

BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

THE TICKET NAMED.

Kansas City Convention One of the Greatest Ever Held—Great Outbursts of Enthusiasm Each Day.

Amid scenes of wildest enthusiasm, brilliant oratory, spirited music and incidents never-to-be-forgotten by those in attendance, the Democratic National convention completed its work Friday afternoon, after one of the greatest gatherings of political workers in the history of the party. Each day the large hall was taxed to its utmost, while the galleries, occupied by a throng of ladies, with their bright costumes and waving fans made an animated picture.

On Wednesday at noon Chairman Jones called the convention to order, and reading the call for the convention prayer was offered by Rev. S. W. Neel, after which the address of welcome was made by James A. Reed, mayor of Kansas City. Gov. Charles E. Thomas, of Colorado, was made temporary chairman, who addressed the audience, saying in part: "We are not here as the representatives of the vast interests which dominate every industrial life, but as the champions of the individual citizen who stands helpless in their presence. We speak not for those who would pivot the finances of the world upon a single metal, supplementing its inadequacy by a paper currency issued by a private monopoly at the expense of the people, but for the millions who believe in the money of the Constitution and in the ability of their countrymen to legislate for themselves without the previous permission of foreign parliaments, potentates or princes."

At this juncture two large busts of Mr. Bryan were placed on the platform and caused much enthusiasm. Soon as order had been restored Charles S. Hampton, of Petosky, Mich., read the Declaration of Independence, after which Miss Fulton, of New York, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing and cheering and ap-

plauding after each verse. As she finished the last strain the band took up "America" and led by Miss Fulton, the mass of 20,000 people broke into the words "My Country, 'tis of Thee," singing it through with unctious and closing it with a cheer.

After naming members of the various committees, the assemblage was addressed by ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, Congressman J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, having been selected as permanent chairman, on taking the chair, said in part: "The last great National contest was fought mainly upon one issue, familiarly called, 'Sixteen to one.' The momentous issue this year is again 16 to 1, but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign are wholly different from those of 1896. First, we have the issue, fraught with indescribable importance to our people native born, and those who have for patriotic reasons cast their fortunes with us, that of the republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November."

The conclusion of Chairman Richardson's speech was the signal for terrific applause and cheers. His mention of the name of W. J. Bryan brought the convention to its feet in a frenzy of enthusiasm.

After order was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate Johnson, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. Thursday.

Thursday's session was promptly called to order at 11 o'clock by Chairman Richardson, and prayer was offered by the Rev. John J. Glennon, of Kansas.

While waiting for platform committee to report, the assemblage was addressed by Gov. Hogg, of Texas; A. M. Dockery, of Missouri; Joshua W. Miles, of Maryland. At the close of Mr. Miles' speech, the convention adjourned to 3:30.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon the platform was presented by Chairman Jones, of the committee on resolutions, and read by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina.

The roll of States was then called for the nomination of a candidate for President. Alabama gave way to Nebraska, and Judge W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, made the nominating speech for Bryan. He said in part: "There is no greater honor reserved for a citizen of these United States, than to become the standard bearer of the Democratic party. It at once enralls his name on the scroll of the 'Immortals' who are not born to die, and encircles him with a halo of the glory of all illustrious achievements which that unconquered and unconquerable

erat who drew his first breath from the pure Democratic atmosphere of old Kentucky, one baptized in the great and growing Democracy of Illinois; one who has stood squarely on every Democratic platform since he became a voter. Nominate our man and you will not have to explain any speech made against Democracy, for he has never made any. Illinois makes no exaggeration when she tells you that in that great State the conditions are far better, the prospects are much brighter for Democracy than in 1892, when our candidate for vice president carried it by 10,000 majority. We voice the sincere sentiment of the Democracy of Illinois when we ask you to nominate a man whose name we will present; a man great enough and good enough to be President, with a platform that reads like a Bible.

T. A. Rosing, of Minnesota, then placed Charles A. Towne in nomination, and was followed by Senator Grady, of New York, who presented the name of David Bennett Hill, but Hill absolutely refused to accept.

W. H. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, in his speech seconding the nomination of



ADLAI STEVENSON.

