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MARSH'S

Dry Goods and Grocery Store

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA,

Where Goods are Being Sold at Hard-pan Prices.

That old adage, "Time is Money" will not do at this stage of the world, as MARSH will and can sell you

More Goods for a Dollar SPOT CASH!

Than any Store in Red Cloud, or elsewhere, can POSSIBLY DO when selling on space Recollect

That these are not Mere Idle Words BUTS TANCH FCTS!

Some Everybody, Come with the crowd that daily throng Marsh's Store in pursuit of Bargains!

A. S. MARSH, RED CLOUD, NEB.

A. H. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

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BROWN'S

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

Will be Opened for Business on or about May 19, 1884

Will be first-class in every particular.

OFFICE AND YARD.--Opposite Watson's livery stable.

Red Cloud Neb.

Lock box, 122

CASTORIA

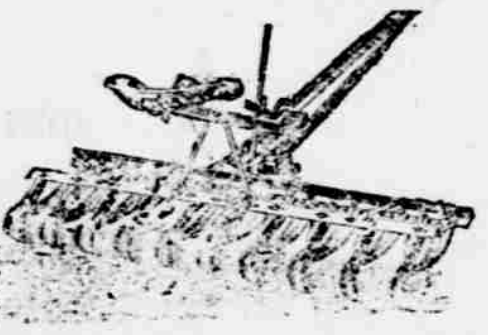
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria" is so well adapted to children that it is recommended by many physicians. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and is known to be so. I. A. Abrahams, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

"Acme" Pulverizer



How rapidly does a farmer contemplate a newly harvested field with satisfaction? He walks over it and sees here and there seed uncovered; here a furrow slice untouched because the surface was not quite level, and there a bunch of stubble drawn into a heap having dragged the soil and seed before it for yards. If he sinks his hand into the soil, and feels the seed, he knows that it will not grow. The Acme Pulverizer does the work perfectly, leveling the rough places; breaking up the clods, and covering the seed so that this is all covered to an even depth and without waste. But the farmer who uses the "Acme" Pulverizer Harrow, Clod crusher and leveler has none of the sadness and disappointment for his fields are levelled and mellowed and smoothed and the seed properly covered. Full plowed ground especially needs this good cultivator until the corn is above twelve inches in height. For sale by

John Boesch, Amboy, Neb.

Diamonds for Drills.

"Diamonds are comparatively cheap nowadays," a rock drill manufacturer said, "and the diamond bit sets used in the diamond drills do not cost as much as they did."

"Are genuine diamonds used in these drills, or are they chaffed diamond drills because the steel has an extremely hard temper?" the reporter asked.

"Diamonds are used in the drills. They are chiefly one and two carat stones. At present they cost about twenty dollars a carat. They are in the rough. The diamond-set bit is hollow. It is a steel thimble, having three rows of diamonds embedded in it, so that the edges of those in one row project from its face, while the edges of those in the other two rows project from the inner periphery respectively. The diamonds of the first mentioned row cut the path of the drill in its forward progress, while those of the outer and inner periphery of the tool enlarge the cavity."

"How are the diamonds set in the bit?"

"The bit is of soft steel, in which holes are drilled. After the diamonds are fitted the metal is hammered against them so that they remain firm."

"Do the diamonds wear out?"

"Their edges which come in contact with the rock get a little smooth, and they are taken out and reset, so that a fresh edge is presented."

"Have all the hollow drills three rows of diamonds?"

"No. Some have only one row, but these are not very large. The diamonds stand out from the steel setting, so that the steel does not come in contact with the rock."

"How are the diamond drills worked?"

