

# REAR RECORDS MADE

## TRAILS LEFT BY BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

Hundreds of Speeches Have Been Made During Journeyings of Thousands of Miles—Remarkable Physical Endurance Shown by These Two Candidates

In the trails which William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt have left upon the map of the United States are evidences of the intricate civilization which each would represent. These itineraries are only the evolution of the methods which in early days prompted a candidate to saddle his horse, throw a pair of saddlebags in front of him, and to ride into a neighboring county to feel the pulse of the people. To-day the horse has become a 120-ton locomotive; the saddle-bags are baggage, library and buffet cars; the cross-roads inn is a palace sleeping car that is home to the candidate in all weathers, times, and places; the scores

ance, even in the eyes of the medical profession.

### Bryan's Active Work.

Bryan's first active work began on Aug. 31, when he visited Chicago for a conference with the national committee. His letter of acceptance had been weighing upon him, but in response to calls he went South and East as far as Cumberland, Md., back through West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, to Chicago. Then to Milwaukee, back to Chicago, and from that city westward through a group of the central-Western states. These were only preliminary movements. His campaign proper began at Papillion, Neb., on Sept. 24, full three weeks after Governor Roosevelt's special train had pulled into Detroit, Mich., for the opening speech of his campaign.

As an example of just how many duties devolved upon these candidates, some of the figures from Mr. Bryan's tour of Indiana have been gathered. They show:

Miles traveled .....	700
Speeches .....	28
Counties touched .....	27
Towns passed .....	96

still come and will respect the fact that the man's right forearm is in sling. But if he cannot talk, most of the attractiveness of the candidate takes wing.

Nerve tax and the consequent loss of tone in the system are regarded as having a direct and vital influence on the voice. Dr. Oscar A. King, neurologist and professor in the medical school in the University of Illinois, has found a most subtle relation between the nervous system and the voice.

"As a basic proposition," he said, "you may trace every impediment in speech to nervous influences. Starting with this, the effect of a depleted nervous system on the vocal organs is plain. The mechanisms of the vocal organs are intricate of themselves, and the nerves which control these organs multiply their complexities. In a falling voice, then, one must always look to the condition of the nervous system. In the cases of Bryan and Roosevelt, the things most calculated to derange their nerves are those which react upon these nervous systems. Unquestionably the two things which most do this are excitement and the sense of opposition in

"Irregular meals and exposure to night air and to changes in the weather are physical causes for breakdown. Most often such speakers have been regular in all their habits of life. They cannot adjust themselves at once to bolted food and irregular hours for eating. Food is not digested as it should be and the body lacks its usual nourishment.

"Above all this, as in the case of Mr. Bryan especially, the weight of being the head of a party's machinery has been distressing. He has had more than the details of his own tour upon him. Telegrams, letters, and all the machinery of modern correspondence have bound him to his party's management and have obtruded upon him when he should have been resting.

"Nothing in athletics, in prize-fighting, running, riding, wheeling, or physical record breakings of any kind in its physical aspect can compare with the campaign work of William Jennings Bryan. His performance, in the light of mere physical effort and endurance, has been wonderful. In the matter of training and experience, of course, he has had the advantage of Governor Roosevelt, but he has been taxed as Roosevelt has not been. His campaign stands out as a marvel of physical endurance."

### How to Choose Good Meat.

Let us imagine ourselves before a butcher's block having on it four pieces of beef presenting faces from the round or sirloin. One is dull red, the lean being close-grained and the fat very white; the next is dark-red, the lean loose-grained and sinewy and the fat white and shining; the third is dull red, the lean loose-grained and sinewy and the fat yellow; the fourth is bright cherry-red, the lean smooth and medium-grained, with flecks of white through it, and the fat creamy—neither white nor yellow. The first of these is cow beef; the second, bull beef; the third, beef from an old or ill-conditioned animal; and the last is ox beef. Ox beef—that from a steer—is the juiciest, finest flavored, sweetest and most economical to buy of all beef. It is called "prime" when the lean is very much mottled with the white fat-flecks, and when it is from a heavy, young animal (about 4 years old), stall-fed on corn. Beef from a young cow that has been well fed and fattened is next in merit to ox beef. Beef from an un-matured animal is never satisfactory, being tough and juiceless. It may be easily recognized, as its color is pale and its bones small.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Oysters Have Many Foes.

The oyster appears to be the most perfectly protected creature in the sea, yet it falls a victim to the soft and apparently helpless starfish. The method of attack is curious but effective. The starfish clasps the oyster in its five arms and quietly waits. Presently the oyster opens its shell in order to get food. This is the chance that the starfish has been waiting for, and it promptly injects into the shell a little reddish fluid.

