

Man kind is learning rapidly which of the myriad kinds of living things are friends and which are enemies. Fests that ruin crops are usually studied and fought by the farmer, but some pests that endanger human life are tolerated because their ravages are not visible to the unscientific eye. The tick has been experienced by all of us, and a long campaign of education was necessary to prove the fact to the public. The rat, being odious and a destroyer of property, was more easily proved to the public to be a disease-bearing scourge. The International Association for the Scientific Destruction of Rats, founded in Denmark, is not a faint-hearted society, as attested by the work in San Francisco and other cities against this creeping vehicle of the rat plague. The mosquito and the louse have "got to go." And so has the house fly, because of being only a buzzing nuisance causing thousands of deaths a year. During the civil war it was found that flies carried gangrene. This early discovery has been explained by the later work of disease germs. The house fly is attracted to all kinds of filth; his feet are harbed brushes which pick up dirt; and his track across the food we eat is a path of pestilence when seen beneath the microscope. The house fly is the principal agent in the spread of typhoid. The increase of "summer complaints," intestinal diseases, is not due to hot weather—the human body easily adjusts itself to more temperature—but largely to the increase of flies from May to August. The tradition of the relation between filth and disease is sound; and the clean housekeeper has always fought filth with screens and fly-traps. The old-fashioned housewife uses the youth's conviction, the keeper of horses should screen his manure pile and spray it with crescent or should of lime. The manure pile should be run risk of disease, to allow flies to breed in or visit poisonous matter is to endanger one's neighbors.

BRYAN AND KERN IS DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Delegates to the Denver Convention Complete Their Task

Scenes of Tremendous Enthusiasm When Name of Nebraska Is Presented—John Worth Kern of Indiana Choice for Vice President

Denver, July 16.—The early morning session of Friday's national convention of the Democratic party, which Bryan was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention. Only one ballot was necessary, the Nebraska having an overwhelming majority of the votes. Tired as they were, the delegates and spectators greeted the result of the ballot with a shout of applause and cheered about the hall cheering and singing. The nomination was made unanimous.

The vote by states follows:

Alabama	15	1
Arkansas	10	1
California	10	1
Colorado	10	1
Connecticut	10	1
Delaware	10	1
Florida	10	1
Georgia	10	1
Idaho	10	1
Illinois	10	1
Indiana	10	1
Iowa	10	1
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	10	1
Maine	10	1
Massachusetts	10	1
Michigan	10	1
Minnesota	10	1
Mississippi	10	1
Missouri	10	1
Montana	10	1
Nebraska	10	1
Nevada	10	1
New Hampshire	10	1
New Jersey	10	1
New Mexico	10	1
New York	10	1
North Carolina	10	1
Ohio	10	1
Oregon	10	1
Pennsylvania	10	1
Rhode Island	10	1
South Dakota	10	1
Texas	10	1
Vermont	10	1
Washington	10	1
Wisconsin	10	1
Wyoming	10	1

At 12 o'clock midnight the convention clock was stopped, so that enthusiastically the delegates would take place at Thursday's session of the convention. With the Friday hoodoo be overcome by this technical evasion? It is a question that was in the minds of enthusiastic Bryan Democrats, as they wended their way from the convention hall in the early morning hours.

Wild Scene of Confusion.
A wilder demonstration than that over the first nomination of Bryan took place on Wednesday followed the convention.

New Carriage Belts Being Tested.
Walking day and night without a stage stop, a dummy spider is taking 10,000 steps every 24 hours in an endurance test to determine the life of several new carriage belts which are under consideration by the board of ordnance and fortification of the army. The dummy's tour of duty is at the Rock Island (I.I.) arsenal. The dummy is the size of an average soldier. By a special mechanical apparatus it is made to walk with the gait of a man, to take a step in an ordinary step, to walk in one end of the hall. The mechanism is such as to give the dummy the same motion as would be experienced by the average soldier in walking. About the waist of the figure are strapped the various belts, one at a time, which are being tested.

World's Steepest Railway.
The steepest railway in the world, with a grade of 70 per cent, at its upper end, and an average grade of 65 per cent, is being built on the side of a mountain in southern Tyrol, Austria. The length of the line is 945 feet. The cars seat 40 passengers each. The road requires equipment cost \$100,000.

convention should be managed, broke in with a cry of "Vote!"
When quiet was restored, the chair recognized Mr. James of the committee on resolutions. Mr. James reported that the committee would not be ready to report before midnight. He then made a motion that the rules be suspended and that the nominating committee be authorized to make nominations. The motion was adopted, and the rules were declared by the chair to be in order, and nominations to be in order.

Nominations Called For.
The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president of the United States. The roll of states is called "Alabama," called the clerk.
The chairman of that delegation announced that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said. "Alabama yields to Nebraska."
"I, John W. Kern of Indiana, do hereby nominate for the office of president of the United States, William Jennings Bryan, and for the office of vice president, John W. Kern of Indiana."