Stevenson, said in part: "On behalf of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that cast over 430,000 votes for our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, in 1896, I appear to second the nomination of one who, as congressman, postmaster general, and as vice president was ever faithful to his official duties and who has always been loyal to the Democratic party. He is pre-eminently an old-fashioned Democrat, one of the plain people, always loyal to their interests. You have adopted a superb platform, upon which every honest Democrat can stand and against its American, no patriotic citizen can take any exception. Upon it you have nominated one of the grandest American statesmen of to-day, William J. Bryan. If you supplement your good work by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson you may rest assured that it will be ratified at the polls next November."

A number of favorite sons also were placed in nomination, Maryland bringing forward Gov. John Walter Smith; Washington naming James Hamilton Lewis; North Carolina nominating Col. Julian Carr and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick. It was after 2 o'clock when the seconding speeches were concluded, and the balloting began. The vote was followed with intense interest, for when Alabama announced 3 for Stevenson and 19 for Hill, it looked as though a close and exciting contest was to occur. But it was evident that Stevenson had a strong lead. At the close of the call he had 559 1/2 votes, which, however, were not enough to nominate, the requisite two-thirds being 624. Hill had received 200 votes, and Towne 89 1/2. But before the announcement of the result a delegate from Tennessee announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson."

That started the tide irresistibly toward Stevenson. From every quarter of the hall came demands for recognition. Then the nomination of Mr. Stevenson was announced by Chairman Richardson, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Mr. Stevenson's Career.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of that State and afterward at Centre college, in Danville, Ky., and at the Illinois Wesleyan university. When he was 17 years old his parents removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1857. His legal abilities attracted the attention of the circuit judge, who appointed him master in chancery, which position he held from 1860 to 1864.

He was one of the earlier advocates of currency reform and was nominated and elected to Congress on that issue in 1874 by the Democrats of the Bloomington district. By the Democrats he was chosen as a delegate in 1884, to the National convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and after the latter's election Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. He was elected with Mr. Cleveland and served four years as vice president and after his term again took up his law business at Bloomington, Ill., where he has been ever since.

He is of commanding presence, being over six feet tall and of good build. He has a clean cut face with Scottish features, sharp blue eyes, gray hair and a drooping iron-gray mustache. Mr. Stevenson is married and has three daughters and one son.

A New Use for the Phonograph.

It has been proposed to employ the phonograph as an aid in learning foreign languages. In learning a language it is necessary first of all to have the ear trained to catch and recognize the sounds, and the only way to accomplish this is to listen to the continual repetition of the sounds until the ear becomes familiar with them. Many persons have to learn a foreign language without any aid from a teacher that can speak that language correctly, and even those that are so fortunate as to have a competent teacher cannot constantly have the teacher at hand. Now it is proposed to have phonographic records of language lessons; then the student can have the machine repeat the lesson over and over again until he is perfectly familiar with it.

A piece of Queen's chocolate, no larger than a Marzipan pie, has been sold at Great Marlow for 6s 6d.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Annual Meeting of Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association—Boy Has a Close Call—Minor Happenings.

Pensions granted last week: David P. Stewart, Sharon, \$8; Henry Gordon, Bellefonte, \$10; Henry Carlund, Lilly, \$10; Alexander Adams, Sharpsville, \$12; minor of Adam R. Honick, Cumberland, \$14; Elijah Bailey, West Newton, \$8; James C. Wilson, Milan, \$8; Charles H. Lytle, Millifield, \$12; Daniel H. Hawk, West Middlesex, \$12; Samuel Ribbett, Conemaugh, \$8; John S. Sloan, New Bethlehem, \$12; John W. Paine, Kittanning, \$8; John Valentine Schreck, Meadville, \$10; William J. Willard, Youngstown, \$8; John Criton, Kittanning, \$10; Elizabeth Koutch, Dehaven, \$8.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at Williamsport last week. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. J. S. Stahr, Lancaster; first vice president, Col. A. M. Passmore, Philadelphia; second vice president, J. R. Speigel, Westmoreland county; third vice president, Sarah Bradshaw, Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. J. P. McCaskey, Lancaster; treasurer, Prof. D. S. Kock, Kittanning; executive committee, Addison T. Jones, West Chester; R. B. Tietrich, Jefferson county; Supt. R. T. Adams, Lebanon.