"By a rapid rotation varying anywhere from four hundred to one thousand revolutions a minute. There are different machines used for different kinds of drilling. For deep boring a machine with a double oscillating cylinder engine is used, mounted on an upright or horizontal tubular boiler. The machine has a screw shaft made of heavy hydraulic tubing from five to seven feet in length, with a deep screw cut in the outside. The shaft is carried by a spline, by which it is fastened to the lower sleeve gear. This gear is double, and connects by its upper teeth with a beveled driving gear, and by its lower teeth with a release gear, which is a friction gear, and is fitted to the lower end of the shaft, to the top of which a gear is feathered, fitting to the upper gear on the screw shaft, which has one or more teeth less than the upper gear on the feed shaft, whereby a differential feed is produced. This friction gear is attached to the bottom of the feed shaft by a friction nut, producing a combined differential and frictional feed, which renders the drill perfectly sensitive to the character of the work through which it is passing, and maintaining a uniform pressure. The drill rod, made of heavy lap-weld tubing, passes through the screw shaft and is held firm by a chuck at the bottom of the screw shaft. To the lower end of this tubular boring rod the bit is screwed, and to the upper end is a watch swivel, to which connection is made with a steam pump. You can see by this that the machine is very simple and not likely to get out of order."

"The reporter fell into a chair. When he came to, the drill man was saying:

"Where do you get the diamonds for the bits?" the reporter asked in desperation.

"They come principally from Brazil. Some come from Siberia and some from the South of Africa; the latter, however, are more glassy and are not so tough as the Brazilian diamonds, and are much more likely to crush under pressure."—N. E. Sna.

The Evolution of the English Post-office.

James I established the first post-office in England, but only for foreign mails. His son, Charles, however, extended the system and started the first domestic line, but his object was not so much to accommodate his subjects as to inaugurate a profitable monopoly, against which, by the way, the House of Commons, fought most lustily. They were, however, a few years subsequently the foremost in putting down an attempted opposition post started by the municipal authorities of London.

In the latter part of this century (about 1690) a district post was established in London as a separate department, and put under the control of one Dockwra, who seems to have had an eye to the main chance, for we find in a few years a memorial presented against him, which charges that he willfully "dot, what in him lies to lessen the revenue of the district post-office that he may farm it or get it into his own hands," for which purpose it was alleged that he had removed the post-office to an inconvenient place. Fancy the postmaster of Chicago, which is about the size London was then, removing the post-office to some out-of-the-way corner, and, as the memorial goes on to say, "forbidding the taking of any hand boxes (except very small) and all parcels above a pound, and stopping undersuspicious pretences most parents that are taken in, which is great damage to tradesmen by losing their customer, or spoiling their goods, and many times hazard the life of the patient when physic is sent by the doctor or apothecary." It is gratifying to know that further danger to the unhappy patient whose physic was thus delayed, was removed by the summary dismissal of the ambitious postmaster.

At the time of Mr. Dockwra's escapades the Post-office Department was in the hands of two Postmasters General, Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Thomas Frankland, whose practical wisdom and energy is manifest in all their doings. We find them at one moment petitioning the lords of the treasury to reduce the postage, on the ground that "where we have made the correspondence more easier and cheaper, the number of letters has thereby been much increased;" at another we see them ordering their packets to beware of the numerous privateers, and urging them to run while they can, fight when they can no longer run, and throw the mail-board when they can no longer

fight. The capture by a French privateer of a mailboat in the very bay of Dublin indeed our Postmaster General to "beats of force to withstand the enemy," after which they were more at ease, one of them feeling sufficient at ease to indulge in an occasional bit of the gout, as appears from frequent notices in the Agent's Letter Book to this effect: "Your business cannot be settled until Sir Thomas Frankland, who hath a tittle of the gout, shall be somewhat recovered."

Their surveyor of special agent made a yearly visit to each postmaster in the Kingdom. At Chesterfield he "found the postmaster unhappy in his circumstances that he cannot appear but on Sundays," by which he means that the worthy officer was liable to arrest for debt if he came out of doors on a week day. At Chester he "found the deputy very uneasy in his mind. He charged the clerk with being frequently out and keeping company thought to be more expensive than the wages allowed him." He complains that the gentry "do give much money to the riders, whereby they are very subject to get in liquor, which stops the mails." All the surveyor's letters prove him to have been as zealous for the service as his principals, whose deputies, especially in the foreign packet service, but sometimes very curious consignments to test their fidelity and ingenuity. It is not to be supposed, for instance, that they were able to put into a mail bag fifteen couple of hounds going to the King of the Romans?

