

HEAT RECORDS MADE

U.S. LEFT BY BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

hundreds of Speeches Have Been Made during Journeys of Thousands of Miles—Remarkable Physical Endurance Shown by These Two Candidates

The trails which William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt have upon the map of the United States evidences of the intricate civilization which each would represent. These trails are only the evolution of methods which in early days were used to saddle his horse, throw a pair of saddles in a pack, and to ride into a neighborly county to feel the pulse of the nation. To-day the horse has become a locomotive; the saddle-bags, baggage, library and butter cans; the roads into a palace sleeping car; that is home to the candidate in all these, times, and places; the scores of miles of dusty roads have the thousands of miles of steel road-bed over which these palace wander with the swiftness of a pigeon.

"There were giants in those days," has become accepted of the past, that the old-fashioned orator of the riding days of Lincoln and

Receptions	27
Visitors	900
Persons addressed	100,000
Bouquets received	32
Speakers on train	50
Newspaper men	8
Words by telegraph	234,000
Words spoken	98,000

Gov. Roosevelt's trail 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 usefulness 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 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 at the University of Illinois, has found a

er 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 of 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 his 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."

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Familiar Abbreviated Nicknames Have Been Disappearing for Years.
"Have you observed," asks a correspondent, "how the Jims, Sams, Bills,

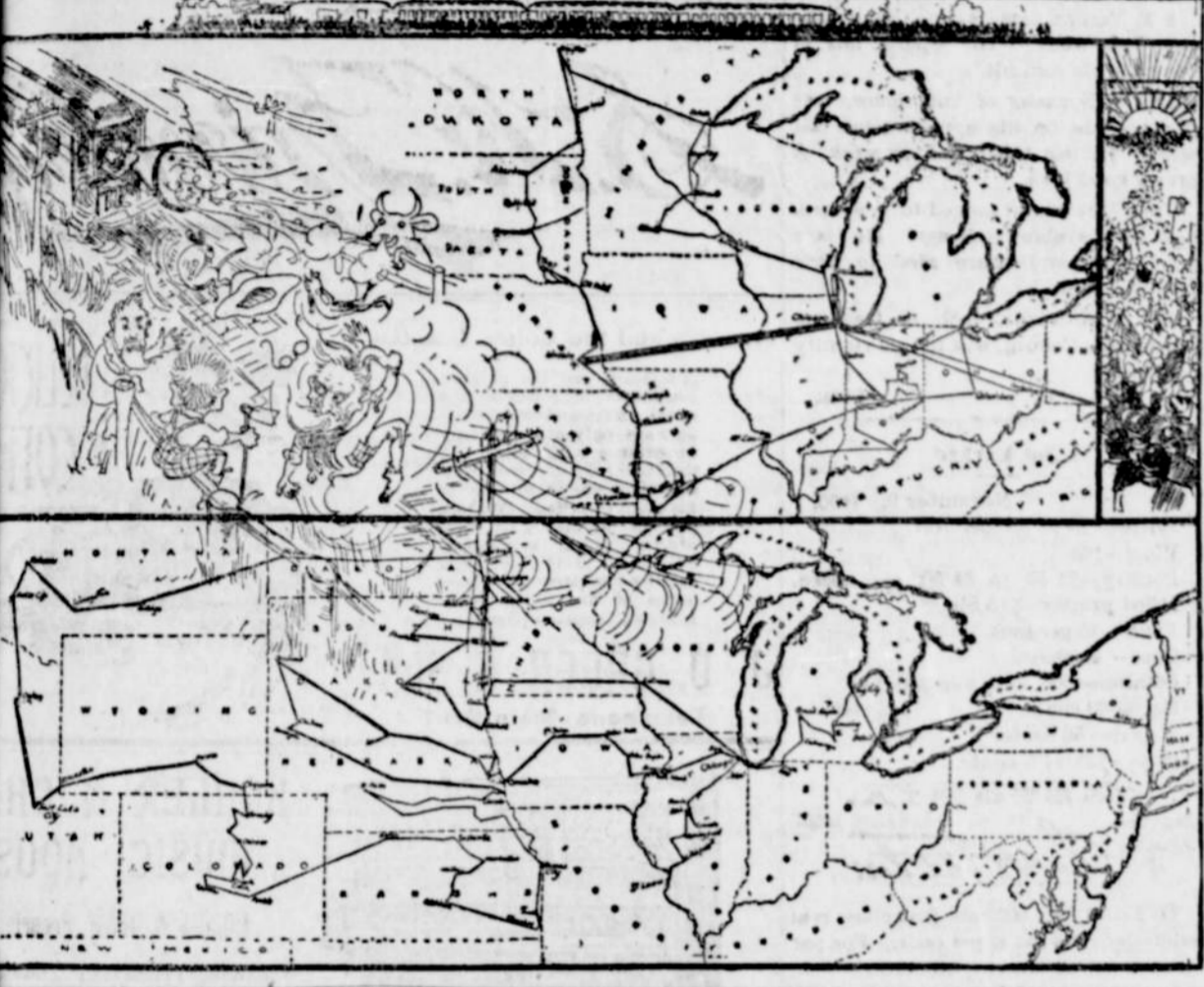
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TECHNIQUE AND TRAVELING RECORDS OF BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT



could have stood the strain of a modern interstate campaign is impossible in the opinion of physicians. Roosevelt, traveling 15,000 miles, making more than 300 speeches of nearly 3,000 words, sleeping at sixty miles an hour and waking at all times and places made a record that would have bounded a politician of fifty years.

Bryan, not traveling so far, but doing himself even greater in speaking 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 skilled in the art of public speaking, knowing better how to save and spare himself, and having the experience of great campaigns on similar lines in which he has been a phenomenon in endurance, even in the eyes of the medical profession.

Bryan's Active Work.
Bryan's first active work began on Sept. 31, when he visited Chicago for a conference with the national committee. His letter of acceptance had been written upon him, but in response to his 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 Papillon, Neb., on Sept. 24. All 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, one of the figures from Mr. Bryan's tour of Indiana have been gathered. They show:

Miles traveled	700
Speeches made	27
Counties touched	28
Trains passed	98
Words spoken	28

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 voice is plain. The mechanism 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 their nervous systems. Unquestionably the two things which most do this are excitement and the sense of opposition in 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 all ways. 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 sways 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.

"Irregular meals and exposure to night air and to changes in the weather

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 silvery and the fat white and shining; the third is dull red, the lean loose-grained and silvery 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 unimpaired animal is never satisfactory, being tough and juicyless. It may be easily recognized, as its color is pale and its bones small.—Woman's Home Companion.

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!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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 is waiting for, and it promptly injects into the shell a little red 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.

DRIVING OUT THE HOODOO.
Marcus Daly's Story of How a Southern-Chicagoer Drove His Poker Luck.
Marcus Daly, the Montana millionaire, tells of a poker game with some peculiar features. "The game," said Mr. Daly, "was in progress the second night after we sailed. I don't believe

THE HOG IN HISTORY.

REFLECTIONS ON PORK AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.

Many Contentions Have Arisen Over Its Use as Food—Much-Maligned Animal that Resembles Man in More than One Respect.

The hog of to-day constitutes no less than 70 of different articles of commerce, and next to cotton and wheat furnishes the largest values in exports from the United States. Its name has become an epithet. Its application to man means greed and brutishness. It is commonly supposed to be a scavenger, like the pig, duck, and turkey. It takes mud baths. So do men. There is much virtue in mud. The hog bathes in pools of it to cool his skin against attacks of insects; man dips his festered hide in it to improve his circulation and draw out his gout and rheumatism. The hog is pachydermatous; so is man—notwithstanding Cuvier's classification. I have seen men, know men to-day, with skins thicker than the hide of the rhinoceros. The hog is omnivorous—so is man. The hog is carnivorous by choice—so is man. The hog is herbivorous, granivorous, graminivorous and phytivorous by education—so is man.

