

A FARM GIVEN AWAY

Consisting of one sheet of FARM BUILDINGS and one sheet of 78 Subjects, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, etc. These are to please the children. The Farm House and Animals can be cut out and made to stand, thus making a complete Miniature Farm Yard.

3 Ways to Get This Farm:

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BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C., and the Farm will be sent you POSTPAID. You will find one Coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two Coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

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Is the only positive Remedy known to the Medical Profession for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Ovarian Neuralgia, Dismenorrhoea, Psoriasis, Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Diseases. A Positive Cure effected in from 6 to 18 days.

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Power of the Human Jaws.

Dr. G. V. Black, a dentist of Jacksonville, Fla., has made some interesting experiments upon the force exerted by the human jaws in the ordinary mastication of food, and also the greatest force which the jaws are capable of exerting. By means of a spring instrument provided with a registering device he took records of about 150 "bites" of different persons. Of these 50 have been preserved as characteristic of the ordinary man, woman and child. The smallest pressure recorded was 30 pounds, by a little girl 7 years old. This was with the incisors. Using her molars, the same child exerted a force of 65 pounds. The highest record was made by a physician of 35. The instrument used only registered 270 pounds, and he closed it together without apparent effort. There was no method of determining how far above 270 pounds he could have gone. This test was made with the molars. Several persons exceeded a force of 100 pounds with the incisors and 200 with the molars. The physical condition of the persons experimented upon seemed to have little bearing upon the result. Dr. Black is of the opinion that the condition of the periodontal membranes is the controlling factor, rather than muscular strength. Dr. Black found that in the habitual chewing of food much more force is exerted than is necessary.

Fidelity and Affection of a Horse.

In the "Memoirs of General Count de Segur," an anti-de-camp of Napoleon, recently published, the following affecting incident is related:

I have said that during the nocturnal attack of the Ukra, on Dec. 23, I was unhorsed. My animal had been wounded by a bullet in his chest, from which the blood was streaming, and as he could no longer carry me I had been forced to leave him, loading his equipment on my shoulders. When I had reached our first outpost, about 300 paces off, I sat down to rest before the fire, in some grief at the loss of my mount, when a plaintive sound and an unexpected contact caused me to turn my head. It was the poor beast, which had revived and had dragged itself in the wake of my footmen. In spite of the distance and the darkness, it had succeeded in finding me, and recognizing me by the light of the campfire had come up groaning to lay its head on my shoulder. My eyes filled with tears at this last proof of attachment, and I was gently stroking it, when, exhausted from the blood it had lost, and its efforts to follow me, in the midst of the men, who were as surprised and touched as myself, it fell down, struggled for a moment and expired.

Perth, the Ancient Edessa.

Built half way up the Jebel Nimrud, on a hill above a rushing torrent, it never lacks water or the sound of the perpetual fountain that girded for it in the old days the name Callirrhoe. Water in basins, in drinking places, in small mills; water in the torrents, in the springs and down the sides of streets, everywhere is heard the same bubbling sound so dear to oriental ears. And with it are trees innumerable, great forest trees in the gardens, with walnuts and pomegranates, and fruit of all sorts; gardens everywhere, within and without the town, and a thing seldom to be seen in an eastern town, the large courtyard of the Serai grass grown, with seats and spreading trees on either side. The bazars, too, and the streets seem all to share in the charm that water lends. Nowhere else are there such vaulted corridors, tall and airy, for the market, such splendid caravansaries, built by some magnificent old Turk, of an order since passed away, and where, above all, can be matched the exquisite mosque of Ibrahim-el-Khalil—Abraham, the friend of God—with its stately minaret and marble courtyards reflected in the silent shady pool—"Six Months in a Syrian Monastery," O. H. Parry.

A Wire Walking Rat.

At the corner of Market and Broad streets, Newark, N. J., there is a thick network of telegraph wires and telephone cables. Late one afternoon the loiterers about the corner witnessed a curious incident. From the roof of the Firemen's insurance building a cable wire extends across Market street to the Postal Telegraph office.

A rat was seen on the wire over the insurance building. He moved slowly along the wire, and by the time he had reached the middle of the street he had a crowd below him that would have delighted the heart of Blondin. He paid no attention to the upturned faces, but continued slowly but surely on his way until he reached the Postal Telegraph building. He lightly leaped from the roof and disappeared.—Philadelphia Record.

Bogus Leather in Shoes.

"For years," said a Maine manufacturer, "shoes of a cheap grade have been made of what is known as leather board. It is a compressed paste. There is a factory in my state which turns out tons of it every month. Many of these shoes are sent to Central and South America, and, as a matter of fact, thousands are sold here.

"As long as the weather is dry they wear first rate, but when you strike a rain you're gone almost surely. Two wettings, and you want to look out. When you invest in shoes, be sure they are what you want. Leather is expensive, and you can't cover your feet with it for a trifle."—New York World.

Dean Hole and the Oxford Snob.

Dean Hole, the distinguished English churchman, dearly loves a good joke. One day a somewhat snobbish Oxford friend of his, wishing to impress upon the dean the high social character of his familiar acquaintances, wrote him a letter, beginning:

"My dear countess," and then scratching out "countess" substituted "Hole." Whereupon the dean, not to be outdone, began his reply, "My dear queen," and then drew his pen through "queen" and substituted "Dick."

WORKING FOR PAY.

Are We Making Progress Toward Equality of Opportunity?