Up to the year 1784 the privilege of franking was allowed to all members of Parliament and to official departments, and it had by that time grown to be a great abuse. Members were in the habit of distributing vast quantities of franks among their friends, and of providing their servants with them in such numbers that these latter drove a flourishing trade in them. But in this year severe restrictions were imposed and continued till the abolition of franking in 1840.

Up to the year 1784 the mails were carried on horseback. They were now transferred to the much faster passenger coaches, whose time continued to improve with the improvement of roads and appliances till the maximum of about ten miles an hour, including stoppages, was reached early in the present century. But even this would not do, so in 1820 the first mail was carried on the railway from Liverpool to Manchester.

In 1792 the first money order business was done, but the business never attained great proportions till 1840, when the Governmental changes were very much diminished. The savings bank was established in 1861. The telegraph system of the country was taken over by the Government in 1870, while the "parcels post," strange to say, did not come into being until August 1 of the present year.—Cor. National Register.

Trimming an Elephant's Feet.

Yesterday Prof. George Arthingstall and four assistants were occupied all day in trimming the feet of two elephants. The operation is performed three times a year—once on the road, once in the fall and again in the spring. The sole of an elephant's foot is heavily covered with a thick horny substance of material similar to the three toe-nails upon each foot, and as it grows thicker and thicker it tends to contract and crack, often laming the animal. When the work of trimming is undertaken, the elephant stands upon three legs and places the foot to be operated upon across a big tub. Two men hold the leg down and one stands at the animal's head to prevent him from turning. Then Prof. Arthingstall, with a two-foot drawing knife, proceeds to shave off great pieces of bone from the sole of the foot. Shavings of bone six inches by four and a quarter of an inch thick are rapidly cut, the edges of the foot being carefully trimmed. Other pieces of glass, wire nails, etc. are formed and held in the foot, which have been picked up during street parades. Sometimes these irritating morsels work into the leg and produce a festering sore. A large nail was found yesterday in Pallas' foot imbedded over three inches from the bottom. Prof. Arthingstall extracted it with a small pair of pincers, then syringed the wound with warm water, and subsequently covered it with tar. The Professor, when hurried on the road, sometimes draws out such nails with his teeth. Pallas apparently suffered great pain, but seemed to know that the operation would give relief. He held the foot high and quietly of his own accord until all was finished, then flourished his trunk, trumpeted, and expressed almost in words his sincere thanks.

After paring the foot, each toe-nail is cut between and then filed down, giving each foot a white, clean look with its settings of polished nails. It takes about six hours to finish dressing an elephant's feet, and it is said to be one of the hardest bits of work that the men have to do. While busy making the chips fly, Prof. Arthingstall said: "Did you know that three times around an elephant's front hoof is his eye height?" "No, is that so?" "Yes, and to prove it, look here." They proceeded to measure the front foot of the brute, and three times its circumference was found, by mounting a ladder to the exact height of the animal.

Yesterday the most mysterious item of all contained in these old office records is "two bales of stockings for the use of the Ambassador of the Crown of Portugal." What mystery is here? For, suppose the worthy diplomat, with all his family, to have changed their hose three days, the two bales would have still lasted a half a year. It is not to be supposed that he had imbibed Eastern habits and customs, and had inaugurated a seraglio in London. What then is the solution? Here it is destined to be an historical mystery, compared to which the identity of Junius or of the man in the iron mask are clear as translucent crystal.

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"Lady."

