

Medical Notes.

Not many years ago European civilization, remarks the British Medical Journal, was in an optimistic phase, and people went about saying that, what with railways, steamers and telegraphs, we might thank heaven that we were born in the nineteenth century. Satety, distillation, and the increase of the population has thrown a gloom over these old happy notions. Thoughtful people wish to know if we are really better than our ancestors. One positive fact is ascertained—we are certainly cleaner. It is difficult to say that anybody can be too clean; but it is easy to understand that a man can clean himself in the wrong way. Dr. Eicklets has discovered a skin affection almost peculiar to women who wash and powder too frequently. There is redness, with soreness and considerable burning. Exposure to draughts increases the symptoms. At times there is itching and stinging of the skin. The seat of some American ladies in the practice of the virtue which is next to godliness is marvelous. One is said to have confessed to having applied a well known cosmetic powder thirteen times in twelve hours, each time after the face had been thoroughly washed with a yet more famous soap. Dr. Eicklets prefers good, pure olive oil applied two or three times a day with some soft silk or linen fabric to the blandest soap. There is also such a thing as using too much water, especially if cold or very hot. In our profession frequent washing of the hands is an absolute duty and necessity; yet how well we know that "babes" once formed are aggravated by water. A skin affection often irritates the hand which it whitens. The roughening of the hand by frequent ablutions is a grave matter, as it diminishes the sensibility and is very disagreeable to patients. The use of tepid water, after the use of tepid water, and a hand soap, cause them to become dirty again with rapidity.

Every one does not know that very strong pungent odors are injurious to the nerves of smell and often produce serious, if not incurable, nasal disease. It is understood that certain scents start the action of the secretory glands of the nose and throat and often the eyes fill up with tears. Frequent indulgence in the use of such perfumes will soon dry up the secretory organs and weaken them. Some day the person observes that the hearing is less acute than usual and the sense of smell seems defective. This, if of course, accredited to a cold or other similar cause, but little is thought of it. After a time the entire head becomes affected, hearing and smell are almost lost altogether, lacking only a sense of throat and lung complications which are likely to end in chronic if not fatal illness. It has taken the medical world a great many years to discover that loss of hearing is almost invariably caused by some disease of the throat or nose, or both. But very recent researches in these fields have demonstrated this fact beyond question and advanced medical men that aside from rupture of the ear drum there is scarcely a symptom of defective hearing which is not referable to the condition of the nose and throat.

One of the greatest cures at the sanatorium established at the country is the simple sun bath. The rays of light to the whole system a strength and vigor which no nourishing food can impart. It is so essential to our health and happiness that when it is taken away from us we become weak, puny and generally pale. When winter is over, most town people are weak, run down and pale, but when they go into the warm sunlight again new strength and health quickly come. The sun bath is absolutely essential. Take it every day. Cut down the trees that are so close to the house that they obscure the sun, and have every living room flooded with light. If one is forced to stay indoors all day, try to get near the sunny window, where the full force of the sunlight can be felt. It will cure nervousness, fatigues, weakness and a dozen other complaints. It will give color and beauty to the complexion by making the blood better and purer. The purest and most complexions are those which are well sun-bathed and sun-browned during the summer time, and not those which come from a dark room.

Fainting is due to diminished blood supply to the brain. There are various causes for this, a weak heart being the most common, and strong emotions, as fear, grief, or anger, may also produce it. A medical contemporary, that favors the flow of blood to the head will avert faintness as the head being kept low or heat applied to the head. In a person with a weak heart syncope may be produced by simply sitting with the feet in hot water. Dr. W. Noley says that any one may convince himself of this by getting into both of the feet in hot water. He is, in a few minutes he will feel faint. Let him then plunge the whole of his head, except the nose and mouth, beneath

the surface of the water, and in less time than it has taken to bring on the faintness, all the disagreeable sensations will cease, and he will now be able to continue in the bath for half an hour, or longer without any inconvenience. From this it would appear that the application of heat to the head is a measure of some value in averting a threatened attack of syncope.

