GREAT 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 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 speechmaking 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 endurance, 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
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 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 voice is plain. The mechanisms of the vocal organs are intricate of themselves, and the nerves which control these organs multiply their complexities. In a failing 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 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 itinerary 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.

"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."

NAMES SPOKEN IN FULL.

Familiar Abbreviated Nicknames Have Been Disappearing for Years.

"Have you observed," asks a correspondent, "how the Jims, Sams, Bills, Toms and other old-time abbreviations of boys' front names are disappearing from among the youths of the present generation, together with the diminutive Jimmy, Sammy, Billy, etc., which time out of mind prevailed among masculine youngsters? For some reason the boys have largely discarded the free and easy way of addressing one another that comes natural to ingenious youth, substituting for the more rollicking Tom, Dick and Harry, sanctioned by immortal usage, a stiffer form of address which does not match well with the freshness of boyhood. The same appears to be the case with the female juveniles. Even among little girls playing 'ring-around-rosy,' the Bessies, Maggies and Katies are disappearing, giving place to the stilted substitution of Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine and the like. This change has not had its [illegible] can't catch it. This is as idiomatically as correct as the other form and colloquially preferable, while devoid of the stiffness unsuited to youthful expression."—Philadelphia Record.

SPEECHMAKING AND TRAVELING RECORDS OF BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT

DRIVING OUT THE HOODOO.

Marcus Daly's Story of How a Southerner Changed 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 much in hoodoos and signs and that sort of thing, and I don't put much faith in luck, but I was pretty nearly converted on this trip. A blonde-mustached Virginian named Mack Hardy was a steady loser for the first two hours. He played 'em well, but whenever he had a big hand somebody else always had one just a bit bigger, and on a bluff some fellow with more curiosity than nerve or judgment would call him down. At just 11 o'clock he got up from his chair and walked backward around the table thirteen times, offering no explanation for his strange conduct. On the next deal he had a pair of treys, raised it when it came his say, stood two raises from other players and set it back the limit. Both the others stayed in, holding up an ace—and didn't improve; each of the others drew only one card. Hardy put up a magnificent bluff—I never saw a low hand played better, with all the feints of assured nervousness, frequent glances at his hand, etc.

"He drove one man out who had aces up and had the other on the run, when a gust of wind through the open door scattered the third player's hand, one card getting mixed up with the discards. Of course, that hand was dead—the four remnants of what had been a queen straight—and Hardy swept something like $375 into his hat. He didn't even have to show his treys, for his opponent had not put up on the last raise, although just about to do so when the wind killed his hand. Now, wasn't that luck? Or what do you think about the thirteen walk-around queering the other fellow's hand?

"An hour later Hardy took a fresh pack, pinned the ace of diamonds from it on a waiter's shirt front, tore up the other fifty-one cards and then marked a skull and crossbones in creme de menthe on the waiter's shirt bosom just above the ace. On the very next deal, with only three nines on a one-card draw, he bluffed a $150 pot out of a fellow who held a deuce full! Now what do you think of that?"

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 unmatured 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.

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 [illegible] cord, or swap it off for a barrel of [illegible] ur and a sugar-cured ham!"—Atlanta [illegible] nstitution.

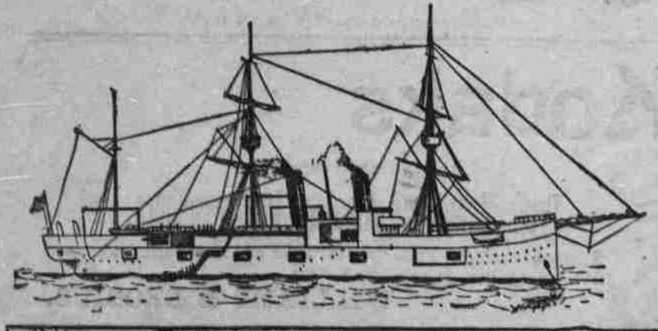
Oysters Have Many Foes.

The oyster appears to be the most [illegible] rfectly protected creature in the sea. [illegible] t it falls a victim to the soft and apparently helpless starfish. The method [illegible] attack is curious but effective. The [illegible] rfish clasps the oyster in its five [illegible] ns and quietly waits. Presently the [illegible] ster opens its shell in order to get [illegible] d. This is the chance that the star[illegible] h has been waiting for, and it prompt 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.

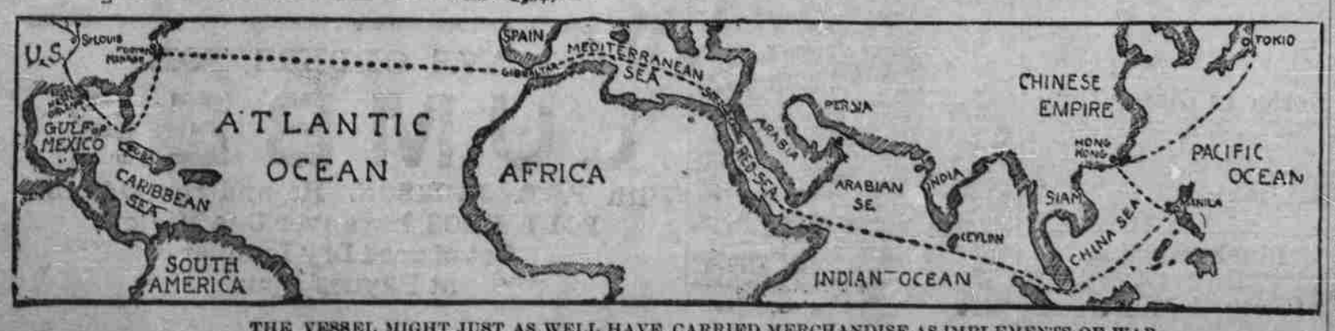
When the Lord finds a surplus lot of babies on hand, he leaves them with people traveling over the country in movers' wagons.

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.

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 370 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 puddle duck. It takes mud baths. So do men. There is much virtue in mud. The hog bathes in pools of it to coat 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, gramnivorous 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 had 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 sumptuary measure that ever stood the test of time is the law of Moses concerning the hog. It has been on the statute book for 3,390 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 useful 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 once 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 gossoon running back for his umbrella.

"His reverence is afther sending me to bring his ombrell," said the boy, bursting into the cabin.

"The saints preserve us!" said Mike. "Maybe it's the thing he left beyant in the corner," and seizing 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 shoveling 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 riverence's ombrell," 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 anything beyant 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 monarchs 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 fleece 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 nugget 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 Wolseley captured Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, 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 sent 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.

Science AND Invention

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 Zanta alone had 2,018 shocks during that period.

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 prominent examples of these, next to the famous 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 Basutos eat locusts, even making cakes of them, as he is informed. In Pietermaritzburg the natives, and some of the whites, 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 50,000 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.

"Oh, 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 [illegible] ever fails.

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 stonepots or 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.

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.

The only advantage there is in the rainy-day skirt is that the average woman hasn't the nerve to wear it with the old shoes she wears when she has got a long skirt on.—New York Press.

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 wil 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 striking devotion in death than do these despised plants.

The talkative bore is the worst kind of a pneumatic tire.