These reflections are induced by the indignities offered a useful animal. The hog was the cleanest of beasts until man built a sty and imprisoned him in filth, fattened him on filth, killed him in filth and ate him in filth. No animal, wild or domestic, is so clean about its bed as the hog. It wants pure, sweet, fresh straw every time. The hog has brains. It has been known to excel the pointer in scenting quail. An authentic instance is mentioned by Bingley in "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds" of a keen-scented sow that would stand at birds which the dogs and missed. Whoever heard of an educated ox or sheep? Yet we have had on our stage educated hogs that could spell and play cards, count and tell the time. Hogs make docile pets. Many a poor family has its pet pig sleeping on the pallet beside the children, privileged to the best in the house.

The hog caused the biggest mutiny ever known in the history of the world, and was responsible for men being blown from the muzzles of cannon. When Great Britain shipped cartridges to India for the native troops she reckoned without her host, for the ammunition was greased with lard, which so offended the religious scruples of the sepoys that they arose as one man in rebellion. The American hog nearly caused war between Germany and the United States and only the diplomacy of Whitelaw Reid obtained for the animal admission into France.

Moses and Mohammed were opposed to the hog because, while it divides the hoof and is cloven-footed, yet it chews not the cud. The camel is not eaten for opposite reasons—it chews the cud, but is not cloven-footed. The hare is also unclean, because while it chews the cud it divides not the hoof. All civilized nations have passed and repassed laws governing what a man shall eat and how much it shall cost him, but the only supplementary measure that ever stood the test of time is the law of Moses concerning the hog. It has been in the statute book for 3,200 years.

NEVER SAW AN UMBRELLA.

How the Irish Peasant Proposed to Get it Out of His Hut.

Old Mike and his wife lived in a little cabin on the mountain, one of a type which is happily every day becoming more and more rare. The walls were of mud and the floor of the same unimproved material, with a gutter running down the middle to divide the family apartments from that of the domestic animals. To this mansion came his reverence one cold, snowy morning in March to hold a station. His umbrella was wet and dripping, so, being a careful man, he placed it, open, in the space vacated by the animals, who were grazing outside. After the usual devotions, when the congregation had dispersed, he went for a stroll, while Moira prepared breakfast, for to entertain his reverence afterward is the crowning honor of a station. He had not gone far when a heavy shower obliged him to take shelter under a tree and send a little gossip running back for his umbrella.

"His reverence is after sending me to bring his umbrella!" said the boy, bursting into the cabin.

"The saint preserve us!" said Mike. "May be it's the thing he left beyond in the corner, and seeing the umbrella he tried to pass through the door, but the entrance was low and narrow and the umbrella large and wide. Without a moment's hesitation he caught up a spade and began shovelling down the wall at either side of the door.

"Man alive," said the priest, appearing on the scene, "what are ye at?" "Shure, it's makin' way I am for yer reverence's umbrella," said old Mike; "divil a bit of it'll go through at all, at all." "Ah, nonsense, man," said his reverence, laughing and stepping inside he took the umbrella out of Moira's hand and closed it before them.

Old Mike stared at it aghast. Then he turned to his wife. "Glory be to God, Moira," he said, "is there any thing beyond the power of the priest?"

SACRED RELIC OF ASHANTEE.

Golden Stool Has Been the Cause of Many Wars with England.

The golden stool of Ashantee's monarch has for many years been the cause of contention between the natives and the British. Descriptions of it have been conspicuously wanting and it has remained as mythical as the golden goose which Jason and the Argonauts stole from the sacred oak of Colchis or the three golden apples which hung in the garden of the Hesperides. The announcement that the recent uprising was the result of attempts of the governor, Sir Frederic Hodgson, to recover the sacred relic was generally interpreted in two ways by Americans: Either the British were attempting to rob the tribesmen of a large budget of precious metal or the account had some meaning not understood, as would be the case, for instance, with the news of the crowning of King Ki Ki of the Kansas City carnival.