Hard work, mental or physical, rarely ever kills. If a mild amount of physical labor is taken, and a sufficient amount of food be furnished, the surface being protected with proper clothing, and the individual cultivating a philosophical and absolutely resolving to permit nothing to annoy or fret him, the chances are that he can do an almost unlimited amount of work for an indefinite length of time, bearing in mind that when weary, he must rest and not take stimulants and work upon false capital. The tired, worn-out slave, should not be scourged to additional labor. Under each stimulus the slave may do the task, but the more he is whipped and urged forward, the more he will be driven to the wall. The secret of successful work lies in the direction of selecting good, nutritious, digestible food, taken in proper quantities, the adoption of regular methods of work, the rule of resting when pronounced fatigue presents itself; determining not to permit friction, worry, or fretting, and the cultivation of the golden graces—charity, patience and philosophy.

Energy is of two kinds—physical and mental, both may be affected favorably or unfavorably by what we call comfort. For instance, food, raiment and shelter of some sort are necessities of life itself. The poorest and most insubstantial may keep them alive, but cannot make him strong or vigorous. But let the food be nourishing and plentiful, the raiment adapted to the climate, the house stanch and sanitary, the surroundings clean and sweet, and they have done their work ministering to the health of the average man or woman. Beyond this, of course, lies a large area in which taste, refinement and wealth have full sway. There is, however, a very practical and reasonable limit which each of us ought to set for himself, i. e., how far are all these things increasing and decreasing the physical and mental energy. For as surely as there is a point up to which they are necessary to maintain both, so surely is there another point beyond which they will tend to decrease both.

In view of recent accidents it is advisable to remind those who use petroleum lamps, that the thing to do, if one is upset, and the spilled liquid catches fire, is to throw a carpet, a wadded table cloth, a rug or something of the kind over the flames. If the wadded articles thus thrown on the burning spirits cover the whole area of the fire, the probability is that they will extinguish the flames at once. It is useless to run for water, the flames can best be smothered in their own fumes.

"Naughtiness," so styled, is, often than anything else, in young children, a result of imperfect ventilation, and insufficient ventilation. The truth is that "all outdoors," as the phrase it, is the only proper apartment for them. Fresh air is the only thing that keeps fresh air. A child brought up wholly in the city, accustomed only to the limitations of a daily walk, is largely defrauded of "childhood," and what is left is not the child, but one that never can be atoned for in after life.

In Chicago, the use of preservatives to keep milk from spoiling has been declared illegal. Health Commissioner Reynolds asserts that it is a direct menace to the health and life of children and advice measures are to be taken to stop the practice.

For the relief of piles La Presse Medicale recommends: carboxin 1 grain, iodoform 1/2 grain, extract of belladonna 1/4 grain, cocoa butter sufficient to make one rectal suppository. Insert one at intervals two or three times a day. In case of dyspnea (difficult breathing) complicating consumption, asthma, or other pulmonary disease, the following heart disease, Meyer recommends: Oxy-camphor (oxaphore) 10 grains, sherry wine 50 grains, syrup 20 grains, water 150 grains. Shake well before taking. To prevent relapse during convalescence in malarial fever Maxwell recommends: Sulphate of quinine 1 drachm, dilute nitric acid 1/2 drachms, whisky 4 ounces. A teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

TOUR NO. 6, \$60.00. Fourteen-Day Trip Among the 30-1,000 Islands of Georgian Bay and the 1,000 Islands of the St. Lawrence. Visiting Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac Island, Toronto, Detroit, St. Paul, and other points. All expenses included for 14 days, \$60.00. Get itinerary, Soo Line Ticket Office, 373 Robert street.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

