

Barnum's "Brick Man."

As an illustration of one of Barnum's ingenious methods of attracting attention to his museum may be mentioned the incident of the "brick man." One day a man applied for admittance to the museum, who was sitting in the ticket office. To the inquiry as to why he did not go to work, the man replied that he would be glad to do so at a dollar a day if he could find employment. Barnum gave him twenty-five cents to get his breakfast, and told him to return, and he would give him a dollar and a half a day and easy work. When the man returned, Barnum gave him five bricks, and told him to place one in front of the museum, another on the corner of Vesey street, a third at the corner of Fulton—on the St. Paul's church side—and the fourth on the east corner of Fulton. Remaining then to the museum, he was to take up the first brick and replace it with the fifth, and then continue his rounds, putting down one brick and taking up the other each time.

He was enjoined to answer no questions and to seem not to hear, and that at the end of each three-quarters of an hour he was to pass into the museum, look around at the curiosities for fifteen minutes and then resume his rounds with the bricks. Barnum says that the man played his part to perfection, and his eccentric conduct caused a great crowd to gather about the museum. Many of these, of course, went into the museum to seek some explanation as to the purpose of the "brick man." This was kept up for several days, until the police requested his withdrawal, because such crowds lingered about the museum that traffic was interrupted.—J. G. Speed in Harper's Weekly.

Importance of Breathing Properly.

In all the various systems of physical culture now in vogue the greatest importance is attached to taking the breath properly. The breathing should be slow and deep, six breaths a minute being a safe average. There is still a difference of opinion in regard to the relative value of abdominal and chest breathing, and each system has its advantages. One of the best exercises for increasing the capacity of the lungs is to draw a full breath very slowly and through the nose. Keep the lungs inflated as long as possible, and then expel the air suddenly through the mouth, and repeat the process.

Care should be taken not to try to make the period of holding the breath too long at the start; the more gradually the power of doing this is attained the better will be the permanent results. There are many breath exercises, and one of the best is the taking of a deep breath and swinging the arms, first one, then the other, and finally both, while the breath is inhaled. Excessive practice of any system should be avoided, and the golden rule of taking moderate and judicious exercise should be observed.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Outfit for Traveling.

A woman who has traveled a great deal abroad says: "A steamer trunk ought to hold all of one's baggage for a summer trip to Europe. In addition to a warm, loose flannel wrapper for cabin use and half a dozen changes of linen, all that is really required is a close-fitting traveling suit of dark cloth or serge with toggle to match sitting firmly on the head in case of a stiff breeze while upon the deck, while some prefer the less dressy worsted or velvet hood to protect the ears and throat; a short wrap of warm material, a long macintosh to envelop the form during stormy weather, stout shoes and a light plaid to throw over the knees, either when seated upon the deck of a steamer or traveling around in an open carriage upon land.

"With this essential outfit and a light summer silk for the warmer days of first seeing, one is well equipped for the longest journey, and may travel at ease free from the anxiety attendant upon the possession of the usual list of trunks carried by most novices while upon a journey."—Boston Transcript.

The Vanderbilt System and Its Managers.

More than 7,000 miles of railroad are absolutely controlled and operated by the Vanderbilt family. The roads which are advertised as the "Vanderbilt system" are the New York Central and Hudson River, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the West Shore, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. These six roads with their leased lines and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, which has been purchased by the Vanderbilts, have 7,300 miles of line and represent a capital stock of more than \$150,000,000. Their bonded indebtedness will aggregate nearly \$300,000,000. These roads are under the absolute control and personal direction of Cornelius Vanderbilt. As his principal aide in managing this property Cornelius Vanderbilt has surrounded himself with four brainy men. They are Chauncey M. Depew, John Newell, Henry B. Ledward and Melville E. Ingalls.—Chicago Herald.

A Daughter of a Duchess.

The younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was born on St. Patrick's Day, and rejoices in the name of Victoria Patricia, so called in honor of her grandma and that Irish saint. An American lady living in London, and who seems to know a good deal about English royalty, says the little girl is a real beauty, and that her cousins, of whom there is a troop, call her "Patsy." Whether this will render the name popular in aristocratic circles remains to be seen, but Patricia in itself is a lovely mouthful and a decided improvement on Gladys and Gwendoline, which are as common as Edith and Mabel were ten years ago.—London Letter.