But the golden stool is a real stool, although it is not made of gold. It means more to the Africans of the Gold Coast than the ancient scone stone which forms the support of the coronation chair of England signifies to the loyal Briton. This symbol of authority, on which the kings of the Ashantees have been crowned for nearly 100 years, is doubly prized as a piece of remarkable workmanship and as a spoil of conquest. It was captured from the Sultan of Jamin early in the century. Its base is an oblong piece of wood, heavily gilded. In the center of this is a gilt support, resembling a charcoal brazier, on each side are square pillars. These, with the brazier, support a concave seat. The stool is not the only article in the regalia. There is a state umbrella and there are golden axes and curiously carved scimitars.

After his enthronement the king occupies the golden stool only once a year. The rest of the time it is put on one of the richly carved arm chairs for which the natives are famous and kept near his usual seat. When General Wolsey captured Compiègne, the Ashantee captain, in 1874, the stool had been secretly removed and it has remained ever since in the possession of the tribesmen. The last time a white man saw it was seven years ago. King Prempeh had not been able to afford the coronation ceremonies, so he sought a loan of \$2,000 from the British for the purpose. When the commissioners set to negotiate the affair were ushered into the monarch's presence a band of musicians played on elephants' tusks. "Under a large and gorgeous canopy," says Dr. Freeman, one of the commissioners, "stood a roomy chair of native manufacture, studded with bright-headed nails and enriched with silver ornaments and on this reposed the celebrated royal stool. Prempeh was seated on a similar chair under his own umbrella and not under the canopy." Early in 1900 the astute Ashantees declared they could not pay taxes to a governor who had never sat upon the golden stool. To be able to satisfy their scruples Sir Frederic Hodgson began the search for the royal emblem which resulted in the recent war.

Plants, like animals, are continually wandering to fresh fields and pastures new. Professor Kellerman finds that of the present flora of Ohio no less than 430 are immigrants. Almost all are from Europe.

The number of stars distinctly visible without the aid of a glass is put by Gould at 5,333. Professor Newcomb says their number is near 7,647. These are up to the sixth magnitude. Professor Newcomb estimates the number up to the 14.5 magnitude at two hundred million.

The country most frequently visited by earthquakes is Greece, and not Japan, as was hitherto generally believed. During the six years from 1893 to 1898, not less than 3,187 earthquakes were observed in Greece, i. e., about twice as many as occurred in Japan within the same time. The island of Zante alone had 2,018 shocks during that period.

Science AND Invention

The great majority of our birds live by taking insects on the wing, and as they cannot obtain this sort of food after the reign of frost has set in, they are compelled to betake themselves to a warmer clime. Most of them fly in small companies, but certain species often migrate in large flocks, and the most famous examples of these, next to the pinon wild pigeons of the West, are the swallows, notably the white-bellied species. A favorite route of these swift flyers is over the salt marshes which border the sea.

Claude Fuller, the English government entomologist in Natal, South Africa, says that the Hasutsu ent locusts, even making cakes of them, as he is informed. In Pietermaritzburg the natives gather the flying termites that are attracted by the electric lamps, and use them both for fish bait and for food. They are sometimes toasted and sometimes fried in a pan with butter. He quotes from a friend the statement that bugong moths are cooked by the natives on hot ashes and eaten with great gusto.

French meteorologists engaged in the exploration of the upper air by means of captive balloons have found that, owing to the effect of the sun's heat on the balloons, the best results are attained at night, and their most successful experiments have been performed by moonlight. The balloons carry self-registering thermometers and barometers and attain enormous heights, varying between 40,000 and 60,000 feet. The highest flight recorded by the instruments is nearly nine and one-third miles.

Last winter there was discovered at Chateaudun in France an example of the rare phenomenon known in popular phrase as "the king of rats." It consisted of seven living rats inextricably bound together by the interlacing of the tails. A photograph of the singular group, together with a description, was sent to a scientific journal in Paris. The name king of rats is based upon the tradition that the king of the world of rats and mice is accustomed occasionally to enthrone himself, adorned with a golden crown, upon a group of rats with tails entwined. Several instances of this curious phenomenon are recorded in books on natural history. It is said that the king of rats is formed only in the winter, when the animals crowd together to keep warm, and the rodent friends of the unfortunate prisoners are credited with feeding them out of benevolence.