ST. ANTHONY HILL CHURCHES TO HOLD UNION SERVICES TONIGHT TO RAISE FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

Rev. Rockwell Clancy, of India, Will Tell of His Personal Observations in That Stricken Land. The churches on St. Anthony Hill will join in union services tomorrow evening at Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church. The speaker of the evening will be Rev. Rockwell Clancy, of India, who will tell of his personal observations of the famine. The First Methodist, Woodland Park Baptist, the Christian, the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian and Park Congregational churches will join in this service. He has just returned from India, and as he is said to be an unusually interesting speaker his address will be of wide interest. Julian Hawthorne, who was sent out as a commissioner to India by the Cosmopolitan Magazine, in writing of the famine district and the workers there, paid a high tribute to Mr. Clancy, stating that aid sent through him would reach its largest outlet. Mr. Clancy is an American, his parents living in Albion, Mich.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Memorial English Lutheran Evangelical church, 1020 1/2 St. Paul, 10:30 a. m. service and sermon, "Receiving and Giving to the Poor." First Meth. Episcopal church, Dayton Ave., 10:30 a. m. service and sermon, "The Kingdom of God is Within You." First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seminary hall, corner Ashland and Mackubin street, 10:45 a. m., subject, "Life."

Arctida, Bald Eagle Lake, preaching by Rev. M. D. Edwards at 1 o'clock, special music by Miss Hope's ladies' orchestra and Miss Alcott. The New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) church has been closed for vacation until Sept. 2.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Lincoln and Grotto, Rev. J. Sinclair, D. D., pastor, 10:30 a. m., sermon by Rev. H. E. Rank, of Montreal, subject, "Christ Stilling the Tempest." Sunday school, 12:10. Christian Endeavors special service, 7 p. m. All are invited. Week services Wednesday, 8 p. m. Spiritual meeting Sunday at 8 p. m. Central block, 1020 1/2 St. Paul. E. Erwood will lecture and give psychometric readings. Subject, "Love and Marriage."

St. Paul's church, corner Ninth and Olive streets, Rev. Harvey Officer, rector, 10:30 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 9:30 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, "The Testing of Love," 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, "The Vision of Christ," 7:30 p. m.

Clinton Avenue M. E. church, corner of Clinton Avenue and Isabel, Thomas Hamby, pastor, services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning, Rev. Rockwell Clancy, of India, will preach. Evening, the pastor's subject will be "A Cool Business Calculation." Sunday school at 12 m. Rescue band meeting at 5:30 p. m. Seats free.

Rev. E. S. Dunham will conduct a midsummer revival in the Clinton Avenue M. E. church, from July 12 to 15. Afternoon and evening meetings will be held. A general invitation is extended. University Avenue Congregational church, corner Avon and Sherburne, Morning, 10:45, "The Way That Follows Sin," evening, 8 o'clock, Christian Endeavor meeting, Henry V. Parsons, pastor. Grace M. E. Church, Burr and Minnesota, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Preaching and communion at 10:30. Theme, "The True Symbol for Life." Evening subject, "Believing and Obeying." Plymouth Congregational church, Wabasha and Summit, Rev. George M. Morrison, pastor, services, 10:30 a. m.; theme, "Christianity in the East." Thank offering made to the Indian famine relief fund. Cyril Chapel, Erie street, near Grace, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. J. H. Sammis, of Merriam Park. St. John's church, corner of Kent and Portland, Rev. Kille B. charge, Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon by Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of New York, at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7:30; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of New York's

foremost preachers, will occupy the pulpit at St. John's Episcopal church this evening.

Central Presbyterian church, Cedar Street, Rev. J. H. Sammis, pastor, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. Dr. Paxton, pastor of the First Baptist church, will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. Meldrum, with in the evening. Evening subject, "Tasks and Visions."

Rev. Calwell will preach at Pilgrim Baptist church Sunday morning, Theme, "The Indestructibility of the Church." First Christian church, Nelson and Farrington avenues, at 11 a. m. Sermon, "The Measure of Sacrifice." At 11:30 a. m. John H. Hinton, pastor of Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church. Christ church, Fourth and Franklin streets, Rev. H. A. Minton, pastor, 10:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon by the rector, 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 8 p. m.

