THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

a sort of unicycle. The operator sits in a

to be crossed. The machine is run by a powerful storage bathery, and is expected

o cross the continent in a day. The employment of living birds in con-tection with machines for serial naviga-tion is suggested in more than one patent.

Marius Michel proposes to harness a whole flock of trained pigeons to a triangula

framework, from which the car is to be su

framework, from which the car is to be sus-pended. The birds are to be guided by reins. Another Frenchman prefers to harness his birds so that they are obliged to fly in a certain direction. When he

to fly in a certain direction. When he wishes to turn, he has only to change the

adjustment of the barness. Those inventors who eschew the balloon as a means of sup-port usually rely upon revolving fans placed

horizontally. The fans are expected to up-lift the aerial vehicle. There is no question that they ought to do it, but somehow they

don't seem to in practice. One patentee offers a kite of vast area, within which

sails revolve, a basket being suspended be-neath. Another, named Lamboley, has a giant mechanical bird, the body of which

is occupied by the aeronaut, who waves the wings with his arms.

WOMEN IN THE FIELD.

would employ a cannon in his balloon car for the purpose of projecting a harboon-like graphel into the ground when it is de-

sired to anchor. He would take along with him also a number of inflated canvas bags to keep the car afloat in case of a descent into the sea. One style of war balloon is so arranged that explosive bombs may be

conveyed up the rope, by which it is held captive, and dropped into a fort. There is a kind of balloon that can be illuminated

from within by electricity for signaling, the current being furnished by a storage battery in the car or by a wire from the

Decidedly strange is the scheme for taking

rocket is projected over the place which is desired to be photographed—an enemy's fortifications, for example—and on exploding it liberates a camera and a parachute. The

camera makes the exposure, and then

drawn back by a string, together with the parachute which sustains it.

ors in the practicability of their flying ma chines is utter and absolute. Not long ag-

chines is utter and absolute. Not long ago an old gentleman, who had just got a pat-ent on a new-fashioned pair of wings, de-cided to make a public trial of them before leaving Washington. He started to soar with them from a stone abutment twenty

feet high on the south side of the paten office, but landed on his noze on the pave

ment below and damaged himself considera-bly. It would be a mistake to suppose that

aeronautical lunacy is new. In 1670 a Jesul named Francis Lana proposed to make four copper balls, each twenty-five feet in diam-

eter and thinner than tissue paper. They were to be rendered huoyant by exhausting the air from them, and, it was expected

that they would carry 1,200 pounds. As late as 1775 Joseph Gallon, a professor of

philosophy, contended that it was practica-ble to collect the rarefied air from a loft;

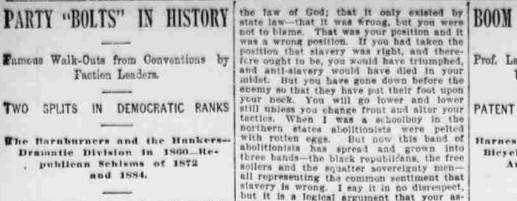
ble to collect the rarefied air from a lofty mountain top and inclose its in a vessel a mile in diameter, which would carry a weight fifty-four times as great as that of Noah's ark. Early theorists proposed that the atmosphere covered the earth like a shallow ocean, on which the acrial vessels they had in mind were intended to float like ships on the sea. Four centuries ago Lauretus Laurus published a statement to the effect that swan's eggs filled with quick-silver would ascend in the air when ex-

The confidence entertained by the invent.

Th

hotographs by means of rockets.

ground



Several parties have had "walk outs" in conventions, writes Charles M. Harvey in the Globe-Democrat. The democratic party has had two of them. The democratic national convention of 1848, which met at Baltimore on May 22, had a longer and far there more exciting contest over seats than bothcred the St. Louis gathering. Two days were devoted to the struggle, the principal contest being over the New York represontation. The New York contest was bitter and exciting-all New York struggles between rival factions for supremacy are of this order, and one or other of the great parties, and sometimes both of them, have wrangles of this sort almost every four The contest of 1848 was between the Barnhurners and the Hunkers, most of the former being opposed to slavery extenflon, and most of the latter being in favor of it, or at least not caring particularly whether it was extended or not. The Hunkers maintained about the same sort of an attitude toward slavery in the territories that Stephen A. Douglas did ten years later. They did not care whether it was