Our old English Hlaford, as expressing a rank or relation rather than strictly an office, has, unlike the King and the Earl, a feminine. Without raising any minute philological questions, Hlafidge is practically the feminine of Hlaford. And it abides so still; the softened form of Lady is still, in grammar at least if not in usage, the feminine of Lord and of Lord only. But the practical use of the name has been very shifting. In early times the Lady had rather a tendency to soar higher than the Lord; in later times she has rather had a tendency to sink beneath him. When queen-ship, so to speak, was abolished among the West Saxons, the King's wife became the lady. The title was therefore lower than that of Queen, but it was so high that, with the single exception of Ethelred's Lady of the Mercians, it was never given to any but the wives of Kings. The wife of the reigning King is "the Lady," she whom we should now call a Queen Dowager was then known by the homelier style of "the Old Lady." Sooner has been already noticed, Lady came down into the eighteenth century in true English style for the young daughters and the nieces of a King. In the peerage Lord and Lady exactly answer to one another. If in one case they do not seem to do so, if the daughters of an Earl are called Lady while their younger brothers are not called Lord, it is because all daughters rank with their elder brother and not with their younger. Lady, like Lord, is used vaguely for all ranks of the peerage under Duke, and in a special way for its lower rank. It is when we get below the peerage that the laxer use of the word begins. As Dominus parted off into English Lord and French Sir, so Domina parted off into English Lady and French Dame. Lord and Lady, Sir and Dame, should in strictness go together. And so in formal style they do; the wife of Sir John is properly Dame Mary. It is doubtless by a bit of man's homage to woman that she is in common speech raised to the style of Lady, while her husband is never raised to the style of Lord. And those who report court ceremonies, who surely ought to know their own feudal business, "jumble together" under the common head of "Ladies," the wives of Knights, the wives of Barons, and the daughters of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls. Dame Mary has no place in such exalted company, and the other two classes of Ladies may teach us a lesson in the difference between mere precedence and substantial privilege.

Lady Mary A., the Duke or Earl's daughter, goes before Lady B., the Baron's wife. But let them be charged with treason or felony, and the Baron's wife can claim to be tried by the House of Lords, while the Earl's daughter must be tried by a jury like any other woman. Lady, then, even as a title, has come down, in common use at least, a step lower than Lord. And, when not used strictly as a title, it has sunk lower again. It has, perhaps, not sunk quite so low as some words which in strictness translate it, certainly not so low as Italian donna, perhaps not quite so low as French dame. Still, to most minds Lady is the feminine, not of Lord, but of Gentleman. The gentleman's rightful companion, the gentleman, seems to have vanished altogether. And some people seem, even on very formal occasions, to forget that the Lady is the rightful companion only of the Lord. When men were debating as to the proposal to confer the title of Empress on our present sovereign a public meeting was held in a great English city for the discussion of the question. Some proposed "Sovereign Lady of India" as a more becoming title. To this one speaker objected. He was a barrister by calling, and in ecclesiastical matters a zealous churchman. He might therefore be expected to know both his law-books and his prayer-book. Yet he opposed the title of "Sovereign Lady" on the ground that, when there was a King he would have to be called "Sovereign Gentleman." His hearers, wiser than himself, shouted "Sovereign Lord." But the man of law remained unconvinced: "Sovereign Gentleman" was the one masculine of "Sovereign Lady," and "Sovereign Gentleman of India" was a title that would never do.—E. A. Freeman, in Longman's Magazine.

A University Romance.

In the great Swedish University at Upsala lived a young student, a fine-looking fellow possessing great aptitude and love for learning, but without the means of living while he wooed Dame Science. In other words he was poor, and consequently had no influential friends ready to assist him. Nevertheless he studied hard, keeping up a light heart through all his difficulties, and trying not to look too keenly into the future, which certainly did not offer him a smiling prospect. His gay humor and his good qualities had always made him a favorite with his young companions. One day he was talking and joking with a few of them in the great square of Upsala, passing in this pleasant intercourse a part of an unexpected holiday, when the attention of the group was attracted by a young and graceful girl, who by the side of an elderly lady was walking across the square.