The colored people's union camp meeting at University avenue, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, will have three services today. Both white and colored people unite in this pleasant outdoor gathering. The semi-annual meeting of the colored evangelist from Missouri, is the speaker. He will preach today, morning and evening. Rev. H. H. Hinton will preach at 2 p. m. It is a rally day for St. James's A. M. E. church, this city.

NEWS OF THE LODGE ROOMS.

MEMBERS OF NORTH STAR GROVE No. 4, U. A. O. D., are requested to meet at Unity central hall Monday, July 8, at 1:30 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Jones, brother, Henry Sandrock, general invitation is also extended to brothers of other groves desiring to attend. Frank Skok, N. W. Mortensen, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Capital lodge on Wednesday evening elected P. H. M. Minton, S. S. F. F. F. representatives to the grand lodge, and Messrs. Hutton and Dubner, alternates. Lindsay Waters, of this lodge, also elected a representative to the grand lodge of fraternal correspondents. The semi-annual reports showed the lodge to be in good condition, with a handsome balance in the treasury. Next Wednesday evening the lodge will work the 4th rank.

MACCABEES. St. Paul Tent No. 24 will hold regular review Monday evening. A large class of new members will be initiated. All members requested to be present. Installation of officers will be the order of the evening. Visiting members always welcome.

MODERN SAMARITANS. Astoria Council No. 5 will meet next Monday evening. Initiation and an excursion down the river will be considered.

ROYAL LEAGUE. Arrangements were made at the meeting of Pioneer Press Council No. 150 Thursday night for a steamship excursion, to take place Tuesday evening, July 21, on the steamer Columbia. The following are the committee on arrangements: H. R. Graham, F. S. Daggett and W. P. Crawford. A complete report will be given at the next meeting, Thursday evening July 13, at Bowly hall.

ROYAL LADIES. Royal Ladies' Royal No. 5 will meet at Elks' hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "A Cool Business Calculation." Sunday school at 12 m. Rescue band meeting at 5:30 p. m. Seats free.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Prosperity camp will hold its annual picnic at Forest lake today. Trains leave union depot 9:30 and 2 p. m.

IMPERIAL KNIGHTS. The membership committee of No. 2 recommended an extension of the time for receiving applications under the present plan to the evenings of July 16 and Aug. 6, provided the candidates were initiated on the latter date. The commandery advised that the committee be authorized to accept the plan. St. Paul commandery has upward of forty-five applications for membership to be acted upon.

Golden Gate commandery has fitted up a new hall, and materially to its membership thereby.

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HALF-PRICE CHILDREN'S SUITS MONDAY ONLY.

The exquisitely made-up goods that have made the reputation of The Boston. 500 Children's Wash Suits, dainty effects, new patterns, guaranteed fast colors, \$1.00 quality... 55c. 100 Khaki Rough Rider Suits, \$1.00 and \$1.50 quality, sizes 4 to 8... 50c. 225 Children's Fancy Strips Wash Suits. The very finest goods that can be bought, in the swiftest patterns, \$2.00 quality... \$1.35. Boys' Sweaters, Fancy striped and fine quality, \$1.25 quality... 75c. Half Price—Sailor Blouse Waists, Children's fine Madras and Cheviot Blouse Waists. 75c quality... 35c. 50c quality... 25c. 25c quality... 12 1/2c.

Ladies' Straw Sailors—Half Price.

All our Ladies' Swell Straw Sailors, in the correct shapes and proper braids, at exactly Half Price. \$5.00 Quality for \$2.50. \$3.00 Quality for \$1.50. \$4.00 Quality for \$2.00. \$2.00 Quality for \$1.00. \$1.50 Quality for 75c.