Noted down or voted up. However, in the Barnburner ranks were many sincere opponents of slavery exten-tion, prominent among them being John A. Dix, Azariah C. Flagg, Benjamin F. Butler, An attorney general for a time under both Jackson and Van Buren; David Dudley Field, ex-President Martin Van Buren and Samuel J. Tilden. Some of the Barnburners-Dix and Field among those mentioned hereentered the republican party afterward. Both the Barnburners and their local encmics, the Hunkers, sent delegations to the bational convention of their party in 1848, as before mentioned, and that assemblage wreatled for two days over the question of which to admit. At last the convention made a compromise, as many other assemblages before and since did on the conflicting claims of factions, and decided to admit both elements, giving each half the vote of the state. The compromise did not please either element in the fight. Compromises seldom do. It ought to have been less objectionable, however, to the Barnburners, who were the minority faction ong the voters of the state, than it was the Hunkers. Nevertheless, the Barnto the Hunkers. Nevertheless, the Barn-burners "walked out" of the convention. The bolt defeated the democracy in the campaign. A convention under the Barnburners' auspices, in which sevral states were represented, met in Utica, N. Y., June 22, 1848, a month later than the democratic, and nominated Van Buren for presi-dent and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin for president. Dodge refused to accept candidacy. Meantime an Ohio gathering of independents called a national convention of foes of slavery extension, to meet at Buffalo on August 9. This Buffalo convention was an important assemblage. It founded the free soil party, on the basis of resistance to slavery extension, and nominated Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president. The Barnburners were strongly represented in that convention. In the election they polled 120,000 votes in New York, as com-pared with 114,000 received by Cass, the regular democratic candidate. Taylor, the whig nominee, received in New York 218,-600 votes, or 16,000 below the combined Van Buren and Cass strength, and as that state was "pivotal" that year, as it had been in 1844, and as it was often since, the Barnburner bolt defeated the party to which this faction belonged. THE SPLIT OF 1860.

fore ought to be, you would have triumphed, and anti-slavery would have died in your inidat. But you have gone down before the enemy so that they have put their foot up nock. You will go lower and lowe PATENT OFFICE FEELS THE IMPETUS still unless you change front and alter your tactics. When I was a schoolboy in the northern states abolitionists were pelled with rotten eggs. But now this band of abolitionists has spread and grown into three bands-the black ropublicans, the free sollers and the squatter sovereignty menall representing the common sentiment that slavery is wrong. I say it in no disrespect, but it is a logical argument that your as-sertion that slavery is wrong has been the cause of all this discord."

This demand that northern democrats say slavery was right was formulated by the extremists only, the men like Yancey, Soule and Toombs and the other fire-eaters, but there was a general spirit of intolerance among the majority of the southern dele-gates, which showed that Seward's "irrepressible conflict" had struck the democratic party. Several of the northern delegates, among them Senator George E. Pugh of Ohio, resented this demand, some in dig-nified and others in impassioned speech. This was the situation on Saturday, the sixth day of the convention, when Senator Wil-liam Bigler of Pennsylvania, a moderate man and a close friend of President Bu-chanan, moved that all the platform be recommitted and that the committee on resolutions be instructed to report a plat form on the general lines laid down by Bigler. The second proposition was rejected, but the recommitment was made. Late on Saturday afternoon the committee reported two platforms, as before, slightly changed in language, but in purport and spirit the same as the earlier deliverances. After a further flerce debate an adjournment was taken until Monday.

THE DOUGLAS PLATFORM.

On Monday the Douglas platform adopted by the convention by a vote of 185 to 138. The ominous geographical line re-vealed itself in the ballot. Only twelve delegates from the slave states voted for the Douglas platform, and only thirty from the free states voted against it. Most of these thirty were gained by the use of the Buchanan administration's patronage, which sent "northern men with southern princi-ples" from California, Oregon and one or two other free states to the convention to defeat Douglas. When the platform was adopted the crisis came. The extreme southern view of slavery extension had been rejected by the convention, and now the southern delegations started to withdraw, Alabama leading. Before each delegation left the hall one of its members would deiver a short speech of protest against the action of the convention. That of Glenn, who spoke for the Mississippi delegation, caused a tumult among the audience, most of which belonged in Charleston and other southern points, and produced a sensation among the northern delegates. "The people of Mississippi ask," he said, "what is the construction of the platform of 1856? You of the north say it means one thing, we of the south another. They ask which is right, and which is wrong? The north have maintained their position, but while doing so they have not acknowledged the rights of the south. We say, go your way, and we will go ours. But the south leaves not like Hagar, driven into the wilderness, friendless and alone, for in sixty days you will find a united south standing shoulder to shoulder." That was a fateful hour for the democratic It also had momentous consequences country. The split which occurred party. for the in the democracy at that time gave the re-publicans the victory in 1860, which was selzed upon by the south as a pretext for secression, this resulting in civil war, the overthrow of slavery, a sweeping revolution in the social conditions of the southern states, and a change in the entire current of the country's history. Secession and war would have come some time, for the exactions of the southern extremists had becomunendurable, but if the democratic rupture had been postponed until after 1860 that party probably would have hung on to power in the election that year and the excuse for disunion would not have come until later.