Cheering Him Up.
Mr. Newlywed—I saw your old lover on the street to-day looking awfully blue.
Mrs. Newlywed—I hope you tried to cheer him up.
Mr. Newlywed—Yes, I showed him my buttonless shirt and that new tie you bought me.—Judge.

Shirts Washed While You Wait.
A Philadelphia man has established a unique laundry at New York. He washes and irons shirts "while you wait."

Any man worthy of it can get credit.
—T. J. P.

Curious Instinct in Weeds.
Weeds, if they are pulled out of the lawn at the time when they are full of seed, will evince a degree of care for the seeds which is almost touching. They will curl their leaves upward as far as each can go to cover the seeds and protect them from the sun till the end, and often one will find weeds that are quite dead, sun-killed, whose leaves still are wrapped firmly around the seed pods. No mother could show more tricking devotion in death than do these despoiled plants.

HOW TO MAKE A FILTER.

Here Are Two That Are Serviceable and Easily Constructed.

Two inexpensive filters, which can easily be made by any handy person, are shown in the accompanying illustrations. Fig. 1 shows a filter made out of two stoneware jars. The lower one has a hole drilled at the side near the bottom, in which a faucet is inserted to draw off the filtered water as desired; or, if this cannot be done, the top jar can be removed and the water



dipped out. The top jar must have a hole drilled or broken in the bottom, and a small flower pot saucer inverted over the hole. On this is spread a layer of clean sharp sand, rather coarse, then a layer of finer sand next a layer of pulverized charcoal with the dust blown out, and finally another layer of sand. The whole occupying one-third of the jar. Fig. 2 represents a filter made out of a barrel, as follows: Procure a piece of fine brass wire cloth of a sufficient size to make a partition across the barrel. Support this wire



cloth with a coarser wire cloth under it, and also a light frame of oak to keep the wire cloth from sagging. Fill in upon the wire cloth about three inches in depth of clear, sharp sand, then two inches of charcoal pulverized, but free from dust, then four inches more of sand. A faucet must be inserted near the bottom to draw off the clear water.

REFLECTIONS UPON A BACHELOR.

There isn't much use talking religion to a man when he has got a boil on his neck.

The only husbands that are ever "managed" are the ones that women talk about, that they don't have.

You can get the truth out of a woman by flattering her, but to get it out of a man you have to get him scared.

Every fat woman thinks the Turks are not so bad after all, because she has heard that they think thin women are ugly.

Whenever a man and a woman get married, at least one of them doesn't do as well as he or she might have done for himself.

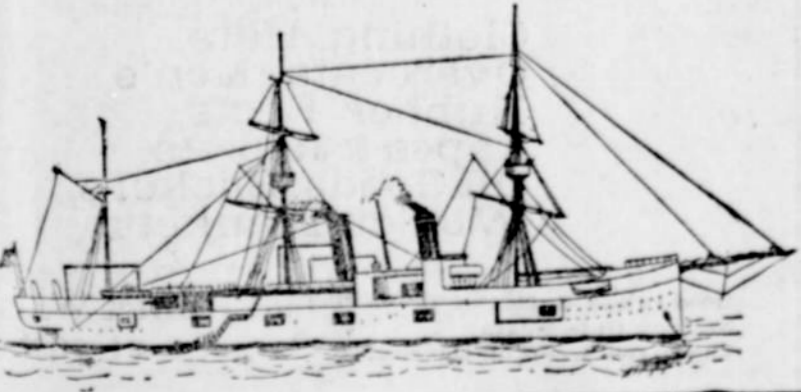
Every woman whose husband can never pay his debts believes the world will realize some time what a great man she married.

Lots of women go through life thinking that all the other people think they are artistic simply because they keep their hair mussed up.

The only difference between a married man and a man sitting in fresh paint is that the man sitting in the paint generally doesn't know it.

Every woman imagines that something about her is "wonderful." Either she has "wonderful" hair or eyes, or else she has a "wonderful" talent for something.

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 of Mexico, 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.