Albert Flowers, a 12-year-old boy living at Hermitage, Mercer county, had a close call during a thunderstorm. He was standing with his hand upon a picket in a woven wire fence, when he received a severe shock from a current passing along the wire. The picket was shattered, the boy being temporarily paralyzed in the right arm and side, but not dangerously injured.

Congressman E. F. Acheson has received word from the secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, that a road expert will be sent into Washington county within the next few weeks to build a sample road according to the plans of the department. The road supervisors of South Strabane township have agreed to co-operate with the department in having a sample road built in that township. The object of the department is to construct a road which will be a guide or a sample for farmers. In building this sample road, which will be near the county home, the department of agriculture will furnish the expert and the necessary machinery, and the township will furnish the material and labor.

Mrs. Lizzie Craig, who resides near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, has a "rattlesnake" flag which, it is said, is the only one of its kind in private possession. The flag was carried by Col. John Proctor's regiment all through the revolutionary war. It is composed of heavy crimson watered silk, somewhat faded, and is 6 feet 4 inches long by 5 feet 10 inches wide. In the center of the blue field is painted a rattlesnake of the natural color, coiled up and in the attitude of striking, and having 13 rattles erect, representing the 13 colonies. Below the snake, on a yellow scroll in large black letters is the motto, "Don't tread on me."

At Willow Grove, cigar smoke, blown from the mouth of a man sitting near him, caused the death of Charles Krickaka, who was sitting in Willow park grove and near him sat a man who was smoking a cigar. A particularly pungent cloud of the smoke unexpectedly overwhelmed Krickaka, and he inhaled a quantity of it. At once he began coughing violently and the paroxysms continued until a blood vessel was ruptured. The man fell into a swoon and in half an hour he died.

Samuel Thomas, aged 48 years, and his son, James Thomas, lost their lives on Saturday, while attempting to clean an old well at Six Mile Run, Bedford county. The son first went down into the well and was overcome by black damp, and the father, realizing the danger, went down to his rescue, only to meet the fate of his son. They were not discovered until about two hours afterward, but life was extinct.

The school board and the citizens of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, are greatly worked up at present over the question of adopting new geographies in the schools of that township. No change has been made for 25 years and some members of the school board and some of the citizens think it time something more modern was introduced into the schools there, while others think the old books good enough.

At a meeting of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, presided over by Gov. Stone, it was decided that no milk cows hereafter detained at any State quarantine by the agents of the board shall be returned to the owners without the consent of State Veterinarian Pearson, the object being to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

Both the output and shipment of Connelville coke increased last week. Of the 20,341 ovens in the region 16,483 were active and 3,858 idle. The production was 183,515 tons, a gain over the previous week's production of 10,351 tons. The shipments aggregated 9,666 cars, an increase of 483 cars compared with the shipments of the previous week.

On the recommendation of Congressman Acheson, William Melvin, of Burgettstown, has been appointed to a clerkship in the census bureau at Washington, D. C. John E. Martin, of Bethany, has also been appointed to a clerkship on a recommendation of Congressman Deverer.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at the home of Michael Rallo, Glasgow. The dynamite had been placed in the kitchen stove for safe keeping and exploded when a fire was made to cook breakfast. The house was wrecked, but no person was seriously hurt.

Charles Burgess, Jr., only son of a wealthy steel manufacturer of Titusville, committed suicide at his hotel in Buffalo Thursday morning by turning on the gas. He had been in poor health for three or four years and had been sojourning at Clifton Springs, N. Y., for several months.

At New Kensington a new bank, to be known as the First National Bank of Leechburg, will be opened soon with a capital stock of \$50,000.

At Clarion, Walter Sloan had his left hand blown off by a giant firecracker, which he was trying to pound into a piece of gas pipe.

Gen. Willis J. Hulings is at the head of a movement for a reunion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteer regiment at Oil City during next September.

THE HUSBAND WHO COOKS.

He's Even Worry Than the One Who Talks About Mother's Pies.

"My husband is really an awfully sweet fellow," said a little woman to a circle of feminine friends the other evening; "indeed, he has but one really flagrant fault that I know of, and not one of you could ever guess what that is. Don't try, for you won't succeed, so I'll tell you. It is simply that he thinks he can cook, loves to cook and insists upon cooking."