On the withdrawal of the southern dele

But the most memorable, dramatic and momentous "walk-out" which ever occurred in a national convention of any party took place in the democratic gathering of 1860, which met in Charleston on April 22 They tin and silk. With these he is confident of being able to flap along, using his tail feathers for steering. An idea that really seems practical votes to the 202 necessary for a nomination, the convention on May 3 adjourned to meet Charleston, and adjourned to meet in Richmond June 11. These seceders on June 28 endorsed the nomination of John C. Breek-inridge, who had been put up by the Douglas convention in Baltimore.

saddle and works the pedals, thus causing fans to revolve. General Hutchinson, of the British army has patiented a balloon that has the form of a very long cigar, with a metal tube for a backbone to keep the machine rigid. Another inventor named Lomax has obtained exclusive rights re-cently in what he calls a "cable air ship." Prof. Langley's Impending Success Stirs Up the Yankee Inventors, It is made of thin abeet aluminum, and carries a palace car fited up in most luxurious fashion. The cable on which it travels is suspended on T posts, and lofty supports are to be provided where rivers are

IN FLYING MACHINES

Harnessed Birds, Flying Fishes, Air Bicycles and Houses with Wings Are Among the Frenks Brought Forward.

There is a boom in flying machines. Re ent advertisement of Prof. Langley's success with his bird-like "aerodrome" has roused the slumbering genius of Yankee inventors, if the correspondence of the patent office may be considered as a reliable indication. It is felt-and not without good reason-that the practical airship is literally on the point of being launched, writes the Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. The creation of it will mark a new era in the development of civilization. Hence the excitement is not without warrant. One hears so much of the erratic quality

of Yankee inventive talent that people have come to imagine that ideas for flying machines are peculiarly American. Nothing A very interesting aeronautical concep-tion is a woman's. Her name is Margaret Martin, and she proposes to run a balloon line from Dover to Galais. A rope is to be suspended for the entire distance at an ole-vation of 400 feet above the sea, passing over pulleys at either end. This endless rope is to be run by steam, carrying pas-songer air ships. Another English inventor would employ a cannon in his balloon car could be farther from the truth. The fac is that vastly more attention has been given to this sort of investigation abroad than here. The English have ten such patents to our one, and the French and Germans are quite as enthusiastic on the subject. Indeed, inquiry proves that the patents in

fying machines taken out in this country are largely held by foreigners. Bills are introduced in every congress to furnish money for the construction of flying machines. Only the other day one was offered by Senator Peffer in behalf of James S. Cowden, who wants \$15,000 to build an airship on the mechanical principle of a fish, which animal is regarded by the in-ventor as a more satisfactory model than the oft-used bird. It is a fact, interesting

n this connection, that a patent was granted n 1818 for a balloon in the shape of a fish. Many years later Charles E. Spencer secured exclusive rights in a contrivance that was a sort of a cross between a fish and a bird. It was intended to run along on the ground for a space in order to get a start, launching itself in the air thereupon and going ahead by means of revolving fins. Dr. S. B. Battey is the inventor of an aerostat that is formed like a gigantic fish, with the body of sheet aluminum and a

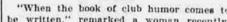
fan-shaped tail. The body is supported by a pair of wings that run its length, their inclination being controlled by a pilot wheel so that the aerial vessel is able to rise o to descend at will. It is propelled by a series of explosions in the rear, small pellets of nitro-glycerin being fed automatically into a cup opening backward and discharged by electricity. It will be plainly seen from this description that if the machine does not float and travel the entee is not at fault; he has provided for everything. At the same time it must be admitted

that there is no more interesting type of aerial traveler than the steam bird devised by John Kinnersley Smythies. It has wings made of real feathers, connected with the piston rod of a steam cylinder, which, in rising and falling, flaps the wings up and down. The boiler consists of a number of small types, in order to afford a large heating surface with little weight and small re-quirement of water. The heat is obtained by burning vaporized hydro-carbon with a hot air blast. The exhaust steam is conhot air blast. The exhaust steam is con-densed in the hollow tail of the machine. thus saving the water for use again and again.