RED FIGURE PRICES STILL PREVAIL

Bowlby & Co. The Boston St. Paul. 6th and Robert.

Railways in the Air.

No branch of engineering has probably made such rapid strides within the last quarter of a century as the construction of mountain railways. Indeed, many of them could be described as new wonders of the world. The railway built over the famous White Pass, the gateway to the Klondike, during the summer of 1898, was a marvel of engineering skill. It is known as the White Pass & Yukon railway, and commences at Skagway. There is a railway journey of twenty miles till the summit of the pass is reached, a height of 1424 feet. It is a novel sight to watch the cars on these rope railways running up the sides of a mountain, suspended from an unseen wire or rope.

WONDERFUL ENGINEERING. The recent construction of a railway from Mollendo, a port on the Pacific side of South America, to Puno, on Lake Titicaca, is regarded as a most wonderful engineering feat. Lake Titicaca is the highest known navigable lake in the world, being about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. A steamer built by a firm of shipbuilders in Scotland, of over 500 tonnage, was recently transported in parts over this remarkable line of the highest navigable lake in the world.

ON PIKE'S PEAK. The railway constructed up the famous Pike's peak, in Colorado, is another marvelous engineering feat. The railway line reaches a height of 1414 feet. On the top of this mountain a unique paper is brought out by a journalist and his wife during the summer months. It is called the Pike's Peak Daily, and is nothing more or less than a record of the number of visitors who ascend the mountain by the railway, together with their names and address. The editorial office is in the open air. It is undoubtedly the highest newspaper office in the world, being 11,900 feet above the sea.

A CALIFORNIA NOVELTY. For novel attractions and scenery Mr. Lowe railway, in Southern California, undoubtedly takes the palm. The railway commences at Pasadena. By an ingenious cable incline, 3,000 feet in length, an ascent of over 1,300 feet is made to a large hotel on the mountain side. From here there is an extension line, called the "Alpine Division," which climbs the mountain in an ingenious fashion until an altitude of 5,000 feet is reached.

KANSAS CITY CONVENTION

While the Kansas City convention, with its splendidly planned and demonstrated program, interest and enthusiasm, was unusually tame and peaceable as to its public deliberations, those who were present say that the all-night session of the committee on resolutions was one of the most spirited, scholarly and vigorous debates known in America in years, maybe in a generation.

The personnel of the committee was strong. Such names as Stone, of Missouri, elected after a bitter fight with the machine of his own state; George Fred Williams for Massachusetts; Judge Van Wyck for New York, and weight of the deliberations of any body. Tillman the South Carolina orator, was another. Each state, it seemed, had realized that a fight was on and that the time was one which demanded the services of the best man on the delegation. Members of the committee state that the discussion in the secret chamber of that all-night session were the foremost of debates, and that the contest was waged to the bitter end. No phase of the question was neglected. The honesty of the 16 to 1 plan was discussed with a thoroughness that seemed almost gratuitous in a convention whose inevitable nominee, as it seemed, was so clearly identified with one side of the question. The all-night session was a reiteration of the same old, same old schools. It was as certain, almost, as that the convention would meet at all. But it did not come. Why?

There is a little man in New York who loves fast horses. He is said to be interested in the ice trust. He is confessedly interested in politics, for his name is Edward Croker and he was a member of the New York delegation. He is said to be a member of the organization such as Croker heads, more plaudits do not worry Richard much. Van Wyck had gone "under the gun" and lost. He was not cashed when he returned to headquarters. "New York's seventy-two votes will be cast for the Bourbon Democracy," said Croker, "said Croker, and if he has any notion that another man might have done better in the committee than Van Wyck, not even the judge knows it. It was not Van Wyck, but Croker who sent word to the committee that the solid vote of New York would support his recommendations. And the fight on the resolution of the committee, where Croker wanted it, in that cloister of politics—the resolutions committee.