Taking the whole number of persons engaged in all remunerative or gainful occupations, I find that in 1860 such persons constituted 26.19 per cent of the whole population. In 1870 this percentage had increased to 32.43, in 1880 to 34.68, while in 1890 it was 36.31, an increase of more than 10 per cent, relatively, in one generation, the period from 1860 to 1890. This, it should be borne in mind, is the percentage of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations of the total population. If we examine now the percentage which this total number of persons engaged in all gainful occupations is of the persons 10 years of age and over, which is the truer comparison, we find that the increase has been as regular, but a little greater, for in 1860 it was 33.72 and in 1890 47.95, an increase of over 11 per cent, relatively, in the 30 years named. This fact alone, it seems to me, answers conclusively and definitely the question we are considering. If the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations stood still relative to the population, the argument would not be so clearly carried, but with a constant and persistent increase in the relative proportions of this class of people to the whole number of population, and to the whole number 10 years of age and over, there can be no other answer than an affirmative one.

These figures prove conclusively that we are not only making real progress toward a greater equality of opportunity in social and industrial life, and they completely kill all arguments made to prove that machinery, the influence of invention, displaces labor, so far as society as a whole is concerned. It would be absurd to argue for a single moment that the introduction of machinery has not in many instances displaced individuals and reduced them not only to relative poverty but to pauperism. The answer cannot well be made to the individual, but the facts cited prove that so far as the whole body of the people is concerned there is no such displacement, and a study of the expansive influence of machinery and invention by the statistical method further proves the value of the argument. The vast number of new openings, never before known, resulting from inventions, offers the best proof in this direction, and it offers, too, proof that one line of opportunity will be abandoned when another of a more profitable nature opens.—Carroll D. Wright in Forum.

MIN. IN BLACK DIAMONDS.

Thousands of tons of coal are shipped from the ports of Perth and South Amboy, at the mouth of the Raritan river every month. It is loaded in vessels for all points along the Atlantic seaboard and many European ports. The coaldocks of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Perth Amboy are among the largest in the world. The docks of the Pennsylvania railroad at South Amboy are nearly as large in shipping capacity.

In connection with the handling of such immense quantities of coal one of the most troublesome problems for the railroad companies is to keep their rolling stock in constant motion. It is considered a loss of revenue for a car to remain several days at a given point, and everything is done to facilitate the rapid movement of the cars, both loaded and empty. For a number of years loaded cars were kept standing in the storage yards of the Pennsylvania railroad at South Amboy for weeks at a time. At times the company was embarrassed for want of cars to transport the coal from the mines. The difficulty was finally solved about three years ago. In place of the long string of loaded cars may now be seen immense piles of coal.

When a train arrives from the mines, the various kinds of coal are sorted out and the cars drilled to the proper side track for unloading. In close proximity to each side track stands a large derrick with a movable boom extending diagonally into the air about 80 feet. To this boom is attached a large traveling belt, on which are fastened large buckets. The belt is operated by a small steam engine in charge of the man who manipulates the elevator. As the coal drops from the outlet in the car it falls into the buckets on the elevator belt and is carried to the end of the swinging boom, where it is dropped in the center of the pile and distributed by gravity. The coal remains in these piles until it is required for shipment; then it is loaded in cars and transferred to the docks.

The immense piles of coal usually contain from 10,000 to 12,000 tons each, and are worth from \$10,000 to \$50,000, according to the market value of the coal. It is frequently the case that there are 12 of these piles of coal in the storage yard, representing a value of from \$600,000 to \$600,000. It was discovered recently that the coal rusted while in these piles. This did not detract from the burning qualities, but affected the selling value. To prevent this canvas covers were made at a cost of \$1,000 each. When the piles of coal are all covered, the storage yard resembles a large circus. The sight of such an immense quantity of coal is viewed with astonishment by strangers, although the residents of South Amboy are so accustomed to it that they never give it a second thought.—New York Telegram.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,
A. SLOCUM, M. D., 113 Pearl St., New York.

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The Coming Woman.

—New York World.

A Lost Opportunity.

"And so she rejected you? I suppose you told her you were 6 feet?"

"Yes, but what has that got to do with it?"

"Everything, my boy. You should tell her that you were 6 feet once, but that you are only 5 feet 11 1/2 now. She'd have snapped you up as a bargain instant."—Boston Transcript.

Worried Him.

Chaplain—Have you read the death warrant to that Boston murderer?

Sheriff—I have.

Chaplain—How did he take it?

Sheriff—Very much to heart. He said that the phraseology and composition were faulty from beginning to end.—New York Herald.

Opening His Eyes.

This is the season of the year when the young man who is going to graduate from college this summer begins to wonder how many \$5,000 positions will be offered to him the first month after he acquires his degree. He will know all about it before Aug. 1.—Somerville Journal.

Out of Musical Circles.

Sporting Editor—What kind of music is this "Die Walkure?"

Financial Editor—I guess it must be a kind they play with footnotes.—Detroit Free Press.

DOCTOR

Acker's English Remedy

will stop a cough in a night, check a cold in a day, and cure consumption if taken in time. If the little ones have Croup or Whooping Cough, use it promptly. Croup is a very fatal disease. Fully one-third of those attacked die. The great danger is in delay. The disease progresses so rapidly that the loss of a few hours in treatment is often fatal. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY will cure Croup, and it should always be kept in the house for emergencies. A 25 cent bottle may save your child's life.

Three sizes 25c, 50c, \$1. All Druggists.

ACKER MEDICAL CO.
16 & 18 Chambers St., New York.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

The simple application of SWAYNE'S OINTMENT without any internal medicine, cures skin eruptions, eczema, itching, and all troubles on the skin. It is the skin cure, white and healthy. It is the best for itching, and it is the best for all skin troubles. It is the best for all skin troubles. It is the best for all skin troubles.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Chickering's English Diamond Brand.

Have you read the death warrant to that Boston murderer? Sheriff—I have. Chaplain—How did he take it? Sheriff—Very much to heart. He said that the phraseology and composition were faulty from beginning to end.—New York Herald.

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