An up-to date inventor is R. F. Moore. His machine is a counterfeit of a bat on a gigantic scale, the wings of aluminum and the frame covered with goldbeaters' skin. Thus the utmost possible lightness is secured. The load and driving machinery are suspended beneath, propulsion being accom-plished by the flapping of the wings. An-

silver would ascend in the air when ex-posed to the sun, but it is not recorded that anybody else was ever able to perform the experiment successfully. other ingenious patentee proposes to make wings of enormous artificial feathers of

GOSSIP ABOUT WOMEN.





was an early date for a national conven tion of a great party to assemble, but the work which it started out to perform was not finished until long afterward. There were contests for seats in that convention. York, of course, figuring in one of Illinois, too, had a contesting delethem. gation. The delegates from those two states were Douglas and anti-Douglas. The national committee gave tickets of admission to the Douglas men. and, after a long fight, the convention, in which the Douglas element had a majority, owing to the pre-ponderance of the northern states, in dorsed the committee's action and gave seats to the Douglas delegates.

Naturally, however, a far longer and more exciting fight took place upon the adoption of the platform. April 23, when the convention opened, was Monday, and the con-tests for seats were decided on Wednesday, but Friday had arrived when the resolucommittee announced its readiness to t. The committee, as everybody exreport. eted was unable to agree on a platform and had made two reports. As before men-tioned, the Douglas men had a majority of the delegates, but the southern element who wanted to make John C. Breckinridge the candidate, had a majority of the states They got this because Oregon and Call-fornia united with them, giving them seventeen out of the thirty-three states, and a majority of the resolutions committee, which framed the platform, each state having one member of the committee.

Slavery extension or non-extension into the territories was the burning issue of the Slavery extension of the burning issue of the territories was the burning issue of the day. The Breckinridge or southern end of the democracy, contended that congress had no right to exclude slavery from the territories; that the constitution gave the slave the slav to defend it if it needed any defense. Pop-ular sovereignty, or the right of the people to decide whether they should have slavery or not, was the position of the Douglas men. They, at the same time, proclaimed their acquiescence in the Dred Scott decision, which virtually declared that congress had no right to keep slavery out of the territories. On legal grounds the southern posi-tion, therefore, as buttressed by the Dred Scott declaration, was the stronger, while, of course, on moral grounds, the Douglas contention was the weightier. This was the condition of things on Friday

morning, the fifth day of the convention. An exciting and acrimonious debate occurred regarding the rival platforms on Friday and Saturday. One of the strongest speeches made on the Douglas side was delivered by Henry B. Payne of Ohio, who spoke for the minority report of the committee. He said that every man who signed the minority re-port "felt in his conscience and in his heart that upon the result of our deliberations and action of this convention, in all human probability, depended the fate of the demo cratic party and the destiny of the union. The earnestness and sincerity with which

these words were uttered impressed all his hearers, and the prophetic spirit which they displayed made them memorable afterward. "I would appeal to the south," he added, "to put no weights on the north-to let then Fun this race unfettered and unhampered. If the appeal is answered, the north will do her duty in the struggle."

MORNING STAR OF SECESSION. The most effective speech on the southern ide was delivered by William L. Yancey, side was delivered by William L. Yancey, Alabama's silver-tongued orator, the "morn-ing star of secession." He said the men of the south came to the convention with one great purpose, to save their constitutional rights if it lay in their power to do so we have been taunted here today.
We have been taunted here today.
We, therefore, as the minority, take the rights, the mission and the position of the minority. What is it we claim? We claim the benefit of the constitution, which was made for the protection of minorities—that they and their children should always obC. Calhoun is an inmate of Louise home. She has a ring that he gave her, a lock of hair and other mementoes of an early en-sait and other mementoes of an early en-sait and other mementoes of an early en-sait and the story of her love affair. Another woman here was once engaged to James Buchanan, and might ave been mistress of the white house had aske been so inclined. She does not ad-vertise the fact, however, but the story is related by her friends to explain the reason why she prefers to remain a recluse than occupy the social position which her wealth and accomplishments would command. constitution which our failors made that they and their children should not rely upon their numbers and strength, but should loyally look into the written compact and see where the minority was to be respected

OTHER PARTY BOLTS.