any work during the regular convention meeting, and not heard in the convention at all, strictly speaking. Small in stature, not distinguished in appearance, save for a full, neatly trimmed beard, whose proportions caricatured the features of a nation, this quiet little man was the least conspicuous man in the thousand delegates, yet every one wanted to see him. He was a man of the press and politicians had estimated vital to him, and who was admittedly matched against a political leader of marvelous personal magnetism and popularity had gone to the front on making friends, deeply obligated to him, until, at last, when the time came, he had in his roster of adherents men who would fight for him to the bitter end. This did not win favor with the New York boss. There were half a hundred in the committee. Any individual who kindled there could not reach in a personal degree beyond that circle.

Let that fight come into the convention, and not only could 1,000 men be named on one side or the other, but their fury would be taken by the sympathizers of that living sea of humanity that stretched up from the main floor to the roof. Croker valued Democratic success far beyond a victory or a political term, whose fruition was most remote. Patrons of the New York delegation, such as Croker heads, more plaudits do not worry Richard much. Van Wyck had gone "under the gun" and lost. He was not cashed when he returned to headquarters.

Alabama sent a delegate named Tennant Lomax, with a softly musical voice and a slur on his final 't' that would have put to flight the best Col. Moberly that was seen in the drama of that state's name. The boyish-looking governor of Kentucky received an ovation Thursday, but about all that the audience could hear was his brief declaration of Kentucky Democracy—that that state would vote the ticket no matter what the platform. This straight Bourbon Democracy was as popular as the straight Bourbon practice of drinking. Which suggests a story told on one of the Blue Grass delegates. He was asked if he was afraid of microbes in Missouri as he pushed a stiff third finger of the red down his parched throat. "Microbes?" he replied. "Where are they?" "In the drinking water," was the answer. "Oh, no," replied the Kentuckian, im-

mensely relieved, "I never drink it." It was another Kentuckian, it was averred on equally good authority, when asked in what regiment he had won his title of colonel, drew himself to his full height and replied: "I was born a colonel, sah."

One of the Minnesota People's party leaders was entertaining some friends at a party given at the hotel. A waiter from the Auditorium. The waitress looked over the badge-bedecked visitors critically, and at last surveying the long blue summer the Populist wore, exclaimed: "You know what you remind me of?" "I can't imagine," replied the Pop, flattered at the distinction accorded him in the eyes of a waitress. "A soiled duce in a clean deck," was the rejoinder. And the People's party leader smiled.

When a stranger dropped into the Minnesota headquarters Wednesday, and met Gen. Mosier, Gen. Brady, Gen. Corcoran and Maj. Bowler, he might have thought he was in Kentucky. The delegation until he observed that there was no black bottle beside the fee pitcher. There are probably few towns in the country of the St. Lawrence, Minn., that were represented in greater strength at the Kansas City convention. Gen. R. J. Mosier led the drouth-bidden St. Croix to accompany his friend Rosin to the big show, and J. J. Killy, of the Prison City, was one of the Fourth district delegates. Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy, who has been down East, concluded to take Tom Moberly and inspect a few insurance companies between convention sessions. Some one must have sent home advice that O'Shaughnessy was the doctor prescribed a change of scene for Walter, this was certainly it. "Bapho" is one of the current theatrical attractions in Kansas City. Last week's performances were unusually hot. It can be said without disrespect to the governor of Texas that he is a great Hog. He is a physical giant. Talk about the inspiration of locality, Kansas City was hilly even after David B. declined to stand. The Kansas City police handled the crowds admirably. In spite of the excessive heat and its disposition to spoil the public temper, the utmost good nature prevailed. Disorder in the streets was limited to harmless noise, the car-splitting blank cartridge in a revolver being the most trying. There were few arrests, and the fire department was busier than the patrol wagon. In spite of the fact that thousands who could not obtain hall tickets gathered about the auditorium, each session to see the celebrities come or go, the ropes stretched about the building served a double purpose well, at once preventing jabs at the doors and affording an open promenade where the notables could be observed at leisure as they passed in review. David B. Hill and Richard Croker were the much-sought-for stars with the early crowds, although after the presence of Prince David of Hawaii, became generally known as the Sandwich Islands, ran a good second. Shively was the handsomest, Towns

