

Queen of Carnival Voting Contest

STARTS NEXT

Monday, May 11th,

and continues until 10 p. m.,

Saturday, May 31st.

Any young lady, a resident of Minneapolis, can enter the contest.

Prizes for the Winner:

A High Grade Piano

AND A

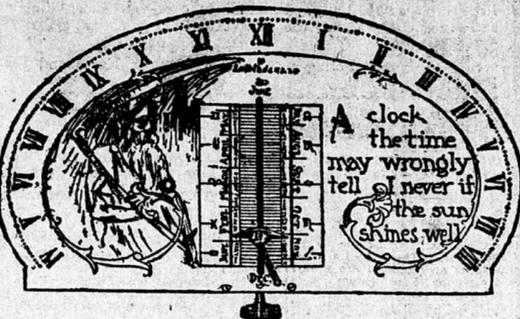
Gown Costing \$200

Ballot Boxes will be placed in prominent places about the city and a count will be made each day. See newspapers. Votes ten cents each.

Young Ladies desiring to enter the contest should send their names and addresses to Queen of the Carnival Committee, Fair and Carnival Headquarters, Elks' Hall.

SUNDIALS ON THE LAWN ARE POPULAR

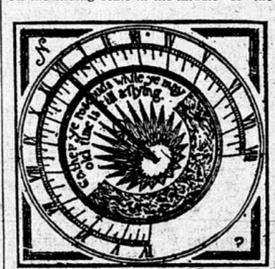
A BIG DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR TIME PIECES FOR COUNTRY ESTATES—THE ANALEMMATIC DIAL, A RECENT INVENTION, SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SUN'S TIME AND THAT OF A WELL-REGULATED CLOCK.



THE ANALEMMATIC DIAL.

New York Times. With many other things highly prized in the old days, the sundial is coming back into favor. In these times of prosperity, when there is an art sale every other day, adorning country homes is a passion. There must be room left in the houses that the occupants can move about in more or less comfort, so that the attention is now largely given to purchasing objects of art to adorn the lawns. The modern taste will not tolerate the unnatural cast-iron stags and other grotesque objects which once were the pride of the pretensions, with the result that there has been a demand for sundials quite unexpected, and speedily gratified by those whose business it is to have in stock what is most in demand.

These dials are many and some of them are unique. There is the equinoctial, horizontal, vertical, south, north, east or west, and even the portable, or table dial. They are made of elaborately engraved heavy brass, bronze, slate or marble, and are all finding a ready sale.



THE OLD-TIME SUNDIAL.

The dial the different months are designated, so that when the style, or gnomon, is properly adjusted to the date by set screw running under the dial, the shadow will show the true hour angle indicated in the ellipse. The inventor of the latest dial is Denis B. Sheahan, the sculptor of 424 Nicholas avenue.

His dial is also sometimes combined with the old fashioned dial, so that there is the advantage of showing the difference between the sun's time and that of a well regulated clock, as the old fashioned dial gives only the sun's time, and the analemmatic dial shows the correct mean, or clock time for each day in the year when the sun shines enough to make a shadow, without having to refer to the tables of the equation of time. Speaking of his new dial, and the history of dials, Mr. Sheahan says:

"Astronomy teaches that the earth moves in an orbit about the sun completing a revolution in a year, and at the same time revolves uniformly from west to east on its axis, and, although it changes in place, is always parallel to this fixed imaginary line, or axis. "By the first of these motions the sun appears to move around the heavens, completing a revolution in the course of a year, and by the second, the sun and all the heavenly bodies have an apparent diurnal motion about the earth from east to west. "The motion of the earth in its orbit is not equable, and therefore it happens that the apparent motion of the sun is not quite uniform, beyond the plane of the motion does not coincide with the plane of the diurnal motion. For these two reasons the apparent diurnal motion of the sun differs a little from uniformity. "But in the theory of the dial we are to suppose that the sun's diurnal motion is always perfectly uniform, and that it moves thru the day in a circle parallel to the equator. Now with no other assumptions is strictly true, the time of the day that is shown by a dial that is not analemmatic will in general differ from that shown by an accurate clock. The difference, however, admits of exact estimation, and the tables of my dial show the exact declination every day in the year. "Dials and their making have been a passion with me for many years, and it is not so very long ago that I conceived the present improvement and I do not believe that anything like it has ever before been attempted. "The making of dials, of course, requires a certain knowledge of astronomy, a mathematical mind with an acute perception of the truths of geometry. The history of dial construction is one of the most interesting in the world, dealing as it does with the works of man in his progress, his various civilizations, the story of the dial is full of interest to mind of many of the great characters in each of these civilizations. The history of the dial is also full of interesting customs of many peoples showing how they came to divide time into hours and seconds. "The division of time is, of course, of the greatest importance, and must have early engaged the attention of the human race. We find in Second Kings, chapter xxx, verse 9, that by a miracle the shadow went back 10 degrees on the sundial, as a sign given to Hezekiah that he should recover when he was 'sick unto death.' "The men of the world long before us had very different ways of calculating time. The length of the day was first determined by the rising and setting of the sun. The Babylonians began the day at sunrise, and reckoned that it continued until the sunrise of the next day. The Athenians considered the interval between succeeding sunsets as a day, which they divided into two parts, the natural night extending from sunset to sunrise. "The Egyptians and the Babylonians were the first to determine correctly the position of the meridian. The Egyptians showed their skill by placing the pyramids

in the direction of the cardinal points. They are believed to have been the first to divide the day into twenty-four equal parts. This was long before the Greeks had reached the same refinement in reckoning time. The first step of the Greeks was doubtless the astronomical determination of noon, an invention which Diogenes Laertius attributes to Anaximander, the successor of Thales, who erected a gnomon about 600 years before the Christian era. This indicated noon either by the shortest shadow or by its falling upon a meridian line.