Ten Times Better.

Mr. Upton—I notice in a French paper that Minister de Freycinet is now one of the Forty Immortals.

Mrs. De Fashion—Only forty? Is that all Paris has? Why, in New York there are four hundred of us.—New York Weekly.

Future of Terra del Fuego.

The notions of Terra del Fuego which prevailed ten years ago have been completely upset by recent explorations. The latest travelers there are Messrs. Rousson and Willems, who have returned to France from their scientific mission in Terra del Fuego. These explorers believe the northern part of the island can be turned to good account, and that the day is not far distant when large herds and flocks will be raised upon ranches established all along the river valleys. A large district north of the Straits of Magellan, in Patagonia, which was wholly unoccupied twelve years ago, is now full of little farms devoted to raising sheep and cattle.

The owners have prospered so well that the territory they occupy has become too crowded. It is impossible to extend this business further north, and the farmers will therefore be compelled to turn to Terra del Fuego, which will receive the overflow from Patagonia. On Dawson Island, near the northwest coast of Terra del Fuego, Jesuit fathers are now engaged in stock raising, and for two years or so a fine ranch has been established on the northern coast of Terra del Fuego, where there are today about 20,000 sheep and 6,000 cattle. The English have been the first to establish themselves in this territory. Stock raisers are now reaping a profit of 50 per cent. per annum. The explorers say the availability of the island for stock raising has been amply proven, and there is now no doubt that a prosperous future is before it.—Chicago Times.

Men Who Work After Dark.

Did it ever occur to you to be thankful that you don't have to drive a delivery team for a dry goods and millinery firm Saturday night? One Saturday night Smith & Murray had over 200 bonnets to be packed up in the midst of one's first sound slumber which follows the consciousness that the labors of the week have been well performed to take in your wife's new bonnet, bill pinned on the back. But think of having to wear away the early morning hours of the Sabbath in treading about destroying the physical and mental, moral peace of the community in that way.

Still there are men that enjoy this sort of thing not only one night in the week, but seven—the Boston and Albany "callers," for instance. They go about all over the city and West Springfield timpling on the doors and windows of the men connected with the railroad freight service to tell them when it is time to get up and go to work, and if there is an accident on the road during the night the resident officials hear from them in a very pointed way. And these men grow fat in this sort of work—the continual disturbing of the peace of their fellow men—and build them happy homes on the proceeds of such labor.—Springfield Homestead.

A Victim of Circumstances.

"I might a' been rich once," said the man with straw colored whiskers, "but circumstances was too much for me."

"Tell us about it."

"Well, you see, it was jess this way. I was workin' on a farm down here on the Wabash, when I meets a widdler at a hoodlum with a quarter section of 'bout as good land as you find outdoors. She sorter cottoned to me right on the jump. Went to see her three or four times, an' was gittin' thick'n winter m'lnesses, when I tuck the chills and fevers. Ever have 'em? Shake all the life out of you one day; next day you kin eat like a hawg. Well, I goes to see the widdler on my well day, an' lo behold, she had the chills. Next day I had 'em, next day she had 'em, next day I—"

"Well, the upshot of the whole business was, that fore I could get rid of 'em shakes a tramp preacher come along that was in the habit of hawing the shakes simultaneously with the widdler, as it were, an' cut me clean out. I tell you, boys, when old Billy Circumstances has it in fer a man he kin jess as well give it up."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Unfreezable Rabbit.

A learned professor of the Paris Academie des Sciences has been making experiments which have resulted in convincing him that the rabbit is, of all living things, the most capable of withstanding a very low temperature. Inclosed all night in a block of ice, a rabbit was found next day getting on very comfortably and evidently not aware of anything very peculiar in his circumstances. In this regard the rabbit leaves far behind our faithful friend the dog, though, according to the learned professor, sheep, goats and pigs take good second, third and fourth places.—New York Telegram.

A Cat's Predicament.

A Center street merchant, while on his way home Monday evening, was a witness of a rather amusing incident. He discovered a quart milk can on the sidewalk bottom side up, and as he lifted it up a cat came with it, the poor animal having caught its head in the neck of the can. A vigorous shaking was necessary to release the cat from its imprisonment, when it darted across the street with a tail the size of a brush. It is supposed the cat found some milk in the can, and in its eagerness to get it got caught.—Rutland Herald.

