said: "Organized labor carries a weight into politics that no party can afford to have saddled upon it. The union is overbearing in its business relations and very unpopular with employers. We have to make many concessions for peace, and if the union were in power politically as it is in some places commercially, hell would be to pay."

"So you'll find the employer voting against his men more often than with them, that is if he knows how and why. Any organized labor against a candidate on any ticket and the employer naturally gravitates to the support of the man they oppose. The reason is that he doesn't want them to have any more power."

"They use what they have to disorganize business and make trouble, and if they had more power the difficulties under which we labor would be just that much increased. You won't find any party in any district openly allied with union labor in this campaign, and if a secret alliance is suspected it will mean the defeat of the man that organized labor champions."

Macy's R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices. Corner Chairs, Dining Room Furniture, Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Furniture, Other Sales Starting Monday. To-morrow—The Midsummer Sale of FURNITURE and Allied HOME FURNISHINGS

Our Little Say: Furniture Sales everywhere for a week there has been an epidemic. As is our custom, we inaugurate this sale a week later than scores of other Furniture Sales—purposely. Prospective buyers have had time to gather material for comparisons—time to study values, sift out claims and figure out where purchases can be made most advantageously.

This Macy sale involves only standard qualities. Furniture—mainstay of the sale—is all new; not a piece shop-worn or undesirable. It is the same grade of Furniture we handle the year around. More might be said of the enormous stocks ready and of the trade conditions responsible for such a noteworthy underpricing, but it would not serve to better the values we tell of to-day.

Bookcases, \$9.00 Morris Chairs, \$6.96, \$4.00 Morris Chairs, \$2.98. Bookcases in natural, weathered and golden oak, mahogany and mahogany finished.

Other Sales Starting Monday. While the above departments devoted to Home-furnishing Goods monopolize the space in our sale announcements, they cannot monopolize the interest in sales scheduled to start Monday.

Sale News of Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs. BRIEFLY, it is news of sharp underpricing—enough lower than regular prices to put wanted lines of Floor Coverings on a par with the splendid economies the Furniture section presents.

Floor Coverings by the Yard. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, Smith and Hartford makes; 60c. 70c. and 80c. qualities, a yard, special, 55c. 60c.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets: 224 Fine Specimen Reduced. ANATOLIAN SILK RUGS size about 3 1/2 x 5 feet; reduced from \$24.86 to \$24.74.

Dining Room Furniture table with columns of prices for Sideboards, Parlor Suits, and Oak Dressers.

Parlor Furniture table with columns of prices for Parlor Suits, Parlor Rockers, and Arm Chairs.

Bedroom Furniture table with columns of prices for Odd Dressers, Oak Dressers, and Bedsteads.

Other Sales Starting Monday table with columns of prices for Women's Suits, Dresses, Skirts, and Children's and Infants' Wear.

Sale News of Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs table with columns of prices for various carpet types.

Floor Coverings by the Yard table with columns of prices for various carpet and rug types.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets table with columns of prices for Anatolian Silk Rugs and Daghestan Rugs.

Mission Furniture table with columns of prices for Library Tables, Writing Desks, and Mission Table Desks.

Parlor Furniture table with columns of prices for Parlor Suits, Parlor Rockers, and Arm Chairs.

Bedroom Furniture table with columns of prices for Odd Dressers, Oak Dressers, and Bedsteads.

Other Sales Starting Monday table with columns of prices for Women's Suits, Dresses, Skirts, and Children's and Infants' Wear.

Sale News of Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs table with columns of prices for various carpet types.

Floor Coverings by the Yard table with columns of prices for various carpet and rug types.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets table with columns of prices for Anatolian Silk Rugs and Daghestan Rugs.

Mission Furniture table with columns of prices for Library Tables, Writing Desks, and Mission Table Desks.

Parlor Furniture table with columns of prices for Parlor Suits, Parlor Rockers, and Arm Chairs.

Bedroom Furniture table with columns of prices for Odd Dressers, Oak Dressers, and Bedsteads.

Other Sales Starting Monday table with columns of prices for Women's Suits, Dresses, Skirts, and Children's and Infants' Wear.

Sale News of Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs table with columns of prices for various carpet types.

Floor Coverings by the Yard table with columns of prices for various carpet and rug types.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets table with columns of prices for Anatolian Silk Rugs and Daghestan Rugs.