"Herodotus has another version of the origin of the use of the dial among the Greeks, saying that they divided the day into twelve equal parts, according to the system of the Babylonians. His idea is corroborated by ancient writers, who ascribe the art to the Babylonians, but there are others who claim the honor for different races with whom the Greeks came in contact. "The Romans were very late in adopting anything like a tolerably accurate method of dividing time. Even in the fifth century after the building of Rome, the only periods of the day noted were the rising and the setting of the sun and midday, which was proclaimed by a herald, who saw the sun from the senate house near the Rostra. The first sun dial in Rome is supposed to have been placed by Papius Cursor about the year of the city 460, that he might fulfil a vow made by his father.

"Pliny doubts this story, and says that the first dial was set up near the Rostra about thirty years later. This was during the first Punic war. Valerius Messala brought the dial to Rome from Catania, Sicily, after taking the city. It did not keep good time in Rome because it was constructed for a latitude considerably different from that of Rome, yet it was used for ninety-nine years. The Consul Marius Philippus caused another, and more exact dial to be erected, and this was probably the work of some Greek, as the arms of Rome had been carried into Greece.

"Sun dials are frequently mentioned in the writings of the ancients. Menander introduces in one of his plays a hungry parasite who has been watching the shadow on the dial waiting the time to eat. In his eagerness he had begun so early as to mistake the shadow of the moonlight for that of the sun.

"Modern dials in general indicate the hours by the position of the shadow on a plane, but there is reason to believe that some of the earlier dials showed the time by the length of the shadow. We all know that savages had a fairly accurate perception of the passing of time by the length of the shadow of the

body cast on the ground. The dial measuring time by the length of the shadow had the disadvantage of requiring a stable of numbers to show the length of the shadow at every hour for the different times of the year. The Arabians, splendid mathematicians and astronomers, were clever in continuing time by the shadow, and even, the Turks paid attention to it.

"With the Renaissance the science of gnomics was again cultivated in Europe. It was a Portuguese astronomer who first noticed and explained the phenomenon of the retrogradation of the shadow on the dial in different latitudes. Some supposed that this was an explanation of the Bible story of the dial of Ahaz, but this is quite inadmissible in the light of the better knowledge of the latitude."

C. E. CONVENTION

Great Plans for Big Meeting at Denver in July.

The officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the convention committee at Denver expect the coming convention at Denver, July 9-12, to be the greatest in the history of the Christian Endeavor movement. Minneapolis Endeavorers, mathematicians and astronomers, were clever in continuing time by the shadow, and even, the Turks paid attention to it.



An excursion rate of \$25, round trip, from Minneapolis and St. Paul has been made by the railroads. Sioux City's rate is \$16. Hotel rates may be learned by addressing state transportation managers. The committee's program has already secured a list of speakers sure to attract attention. It includes the following: Dr. Francis E. Clark, Rev. Ira Landtrith, Dr. Francis E. Clark, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Rev. H. B. Grose, Rev. Smith Baker, Dr. James M. Gray, Rev. William Patterson, Professor Amos R. Wells, Rev. C. H. Tyndall, Dr. W. F. Wilson, Rev. James A. Francis, Mrs. Francis E. Clark, Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Rev. R. A. Torrey, Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins. Among the speakers from abroad will be Rev. R. J. Campbell, successor to Dr. Joseph Parker, as pastor of the City Temple, London, England; Rev. P. J. Horsfield, England; E. J. Powell, Wales; C. Ogawa, Japan; Rev. W. M. Uperatt, China.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK
Cap and Gown.
To the Editor of the Journal.
This clipping from your edition of yesterday strikes me as being the only really foolish thing that I have ever read on your editorial page.
A correspondent yesterday called attention to the fact that this college totemology of wearing caps and gowns is a Mother Hubbard reached Carleton college, at Northfield, in this state. Persons having college degrees are requested to "come dressed in gowns" to the installation of the new president, and the invitation card kindly gives information as to where the rippery may be rented for the occasion. Shades of Thomas Jefferson! Gowns for plain American citizens, and rented at that! The he-bubbared holders of degrees will have difficulty to keep from laughing in each other's faces when they swing away by at Northfield on the great day.
Why should it be any more ridiculous for a plain American citizen to appear dressed in a "gown" if it pleases him that it is for the justices of the supreme court or even the pope of Rome to so appear?
—Minneapolis Journal, April 22.
Well, every one to his taste. It is not

Prejudiced

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Then you haven't seen the Spring Suits bearing our trade mark and made in our own workrooms by the best skilled tailors in America.

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BEST FOR THE BOWELS

expected that we shall all agree about everything in this world and it is fortunate that we do not. But any one who cannot see the difference between the begowned A. M.'s and Ph. D.'s and the robed justices of the supreme court or the pope, who occupy official positions of great dignity and whose robes signify something more than the desire of the wearer to impress somebody with his personal importance or his great attainments, has something of value to acquire, it seems to the writer, in the way of discriminating faculty. But, of course, we may be all wrong about this. And perhaps it isn't really very important.

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