"He has never once said anything to me about his mother's pies, or bread, or cake; indeed, I believe he thinks she was a very inferior culinary artist; but I had rather a thousand times he did that than imagine himself the chef he does."

"About three times a week he comes bustling in and says to me, 'Come down in the kitchen, Edith; I'm going to cook a steak.'"

"At first I used to protest, but that did no good, so now I follow meekly at his heels. As soon as the cook catches sight of us a look of consternation appears on her face, and she promptly retires to the table and sulks. Then monsieur, my husband, clears a space in the range, regardless of the consequences to boiling vegetables; rakes the fire in an energetic masculine way that sends coals to the other side of the room, puts on the skillet, and after many tribulations and much fussing, heats it to his satisfaction and puts on the meat."

"A blaze follows and soon the odor of scorched beef pervades the air, the room becomes full of smoke, which penetrates to the other parts of the house, and we all nearly choke to death. Then the doors and windows must be opened to be sure, and ten minutes later we are all seated at the dinner table wrapped in shawls and a smoky atmosphere, and eating burnt meat, which the chef of the family pronounces delicious."

"I don't mind his making mayonnaise dressing, for I don't like to beat it myself, and he does, so I let him work off his superfluous energy on that many times. But worst of all his attacks of cooking fever are those he develops when he comes in late at night and insists upon making a rabbit. I'm not an enthusiast about rabbit in the wee small' hours of the night, so I retire."

"Directly I am aroused from a doze by a stentorian voice which says, 'Edith, where's the salt?' I reply with explicit directness."

"Presently there's another wail. 'I can't find the neboul!' 'Is there any mustard in the house?' 'It's a wonder you wouldn't keep the catsup where a fellow could get hold of it,' until, in very desperation, I get up, put on a wrapper and go downstairs to put right under his blessed, blind, old eyes everything he could possibly want."

"We women have many troubles, but if you all don't know anything about the ills of a husband who will cook, you haven't experienced one of the greatest."—Baltimore News.

Bakers in the Middle Ages.

An article in an English technical journal gives some curious details in regard to bread and bakers in the Middle Ages. Bakers were subject to rigid laws and close government supervision. In London only farthing and half-penny loaves were allowed to be made. If the baker retailed his own bread he was not allowed to sell it in his own house, before it, or before the oven in which it was baked. He was obliged to dispose of it in the market on Tuesdays and Saturdays only, and sometimes on Sundays. A baker of white bread was not allowed to make bread of unbleached flour, and bakers of the latter were not permitted to have a bolting sieve in their possession. They were not allowed to heat their own ovens with fern, stubble or straw or to bake at night. They were not allowed to take back bread from hucksters when once it had become cold. Hotels and keepers of lodging houses were not permitted to bake bread. Private individuals who had no oven of their own were in the habit of sending their flour to be kneaded by their own servants at the moulding boards belonging to the bakers; the loaves being baked in their ovens. The profits of bakers were strictly defined. The quality of bread made was in degree indicative of the rank of people who ate it. The finest and whitest was called "simnel bread" and was only consumed by the most luxurious persons occupying high rank, and in affluent circumstances. The wealthy middle class used "waste bread," which is supposed to have resembled what we know as the French "gâteau." Poorer middle class people bought bread of an inferior quality called "coeket." A still lower grade was "tourte" made of unbleached meal. It was so called because the loaves had a twisted form. Tourte was used by the humbler classes and the inmates of monasteries. Three other inferior grades of bread were made; by whom consumed it is not stated.

Prince of Wales's Autograph.

The Gem tells a story of the Prince of Wales playfully declining to write in a lady's album. He said: "A little while ago I spent nearly an hour one evening writing verses in several albums. I even made up a verse so badly put together that only a Royal Prince or a Duke at the best could have had the shame to write such stuff. Now, Madam, what do you think happened to my verses? They were all sold at a good stiff price a week later to provide funds to support the Society for the restoration of the Stuarts. Perhaps, Lady—" and the Prince laughed heartily. "If I write in your album, you will sell the book to provide funds for the abolition of the monarchy in England."—London Daily News.