Daily Consumption of Water in London.

It is said to require a daily supply of more than 150,000,000 gallons of water. Of this 15,000,000 gallons come from deep wells in the chalk, the rest from other sources, principally from the rivers Thames and Lea. The water from the chalk, though very free from organic impurities, is exceedingly hard, and, if not softened, costs the household endless expense for cleaning boilers and obstructed pipes.—London Tit-Bits.

Walker Wrong.

"G'wadsion," cried Cholly suddenly at dinner, "there are thirteen people at table."

"Oh, no, Mr. Budd," whispered his fair companion, "only twelve people—and you."—Life.

WAR AND AERIAL SHIPS.

POSSIBILITIES REGARDING FUTURE FLYING MACHINES.

How Vast Navies and Expensive Land Fortifications Might Be Rendered Useless—Antiquity of the Idea of Flying—Some Schemes of the Ancients.

Regarding the rate of propulsion of the future flying machine, Professor J. Elfteth Watkins, the distinguished mechanical expert, declares that it simply depends upon the size of the propeller used and the rate at which the fans are revolved. In his opinion the old theory that the atmosphere was too tenuous a medium for a propeller to act upon has been demonstrated to be untrue. Sufficient resistance is offered by it to render possible an enormous speed, so that it would not be too much to surmise that a properly constructed air ship might accomplish the distance between Chicago and New York within an hour's time.

Necessarily, however, there would be a limit to the rate of flight, inasmuch as a propeller ceases to propel after a certain number of revolutions per second has been reached. It is open to any one's observation that a vessel's propeller, operating in the water, often revolves much faster when the craft is moving slowly than when it is going fast.

Attention was called by Mr. Hazen to the tremendous revolution which the introduction of practical air ships would work in the methods of offense and defense in war. Fortifications, on which it is suggested that Uncle Sam shall expend \$20,000,000 as soon as possible, would be of little use against flying machines that could drop dynamite and other explosives from aloft. Likewise ships of war, however heavily armored, would be at the mercy of hostile aerial navigators.

COSTLY GUNS RENDERED USELESS. In such a case batteries of a description altogether new would have to be devised for shooting vertically, and the general defending a position on terra firma would be obliged to assail the winged foe with volleys of bombs directed upward, as one would shoot ducks on the wing. Should such a state of affairs come to pass, it seems likely that the conflicts of the future between nations will have to be fought out in the air between squadrons of flying men-of-war. About that time one would imagine, it would be considered that the period had arrived, so long looked for by military thinkers, when there could be no more fighting because it would be too vastly destructive.

Having achieved the conquest of the waters, it is natural that man should likewise desire the mastery of the air, and thus in all ages the human race has been ambitious to fly. The earliest attempt in this direction recorded by tradition is the mythical account of Daidalos, who, having constructed the celebrated labyrinth for Minos, king of Crete, was so unfortunate as to offend that monarch, and being imprisoned, escaped with the aid of wings made of feathers cemented with wax.

Another ancient story of Archytas, of Tarentum, who constructed a wooden pigeon that had power to fly, so nicely was it balanced by weight and put to motion by inclosed air. If there is any truth in the account, it seems probable that Archytas was a fakir and worked his bird with a string, as is done on the stage. The ancients, generally speaking, made no attempt in the direction of aeronautics, believing that the power of flight could only appertain to the most powerful gods.

OLD SCHEMES FOR FLYING.

Four centuries ago an ingenious gentleman named Launceus Laurus published a statement to the effect that swan's eggs filled with quicksilver, when exposed to the sun, would ascend in the air, but it is not recorded that the experiment was ever subjected satisfactorily to scientific test. In 1670 a Jesuit, Francis Lana, proposed to make four copper balls, each twenty-five feet in diameter and only four one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, from which the air was to be exhausted.

To these balls a basket was to be attached, with a mast and sail, and the calculation was that the contrivance would carry 1,200 pounds. Unfortunately it was discovered that the excessive thickness of the copper spheres would cause them to be broken when a vacuum was created inside of them by the pressure of the atmosphere from without.