Dunn Nominates Bryan.
Mr. Dunn was to make that speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates. His speech is scarcely of middle age. His clean-cut, determined look, clean shaven face is surrounded by a mass of white hair, which he brushed back with a pleasing manner of delivery.
Democratic Starts.
Mr. Dunn brought out the name of Bryan, and the delegates responded with a dramatic flourish, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates were all on their feet, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that threatened to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

The scenes within the convention amphitheater repeated those of previous days in the magnitude of the cheering and the eagerness of the throng. There were frequent demonstrations as the names of party candidates were called. The cheering was still cheering wildly when the convention adjourned.

INDIANA SECURES THE HONOR

John W. Kern of That State Named for Vice President

Denver, July 16.—The building of the national convention of the Democratic party, which began at 3:15 o'clock Friday morning, was completed at 5:10 o'clock Friday afternoon with the nomination by acclamation of John W. Kern of Indiana for the vice presidency.

Which the nomination was called on by the Indiana delegation. It was preceded with Gov. Thomas of Colorado placed in nomination Charles A. McClure of Indiana. Mr. Kern of Indiana, who had been nominated by acclamation, which of the delegates to the convention enthusiastically took by the delegation from the Hoosier state. Gov. Folk of Missouri introduced the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Section of Kern's Career.
John Worth Kern was born in Howard county, Indiana, December 20, 1870. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1892, with the degree of law. His first official position which brought him into the public eye was that of attorney general of Indiana in 1897. He became a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held from 1895 to 1897. He was elected attorney general in 1897, and held that office for four years. He was elected to the office of governor of the Democratic ticket in Indiana, and was beaten. Four years later he was elected to the office of governor of the Democratic ticket, and was again defeated. Later he received the complimentary vote of the party for United States senator.

Monarch's Life Heavily Insured.
King Edward VII is the most heavily insured man alive. On the same point, the insurance company of London is not long ago extensively insured by Lloyd's of a number of stock companies which were threatened with liquidation. The insurance companies have since been allowed to lapse.

Of Two Evils.
"Benedict's wife came for him at the club last night," said Galtley.
"Well," replied O'Neil, "I don't know whether it's worse for your wife to come for you at the club or for you to come for her at the club."
—Philadelphia Press.

A Student of Caricature.
"Did you see the caricature in Washington while congress was in session?"
"Yes," answered the young woman.
"I was a little disappointed to find that they did not have a caricature printed on their collars and shirts, as they do in most of the political cartoons of them that I have seen published."

Island Made Naval Post.
The British naval authorities have decided the fate of Wight with a telephonic service. The island is to be a telephonic station at Culver Cliff and other points having been put in direct communication with the signal station at Portland dockyard.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.
Thirty-two revolutionists and thirty-two of the victims of treason were brought to Ciudad Juarez, Coahuila, on the Mexican side of the international border Saturday. Their fate is unknown. The last part of the first band arrested at Ciudad Juarez were given hearings before Federal Judge J. B. Juarez, who came up on the afternoon of the hearing. The men were tied together with large ropes upon a freight car and were removed from below Juarez and marched in a roundabout way to the federal barracks where they are now quartered. One man, who was taken to Chihuahua and then to the state penitentiary and the other men have been committed to the jail in the state of Coahuila, which is worse.

South American Troubles.
The government of Honduras instituted a suit before the Central American court of justice formally at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, against the government of Salvador and Guatemala, charging violations of the treaties between the states of Central America at Washington last winter. The governments specified have promised the revolution now under way within the republic.

The Nicaraguan government has presented a complaint before the Central American court of justice at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, based on the alleged violation of the treaties between Honduras and Salvador. The governments of Honduras and Salvador have rendered assistance to the revolutionists of Honduras and Salvador, and the governments are allied with them.

Senator Burrows has returned to Kalamazoo for the summer.

THE MARKETS.

Wheat—Chicago No. 2, red, 1 1/2; No. 2, white, 1 1/2; No. 3, red, 1 1/4; No. 3, white, 1 1/4; No. 4, red, 1 1/4; No. 4, white, 1 1/4; No. 5, red, 1 1/4; No. 5, white, 1 1/4; No. 6, red, 1 1/4; No. 6, white, 1 1/4; No. 7, red, 1 1/4; No. 7, white, 1 1/4; No. 8, red, 1 1/4; No. 8, white, 1 1/4; No. 9, red, 1 1/4; No. 9, white, 1 1/4; No. 10, red, 1 1/4; No. 10, white, 1 1/4.

Cattle—Extra, 10.00; Extra, 9.00; Extra, 8.00; Extra, 7.00; Extra, 6.00; Extra, 5.00; Extra, 4.00; Extra, 3.00; Extra, 2.00; Extra, 1.00; Extra, .50; Extra, .25; Extra, .10; Extra, .05; Extra, .02; Extra, .01.

Wool—Wool, 1.00; Wool, .90; Wool, .80; Wool, .70; Wool, .60; Wool, .50; Wool, .40; Wool, .30; Wool, .20; Wool, .10; Wool, .05; Wool, .02; Wool, .01.

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