perhaps the most polished, and Hill the best advertised of the vice presidential possibilities. Although convention hall was packed Wednesday afternoon to the roof garters' top tier, Jimmy Manning's ball tosser retained 5,000 people at Exposition park. Bryan was not the only Democrat who was on a bust at Kansas City. The bars were extended, but no churches built any additions during the gathering. Still as many people heard the speaker as ever, and the session as all Kansas City's churches ever mustered in any one day. The convention may have done some good, spiritually, even. The visitors were unanimous in their praise of the Kansas City people and their spirit. There was apparently all of Chicago's energy, without the heat, more than the municipal conceit of that city. A Minnesota delegate admitted that the city by the Kaw had outstripped the city at the Falls, in spite of a marked advantage held by Minneapolis in the census of ten years ago. Wednesday afternoon and evening there were more people on the south side of Main street, Kansas City, than anywhere else in the world. Being a holiday, every one was out, and not only did the sun drive every one out of a mood, but to this main thoroughfare, but one street to this street was also unequal to promoters from anywhere but Yuma.

Although lighted cigars were not permitted in the Auditorium, there would every now and then be a bright flash and a noiseless burst of bluish-white smoke from the speaker's platform. It was the flashlight of the newspaper and other artists who were present. But the Kansas City telephone service would wrack the patience of Job. Col. J. Thornton, of St. James, who has been present at every Democratic national convention in a quarter of a century, usually as a delegate or an alternate, was to be observed on Broadway Tuesday coatless, periparting and under a straw chapeau belonging to Gen. Mosier, the Stillwater brigadier. He was on his way to a furnishing store, where he purchased a tissue paper bonnet and an alpaca coat. "This is different from all the other conventions I have ever attended," he said. "Before we always tried to look our prettiest—silk hats, cranes and locks

Alberty and that sort of thing—but here every one seems to be trying to wear as little as possible." Which, generally speaking, was true. It was distinctly not a "dude" convention. George Fred Williams, of cultured Boston, could not forsake the somber dignity of his position as a trial lawyer. Croker had a pepper and salt, and Gov. Stone, of Missouri, and Charles A. Towne a gray business suit that looked almost as though cut off the same piece. The venerable Teller, of Colorado, stuck to the long coat of broadcloth, which he wore with a most incongruous straw top piece, but a linen suit was affected very generally among the rank and file of the delegates. "Seems to me these Democratic delegates have a lot of good looking girls with them," remarked a barber to a delegate he was shaving. "So?" inquired the stranger, who had but the clinders washed out of his hair yet. "Yes," continued the tonsorial artist. "You look at the pretty one close and you'll see they're all strange, a like." Friday morning the chairman was a little slow in calling the convention to order, and at the appointed time the band, appropriate to the contest for the vice presidential place, played "The Math and the Flame." Sulzer's vice presidential boom fell flat early in the week. It was feared that the Silver Republican, in spite of Gov. Beckham's assurances as to its true blue Democracy, could not support a ticket so suggestive of "rhine wine and setzer." The California delegation was very popular. It had not as handsome backs as the Nebraska, but there was wise on tap in one of the sample rooms, and nearly every one in Kansas City called to see if his friends from California had come on with the delegation. The Young men's Democratic Club of Louisville had quarters on Broadway. But instead of the wine and walnuts, in this case it was whisky and water in the ratio of sixteen parts of whisky to one of water. The Silver Republican headquarters were decidedly military. They were in the Warwick club, although there was something Fabatstian about the titles of some of the delegates. Col. H. D. Stocker Jr., the last named being embossed on huge placards on the outer wall. —W. G. McMurchy.