The whig and knownothing parties, the former in 1848, and the latter in 1856, had bolts in conventions, but these had no di-rect influence on politics at that time. The slavery issue was the cause of both. There were two schisms in the republican party, not

Formerly the United States patent office counting the silver rupture of 1896, though was accustomed to grant patents for flying machines, without the slightest reference neither of them created a formal demonstration in a national convention of the to the practicability of the notions they party. The two referred to were the liberal epresented. Nowadays it is different, and epublican revolt of 1872 and the mugwump republican revolt of 1872 and the mugwump bolt of 1884. The liberal republican schism may be said to have started in Missouri in 1870, and B. Gratz Brown, who was nom-inated for vice president in 1872, and Carl Schurz, then a senator from Missouri, were schurz, then a senator from Missouri, were among its leaders. Other prominent repub-licans who figured in it were Horace is destined to be some day. The first American patent for a flying machine, by

1872; Lyman Trumbull, David Davis, Andrew Italian, in 1844.

done credit to George Francis Train. body has ever been able to make out the meaning of his specifications. They cover many pages of the British patent office resome of the drawings represent attacks upon forts by flects of balloons. It is vious that the earl was insane; but to the front, and the bolt would have taken place then had he been nominated. With British patent office has never required that the hope of heading off a bolt a delegate in an idea offered to it should possess elements the convention of 1884 introduced a resolution in Blaine's interest like the one Conk- and you can get a patent there for convert ling presented in 1880 in Grant's interest, binding every member of the convention to "support the nominee," but this time the

resolution was withdrawn. The resolution called out strong process was George delegates. One of the number was George called out strong protests from several and a free man I came to this convention, and, by the grace of God, a republican and a free man will I go." When Blaine was nominated Curtis, Carl Schurz and prominent republicans withdrew from the party. The only thing about the mugwump bolt which surprised anybody was its extent. It undoubtedly transferred from Blaine to Cleveland many times more than the number of votes represented in the 1.100 plurality for Cleveland in the decisive state of New York in that year.

Make it a point to see that your blood is

other

purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sweethearts of Famous Men.

It is a curious fact, says a Washington correspondent, that there are several women here who find a source of gratification in advertising that they have been jilted by famous men. A former sweetheart of John C. Calhoun is an inmate of Louise home. She has a ring that he gave her, a lock of

and protected." Then Yancey attacked the Douglas men for conceding that slavery was morally indefensible. "You say that slavery does not exist by the law of nature or by Price 25 cents per box. For sale

"it will be very full. I can contribut attributed to a German named Schultz. He proposes to send up a balloon from a ship for the purpose of attacking forts on shore. In a case of this sort an important difficulty lies in the weight of the rope by which the balloon remains attached to the ship, would drag the balloon down, but but for Schultz's valuable suggestion, which comprehends the employment of smaller auxili-ary balloons to sustain the cable. With With arrangement it is easy for the balloon

to take advantage of a favoring breeze and float over the fortifications attacked, drop-ping explosive cartridges costaining nitroglycerin or dynamite from aloft.

PATENT OFFICE RESTRICTIONS.

Greeley, its presidential standard bearer in the way. was granted to Muzi Muzzi, an

G. Curtin, Penrsylvania's "war governor;" George W. Julian, Jacob D. Cox and Charles I times in the line of aerial navigation was Francis Adams. It had no immediate in-fuence on parties, for the republicans gained an overwhelming victory in 1872. patents on flying machines which he de-scribed with a definiteness that would have

ing the moon into marketable cheese at a penny a slite. Looking over the files of United States patents, one finds the name of Dr. Beckley, whose aerial apparatus is provided with a peculiar condenser. The machine descends by withdrawing gas into the condenser, and ascends by permitting it to expand. D. H. Carl has a device far simpler. It is a huge umbrella, with a sort of wing attached to the handle. The operator presents the wing to the wind at different inclinations, ac-cording to the direction in which he wants to travel. Rather more surprising is a bal-