Nevertheless, this suggestion approached more nearly to a practicable idea in aerostatics than any other offered up to the time of the invention of the balloon in 1783 by the brothers Montgolfier. So late as 1775 Joseph Gallien, a Dominican friar and professor in philosophy, contended that it would be possible to collect the rarefied air of some lofty mountain top and inclose it in a huge vessel a mile in diameter, which would carry fifty-four times as much weight as did Noah's ark.

Funnily enough, nearly all the early theorists on this subject imagined that the atmosphere merely covered the earth like a shallow ocean, on which the aerial vessels they had in mind were intended to float, like ships in the sea, with their upper portions in the diffuse ether that lay above.—Washington Star.

Why Milk Sours.

Professor Tolomei, an Italian chemist, concludes that the ozone produced by electric discharges in a thunder storm coagulates milk by oxidizing it, and generates lactic acid. Mr. Treadwell, of the Wesleyan university, in discussing this, states that the action is not a mere oxidation, but is in part produced by the growth of bacteria, which is very rapid in hot, sultry weather.—New York Times.

Doubtful Consideration.

"My husband is the dearest, most considerate man in the world."

"How does he show it?"

"He knows I hate tobacco smoke in the house, and so he goes to the club every night after supper and smokes there."—Harper's Bazar.

ONE OF THE FIRST PIANOS MADE.

Interesting History of an Old Musical Instrument That Has Traveled. In a music store on Third street, between Marion and Columbia, there is an old piano which attracts much attention. The old musical instrument is of the upright style and is in a fair state of preservation, though it is nearly one hundred years old. It has a keyboard with white keys for the regular notes, and black keys for the sharps and flats, just like the pianos of today. These, when deftly touched, cause the ancient instrument to discourse most eloquently.

No one could tell its great age by hearing it played on. Its tones are still harmonious and tuneful, though, of course, it cannot be compared with the best pianos of today, when volume or modulation of tone is considered. Its front is ornamented with wooden scrollwork behind which is a crimson cloth of fine texture. The frame on which the strings are stretched is of wood, while the frame of the modern piano is of iron. The double row of keys is followed to this day, and the interior construction is much the same as in vogue at present.

The fact that the ancient instrument is in such a good state of preservation is a high tribute to the old time piano makers. They built their instruments to last. This is said not to be the case with many of the present piano manufacturers. The superannated instrument has an interesting history. The Nineteenth Century had counted off but three years when it was bought by an English gentleman for his family of the makers, J. & J. Hopkinson, of Regent street, London. It was made in the year 1802 and sold in 1803. It passed as an heirloom from one member of the family to another until it came into the possession of a branch that left London for America in the year 1804. The voyage was made in the celebrated ship Robert Lowe. During the voyage a heavy gale was encountered and the piano was washed overboard with other things, but was finally fished out of the briny ocean.

The family that brought the instrument to America settled at Victoria, B. C., and they passed away one by one until only two sisters were left. Finally one of these died and the other became insane with grief. Then it became necessary to administer on the estate of the sisters, and the piano was sold by order of the probate court. The instrument then fell into the hands of a gentleman named Johnson, who resided in Victoria.

In 1860 Mr. Johnson sold the instrument to a gentleman who had it in his possession for the past twenty-two years. During that period it has been at Port Ludlow, Olympia, Whidby Island and Seattle. Once it was in a fire, in which \$8,000 damage was done, and it was saved. It was moved from Seattle to Victoria twice. Finally the last owner traded it off for an instrument of modern make, giving good boot.—Seattle Telegraph.

Latest Fashion in Clothes and Children.

The small woman who fervently prayed that there might be no "best clothes" in heaven certainly ought not to be unhappy now, for even the best clothes are simple, and are made so that she can move and be happy in them. Silks, satins, laces and flummery on children are only evidences of the folly of their mothers, for the wisest and wealthiest women dress their children in the simplest and plainest manner. You see, babies who quote Shakespeare at five, or who are looking for microbes at seven, are contented had form, while those who dig in the sands for precious stones, or build houses that are washed away by the incoming waves, are the ones who are going to be healthy and wise.—New York Sun.

A Lame King.

George IV was a mere puppet of a king. His servants came in to open his window curtains at 6 or 7 in the morning. He breakfasted in bed, read the morning newspapers through, transacted what business was brought to him and then took a long dose of three or four hours. At 6 in the afternoon he rose, dressed for dinner and returned to bed again between 10 and 11.