FARM TOPICS

Using the Hay.
Hay is too valuable to sell, not that it always brings a high price in market, but because it contains more protein than other coarse foods and can be converted into milk and meat to good advantage. An excellent plan is to use the hay in connection with fodder or straw, adding linseed meal and grain, which will make the ration more valuable as a whole.

Breeding For Better Cows.
When breeding for better cows it is not expected that the herd will be changed hurriedly. About one-half of the calves will be males, and some loss may occur, but the dairyman who will stick to the work of improvement will in a few years have a herd of cows that will produce twice as much milk and butter as he now receives. He will thus gain space in the barn for more cattle of the same kind, as one good cow will be doing the work of two inferior ones.

Neglect Is Fatal.
The hens which have exhausted their vitality by continuous laying and rearing the young chicks are forced to huddle over the fields in search of food, and often roost on the barns or fence or on the limb of a tree, even suffering for want of water and lack of shade during the hot days.

These may appear as trivial matters, and the hens may not show the ill effects for some time, but next fall when they fail to supply you with eggs we will likely recall our neglect, and regret that we did not show them some little attention.

Hens must have a certain amount of care at all seasons of the year, and though less is required during the spring and summer months, still we cannot afford to turn them adrift to hustle for themselves even during these seasons.—Home and Farm.

The Cultivation of Asparagus.

If there are people whose home gardens do not contain an asparagus bed they should supply the deficiency. It is far better to buy plants than to raise them. One year's time is saved, and the first crop is worth more than the cost of the plant. Make the bed by preparing the ground well, and do not be stingy with the manure, which should be fine barnyard manure. The plant is a great feeder, and the land can not well be made too rich. Plant in rows about a foot apart, and one foot apart in the rows. If grown from the seed, sow in drills a foot apart, using about a quart of seed for a bed, say, 6x50 feet. When the plants are five inches high thin out until they stand a foot apart in the row. Asparagus is a very satisfactory vegetable to grow, and a bed lasts for twenty to twenty-five years.—The Epitoniast.

Treatment For White Scours.

Many are losing calves from white scours. We never lost a calf from that disease, and have had some very bad cases. If fattening the calf, do not allow it to suck the cow until the disease is checked. If the attack is severe. Feed it by hand about a pint of scalded milk, diluted with a little water, and with a teaspoonful of ginger in it. Pour it down while warm, from a bottle. Feed three times a day. If raising the calf on skim-milk, scald the ginger in with the milk and he will drink it, but give only a little milk at a time.

For medicine, we use one or more of these four remedies: The white of an egg dropped on a hot stove and burned till it can be ground to a powder with a knife. Give one-half of it for mild cases, placing it dry on the tongue. Very good in ordinary cases. A tablespoonful powdered charcoal, ten spoonful ginger, teaspoonful powdered alum. Dissolve in a little warm water and pour down. A pint of strong thoroughwort tea with two tablespoonfuls root in it. A teaspoonful milk, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful black pepper, scalded together, and thickened with flour until about like gruel.—A. S., in American Agriculturist.

Moulting Period.

In discussing the general subjects of breeds and breeding the United States Department Bulletin, No. 41, has these practical suggestions as to moulting and as to selection of fowls for egg production.

There is, perhaps, no time in the life of the fowl that will indicate its vigor so well as the moulting period. Fowls that moult in a very short time and hardly stop laying during this period, as a rule, have strong, vigorous constitutions, and if properly fed give a large yearly record. On the other hand, those that are for a long time moulting have not the vigor and strength to digest and assimilate food enough to produce the requisite number of eggs. If it is necessary to select fowls at some time during the year other than the moulting period, some indication of their egg-producing power is shown in their general conformation. In selecting a hen for production her form will give some indication of value. A long, deep-bodied fowl is to be chosen rather than one with a short body, whose underline is not unlike a half circle. A strong, hearty, vigorous fowl usually has a long body, a deep chest, with a long and quite straight underline. Other things being equal, the larger bodied fowls of the egg breeds are to be preferred. It is a rule that fowls bred for egg production are larger bodied than those bred for fancy points. Whenever vigor and constitution form an important part in the selection of fowls for breeding, the size of the fowls is invariably increased.

The wisest man can always learn something from the smallest child.