oon rigged like a three-masted ship, with side paddle-wheels to assist the propulsion afforded by the sails. This is the conception of a gentleman named O. Francis. The bird idea is very popular with aero-nautic theorists. W. F. Quinby offers a picture of himself, in which he is seen in

the act of managing outspread wings much in the manner of a man who rows a boat. In another patent a cigar-shaped balloon is propelled by six oarsmen with winged oars, which collapse automatically on the backward stroke. Thayer is the name of the inventor whose airahip is sustained aloft by a whole flock of kites, while a drag behind steadles it. If traveling over

water the drag is a boat; over land it is a loaded wheel cart; over ico it is a sled. EXPLOSIVES AS MOTIVE POWER.

There are several patents which involve the use of explosives fired in the rear for the purpose of propulsion. One of these

the purpose of propulsion. One of these requires rockets. A corkscrew balloon is provided with a continuous spiral fin, and is supposed literally to bore its way through the air, the whole contrivance rotating. Yet another device is a flying machine which progresses by sucking air in at the bow and forcing it out at the stern. Many of the notions described repeat thermalyses of the notions described repeat themselves in different forms in the records of the patent office. The familiar parachute, by patent office.

was patented in 1802. A remarkable kind of boat has a tubular mast, to the upper end of which is at-tached a balloon. Gas is supplied to the balloon from tanks in the boat. Thanks to

some morsels, if I am asked. One of m own experience, when I eloquently burs out in a speech. 'may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth and my tongue forget its cunning, and another that I heard from the lips of a woman teiling about London, where she spoke about house in Piccalilly. She was evidently good housekeeper, and the toothsome relish was more prominent in her mind than th aristocratic English neighborhood "Probably the funniest thing, though, o which I know in club happenings was that of which a friend of mine was the victim There was to be a special midwinter meet ing of her society, and to contribute to it glory, as the member of the entertainment committee, she had coaxed a distinguished woman whom she knew to come and read an original poem. This lion lived in a suburban town, and, as the eventful day turned out to be very stormy, she feared

for her prompt appearance. But Mrs. Blank was duly on hand, filling my friend with a deep sense of personal obligation to with a deep sense of prisonal origination to her for her bravery. "When they reached the place of mcct-ing, artistic little programs were placed in their hands, and when my friend glanced over her's she saw there was n mention of Mrs. Blank's part in the affair In consternation she rushed to the presi-dent, asking an explanation. There was none, except the all too palpable one that

she had been overlooked. 'But.' said 'the president, soothingly, 'I will straighten mat "This is the way she did it. After the program was about half over she arose and engagingly said: 'We have with us to day the distinguished author and poet. Mrs. Blank. She has with her an original poem which we will now have the pleasure of hearing.' My friend was dumfounded. It was as she told me, relating the incident, as if Mrs. Blank was there with a little poem in her pocket which she hoped to be asked to read. Mrs. Blank told her later that she was furious for a moment, and felt as if she must assert her dignity and in dignation, but a look at her agonized fac-changed her resontment to amusement, and she could only see the funny side of the affair. After consenting reluctantly to com-at all, and excling on the appointed day a great personal inconvenience and discom-fort, to be fitted with the role of a woman who could not be schoked off, appealed keenly to her sense of humor."

Here is a bit of advice given to a little 'big'' girl which may prove of interest or value to other big girls:

The secret of being at case wherever you are is a very simple one. It is only thisdo not think about yourself. Bashfulness awkwardness and clumsiness are caused by what we call self-consciousness, and as soon as we entirely forget ourselves these pass away. A girl who writes to "Har-per's Round Table" complains that she is so tall for her age that she cannot help being awkward. "The moment I enter a room," she says, "I look about to see if any other girl is as tall as I am, and I am always the tallest-a perfect bean-pole. Then I fancy everybody is sorry for mo, and I cannot fix my attention on anything which is going on. It makes me quite wretched. What shall I do?"

In the first place, my dear, your height, if you carry yourself well and carry your head up, is a great advantage. Far from being a thing to regret it is something to be glad of.