Being unable to sleep much, he found pleasure in ringing for the servants, ringing his bell forty times a night. If he wished to know the hour, instead of looking at his watch he rung for a servant. If he wished a glass of water, instead of reaching his hand for it, he rung again for a servant.—New York World.

When You Travel.

Don't wait until you reach the station, a few minutes before it is time for the train to start, before you find out the time for starting, arriving at your destination and the time of connection. Other passengers wish to take the same train, and must buy tickets. And don't argue the question of the price of your ticket with the ticket seller; the price is settled by the managers and directors of the road. If the price is unjust, address a communication to them, and stay at home till the price is satisfactory, or pay it and keep still.—Christian Union.

A Hint to the Wealthy.

"My health is getting worse and worse; I've tried every climate, and none of them afford me any relief," said a rich New York invalid to a friend.

"I'll tell you what to do: Move to Sing Sing, and board at the penitentiary. There is no record of a millionaire ever having died within its walls."—Texas Siftings.

What He Wanted to Say.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed on you?"

The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door and remarked that he would like to say "Good evening," if it would be agreeable to the company.—Exchange.

The Extremes of Speech.

"I spent a wretched evening with Joe. He almost talked me to death."

"I spent as miserable a one with Fred. He wouldn't talk at all."—Kate Field's Washington.

Remarkable Facts.

Heart disease is usually supposed to be incurable, but when properly treated a large portion of cases can be cured. Thus Mrs. Elmina Hatch of Elkhart, Ind., and Mrs. Mary L. Baker, of Ovid, Mich., were cured after suffering 20 years. S. C. Linburger, druggist at San Jose, Ill., says that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure which cured the former, "worked wonders for his wife." Levi Logan of Buchanan, Mich., who had heart disease for 30 years, says two bottles made him "feel like a new man." Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by F. G. Fricke & Co. Book of wonderful testimonials free.

BUCKLEY'S ADELICA SALVE. THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUT-NEURISA, SORES, ULCERS, Salt Rheum, FEVER SORES, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Quillblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

Height of Cruelty.

Nervous women seldom receive the sympathy they deserve. While often the picture of health, they are constantly ailing. To withhold sympathy from these unfortunates is the height of cruelty. They have a weak heart, causing shortness of breath, fluttering, pain in side, weak and hungry spells, and finally swelling of ankles, oppression, choking, smothering and dropsy. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is just the thing for them. For their nervousness, headache, weakness, etc., his Restorative Nerve is unequalled. Fine treatise on "Heart and Nervous Diseases" and marvelous testimonials free. Sold and guaranteed by F. G. Fricke & Co.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have tried it you are one of the wonderful things about it, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at F. G. Fricke & Co's drugstore.

Miss' Nervous and Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, flatulence, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unparalleled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25c. Sample free at F. G. Fricke & Co's.

The holding of the World's Fair in a city scarcely fifty years old will be a remarkable event, but whether it will really benefit this nation as much as the discovery of the Restorative Nerve by Dr. Franklin Miles is doubtful. This is just what the American people need to cure their excessive nervousness, dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, nervous debility, dullness, confusion of mind, etc. It acts like a charm. Trial bottle and fine book on "Nervous and Heart Diseases" with unequalled testimonials free at F. G. Fricke & Co. It is warranted to contain no opium, morphine or dangerous drugs.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it. Such persons take special pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows the introduction and use makes it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. G. Fricke & Co., Druggists.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold by F. G. Fricke, Druggist, wt.

For a troublesome cough there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It strengthens the pulmonary organs, allays any irritation and effectually cures the cough. It is especially valuable for the cough which so often follows an attack of the grip. For sale by F. G. Fricke & Co.

Liniment.

There are many liniments on the market now that are good for some purposes but only one that will heal barb wire cuts effectively, and that is Haller's Barb Wire Liniment. If your horse or stock is cut buy a bottle and witness the wonderful results. For sale by all druggists.

Cough Syrup.

Koch's Lymph is good in its place, but no remedy has been put on the market and had such marvelous sales in so short a time as Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. We guarantee it to cure any cough, cold, bronchitis or sore throat. For sale by all druggists.

If your horse gets cut in barb wire, corn and gets a bottle of Haller's Barb Wire Liniment. It heals the wounds the quickest of any medicine that will ever offered the public. Files will not bother where this is applied. If once used you will never be without in your stable.

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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