This acts as a poison, paralyzing the muscles of the oyster and thus making it impossible for the creature to close its shell. The starfish does not take the trouble even to remove the oyster from its shell, but eats it in its own home and eventually crawls away, leaving behind the gaping, empty shell.

### Tree that Resists Fire.

In the savannas of South America there grows a tree called by the natives chaparro, which not only is not injured but actually benefited by prairie fires. The thick bark resists the action of the flames, and the hard seeds are supplied with a kind of wings owing to which they are scattered broadcast by the strong wind which accompanies a fire.

### Light and Heavy Woods.

Cork and poplar are the lightest woods in the world, and pomegranate one of the heaviest; it is more than one-third heavier than water.

## SPEECHMAKING AND TRAVELING RECORDS OF BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT



of miles of muddy or dusty roads have become the thousands of miles of steel-bound road-bed over which these palace trains thunder with the swiftness of a carrier pigeon.

That "there were giants in those days" has become accepted of the past, but that the old-fashioned orator of the circuit-riding days of Lincoln and Douglas could have stood the strain of the modern inter-state canvass is impossible in the opinion of physicians. Roosevelt, traveling 15,000 miles, making more than 300 speeches of nearly 600,000 words, sleeping at sixty miles an hour and waking at all times and places made a record that would have astounded a politician of fifty years ago. Bryan, not traveling so far, but taxing himself even greater in speech-making and in the other activities of a campaign of which he has been the head, possibly did even more. In voice, Roosevelt suffered; perhaps in nervous strain he felt the work. Bryan, more trained in the art of public speaking, knowing better how to save and spare himself, and having the experiences of a great campaign on similar lines in 1896, has been a phenomenon in endur-

Towns spoken to .....	28
Receptions .....	27
Visitors .....	600
Persons addressed .....	100,000
Bouquets received .....	32
Speakers on train .....	50
Newspaper men .....	8
Words by telegraph .....	234,000
Words spoken .....	98,000

Governor Roosevelt's train followed almost the same route as this in Indiana, touching twenty-four places for set speeches. About the same general experience was his. Indiana being considered a most important state, the work was in excess of the general Western average, but even with that allowance the figures are significant of the demands made upon the physical and mental sides of these men.

### Vocal Exertion.

In considering the campaign work of a man, the voice is the one thing that gives uneasiness to the speaker and his friends. With voice gone, his work is at an end, and it is known that the voice is more likely to give away than any other physical necessity in a campaign. If hand-shaking be thrust upon a candidate until the bone and tissue of the hand are a pulp, the public will

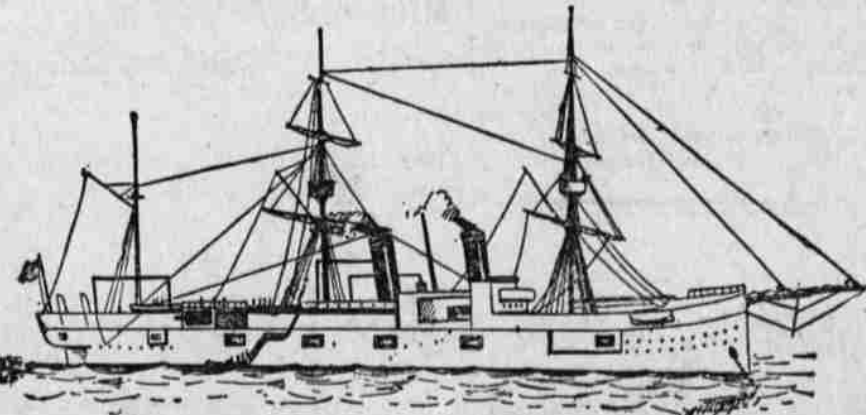
an audience which every political speaker has to face."

### Gets Little Rest.

"Physically, too, the work of a great campaign on the railroads tells upon a speaker. There is a loss of sleep always. Towns through which a train may pass in dead of night often turn out crowds who at least awaken the candidate. Then the exigencies of an itinerant force him to get up early and go to bed late.

"But even if a man sleeps soundly the night through on a railroad train he is not rested as he would have been had he slept in a stationary bed. There is reason to believe that in the soundest sleep possible in a fast-moving train the muscles are making unconscious efforts to neutralize the movements of the body caused by swayings and joltings of the train. The nerves prompt this, and to the extent that they are kept awake the whole system is affected. As the nerves are affected, too, the tendency toward impairment of the voice is increased. In many ways they tend to this, chiefly by disconcerting the speaker and causing him to waste lung power.