Tall or short, fat and dumpy, or thin and pale, let the young girl never think of this when she meets her friends. Instead, let her try her very best to make the rest happy. If there is a girl in the room who is a stranger, or who seems not to be hav-ing a pleasant time, single her out and entertain her. Your hostess will be pleased with this sort of unobtrusive help, if it is kindly given.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recom balloon from tanks in the boat. Thanks to this contrivance, it is impossible for the boat to sink even though it should be filled with water. Another contrivance is a cigar-shaped balloon propelled by means of

Easy to make.

Made only by The Charles E. Hirrs Co., Philadelphia, & Dr., Package maker 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Avenue. OIL AND GASOLINE. J. E. Hoffman, Neb. Ave. PAINTERS. Frank Morse, 13th St. Dennis O'Brica, P. O. Box 537. PHOTOGRAPHERS. Strauss & Criss, Olive St. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Martyn, Evans & Geer, Neb. Ave. Drs. Voss & Miessler, Homeopatha, Barber Block. PLUMBERS. A. Dussell & Son, 11th St. RAILWAYS. B. & M. R. R. U. P. R. R., J. R. Mengher, Agent, REAL ESTATE. Becher, Jacqui & Co., 12th St. P. W. Beerbower, 12th St. Israel Gluck, 11th St. Charles A. Spelce, 11th St. RESTAURANTS. J. P. Abis, 13th St. City, Mrs. M. Gray & Bro., 12th St. Michael Nekoliczak, 11th St. Vienna, B. H. Osterhout, 12th St. M. Vogel, 11th St. SEEDS. S. C. & C. C. Gray, Cor. 13 & North Sta SHOE STORES AND SHOEMAKERS. Emil von Bergen, 11th St. Frischolz Bros., 11th St. J. H. Galley, 11th St. J. M. Honahan, Neb. Ave. William Schilz, Olive St. STEAMSHIP AGENCY, Anderson & Roen, Olive St SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER. Carl Kramer, 13th St. UNDERTAKING. Henry Gass, Cor. 11th and Louis Sta. WALL PAPER. J. C. Echols, Olive St. WINES-JOBBER. Wm. Bucher, 11th and Louis Sts. WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, J. P. Abts, 13th St. Wm. Bucher, 11th and Louis Sts., Sam Gass, Olive St.

Nebraska City's Leading Business Men COMMISSION. F. F. Ireland. J. Stevenson. J. C. Watson. F. Warren. A. P. Stafford. LUMBER. J. A. Rooney. DRY GOODS. L. F. Cornuit. D. P. Rolfe & Co. Birkby & Borchers. L. Wessel. \$1.00 Per Box, 6 Boxet, \$5.00. BANKS legal guarantee to cure or refund the money with every \$5,00 order, Address Farmers' Bank. Merchants' National. Nebraska City National Oloc County National. TAILORS. FLOUR MILL. J. A. Nelson. NEWS DEALERS. Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 1513 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb. P. Schminke & Co. FURNITURE. Nebraska City News Co. *********************** BARBERS. J. W. Butt. NOTIONS. i. A. Snider. A. Billings. GRAIN ELEVATOR. Harrison & Sons. M. E. Duff. BOILERMAKERS. GRANITE AND MARBLE Neidhart & Forbes. TRADE MAR PRINTERS. . H. Burnwood, News Printing Co. BOOK STORE. GROCERIES. PRODUCE. R. Lorton & Co. W. F. Rodenbrock. Stathut & Hoebine. A W. S. Hyer. H. R. Young. Hughey & McCunig. RESTAURANTS. BOTTLING WORKS. LIFE INSURANCE. Gallagher's. James Bain. BUTCHERS. George B. Sutler. COLLAR W. Trail. LIVERY. ROLLER MILLS. BOOTS AND SHOES. Levi Bros. Star Mills. Velsos Bros. On a hot day there's HARDWARE, SALOGNS. CLOTHING. Wm. Bischof. HOTELS. nothing like a cold drink of L. Goodman. 4. Goldberg. J. Stehl. Hotel Watson. Grand Pacific. Atlantic House. HIRES Rootbeer to make you forget it's Summer.

COAL AND WOOD. Johnson Coal Co. D. P. Holfe & Co. JEWELRY. Alexander Camelet, J. C. Conley. James Thompson. Kloos & Enuer. J. M. T. Schneider, Geo. Thomaz. Thiele & Pastenau, T. L. Whitchill.

SECOND HAND STORES. M. Baumgarten.

which aeronauts descend in exhibitions.