## WHERE THE GUNBOAT NASHVILLE WENT WHEN SHE LEFT ST. LOUIS IN 1899.



When the United States gunboat Nashville visited St. Louis in the spring of 1899, the demonstration attending her reception marked an epoch in the city's history. The Nashville was the first ocean-going war vessel that had ever steamed up the Father of Waters to the metropolis of the Mississippi valley. Hence the interest attending her arrival. All the railroads entering the city ran excursion trains, and people came from the surrounding States, anxious to gaze upon the pioneer from Old Ocean's depths.

Leaving the city amid the acclamations of the multitude and to the music of the bands, the gunboat proceeded down the river, across the gulf, rounded the peninsula, stopped at Hampton Roads, crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal, on to the harbor of Tokio, Japan, and has since been in Chinese waters. St. Louis people declare that the vessel might just as well have carried merchandise as implements of war, and they intimate that the destiny of St. Louis is to become a deep water port.



THE VESSEL MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE CARRIED MERCHANDISE AS IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

## NEW JACKET DESIGN.

Military Girl's Coat is a Marvel in Nattiness.

The American girl is too patriotic to quickly lose interest in the gallant soldier boys, and as if to show very positively that she thinks of them she has revived the military styles which were so popular last year. This season, however, instead of the gray jacket she affects a very natty design in muscians' blue cloth, which will be one of the smartest materials of winter.

There is an almost rigid air about the military jacket. The back is cut severely plain and fits the figure as closely as if it were a bodice. The sides, too, are shaped into the most graceful curves and are opened for a few inches upon the hips to preserve a strictly military effect. There is a touch of femininity, though, in the trimming. This consists of bands of cream broadcloth stitched over the seams at the front and over the shoulders in such a way that they simulate a broad collar effect. The white cloth is then outlined with the tiniest bands of gilt braid. White cloth buttons are used for the purpose of adjustment and adornment, but as these are both expensive and perishable others of gold or silver are substituted.

## FOR FILLING A PIPE.

Tobacco Pouch with Filling Device Which Prevents Waste.

Filling a pipe from a pouch of tobacco is a task which cannot be accomplished without more or less waste, to say nothing of the time usually consumed in the operation, and so perhaps smokers will be pleased with the improved pouch illustrated in the cut, which was recently patented by David H. Allen, of Miamisburg, Ohio. The inventor claims that the pouch will not only fill the pipe quickly, but also avoids the necessity of taking the tobacco in the hand, which generally results in spilling it. The mode of operation is as follows: The



TOBACCO POUCH WITH FILLING DEVICE.

operator loosens the drawstring of the bag and inserts the charge nozzle in the bowl of the pipe. The tobacco is shaken into the charging end of the bag, and the operator with his finger readily feeds and presses into the bowl of the pipe the desired charge of tobacco, the surplus being shaken back into the bag and the drawstring again tightened. There is no opening at the rear of the filling compartment, but the fabric is sufficiently loose to allow the finger to be inserted between the folds to manipulate the tobacco.

## Mafeking's Famous Ape.

Mafeking's ape, that famous animal whose intelligence during the siege of that beleaguered town merits a claim to be the "missing link," is offered for sale in London. The officer who trained it to perform a share of duty in that memorable period of suffering carried it to England, but for some reason is unable to provide the comfortable home it deserves. It was this ape's duty to ring the alarm bell the moment the Boers began firing, and it never failed to do the work in so indefatigable and conscientious a manner as to merit the approval of all the residents. Having sounded the tocsin and warned the inhabitants, the ape scurried off to its underground bombproof hole, thus proving that it thoroughly realized the danger to itself as well as to others. Not only should a happy home be awarded to this "man and brother," but a medal should be given to commemorate the gallant service it performed under fire.—Boston Herald.

## The Practical Side of It.

"There is so little money in literature," said the wife, "that I think you would be wise to choose some other profession. Why, the man who runs the ice wagon makes more than you do; the butcher goes out driving every Sunday; the baker wears a beaver and a linen collar, and the real estate man has three diamonds in a white shirt, to say nothing of the coal man, who goes to sleep in church on a velvet pillow every Sunday the Lord sends!"

"But—Molly, think of Genius; what am I to do with that?"

"The Lord only knows, John! But how nice it would be if you could only split it into kindling wood at so much a cord, or swap it off for a barrel of flour and a sugar-cured ham!"—Atlantis Constitution.

"At last, the wolf is at the door!" "Well, coax him in and we'll eat him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.