She was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala with her governess, and was generally known as the possessor of a kind and gentle disposition, which together with her beauty had long since made her the object of especial mention and admiration among the students. As the young man stared at her passing away like a beautiful vision, one of them cried out: "By jove! a kiss from a month in prison."

On poor student, the hero of this story, absorbed in the contemplation of the pure and angelic face, answered impetuously, as if by inspiration: "Well, I think I can obtain one!"

"What?" exclaimed all his friends in a breath. "Are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not in the least," he replied; "but I think she would kiss me on the spot if I asked her?"

"Willingly?"

"Willingly."

"Well, if she kisses you as you say, I will present you with a thousand dollars," cried one.

"And I," "And I," continued three or

four others, for by a fortunate coincidence several of the richest students were of the party, and the betting soon ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was proposed and accepted in less time than it takes to relate it.

Our young friend, although not supremely handsome, had received from his good fairy a gift of a most distinguished appearance, and now approached the young lady, saying, while he bowed deeply: "Mein Fraulein, my fortune is in your hands." She looked at him with astonishment, but stopped. He then went on to tell his name, his condition, his ambition, and finally confessed with the simplicity of truth that had passed between his companions and himself.

The young lady listened attentively, and when he had ceased speaking, said with great gentleness in the tone of her blue eyes: "If by so small a sum so much could be accomplished, it would be silly to refuse your request," and kissed the young man publicly in an open square.

The next day the student was carried by order of the Governor. He was to see the man who had induced the Governor's daughter, to kiss her in the way, as well as the man who had consented to kiss him. He refused to do so, the sternness of an instructor. He after an hour's conversation, he was charmed with him that the student was invited to take his meals at the table as he remained at Upsala.

Our young friend now continued his studies with a labor which soon caused him to be regarded as one of the most brilliant scholars of the university. Scarcely three years had passed since the day of the first kiss when the young student was permitted to visit his young and from the Governor's daughter his betrothed.

He became one of the most eminent scientists of Sweden, as much esteemed for his high integrity as for his learning. His works will live as long as the most precious gifts of science, and his happy union sprang a family known in Sweden at present, and whose wealth and position in the sciences are justly considered superior to their mental and moral attainments. Frederick's Brethren.

Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed.

Fur-lined garments are made in many shapes, such as the short vest, the cassaque, redingote, and the long man's cloaks, and also in large quantities which remain the standard of carriage and general wear, and comfort are considered as of novelty. The preference is now for those of solid colors, such as brown, black, and blue, and the lining made of the best quality of squirrel, or of the downy, or fleecy, or perhaps it may be of golden brown shade of the skins, or black Astrakhan mourning garment, which the royal ermine is used in whole squirrel lining (which on gray grounds) are now very rare, and are found in simple as low as thirty-five dollars, and pelisses trimmed with ermine or eighty dollars, though in some instances the prices are even higher, just quoted. For the fur-lined garment for the street, and broadcloth suit in unique designs, small lines, and as to the cloaks with plaid linings that have merely trimmings of fur. For the carriage, or roomy and for evening wear, the most magnificent gold brocade, or ground of ottoman, or of plush, or plush, or the sensible brown shades, some of these are scarcely larger than some that hang low in front and merely at the waist behind; they are lined with fur, and bordered richly to match. For mourning are many camel's-hair cloth, and armure silk cloaks trimmed with the fine Persian lamb-skin, and either lined with it or with the whole gray lining made of squirrel-backs; black fox borders are also on similar cloaks. The high full effect on the shoulders is gone to new circulars by rows of shirring between the neck and shoulders. Silken, tremeline, messine, and other repped silks and satin fabrics of various names are used for circulars for general wear.—Harper's Bazar.

A New Discovery.

One of the most valuable discoveries recently made by practical men of science is a means of lighting up the human body with electricity in such a manner that the physician or surgeon can clearly see the field in which he is to operate. The advantage of such a discovery cannot be overestimated, as it is a fact, admitted by the profession gentlemen themselves, that they are often unable to relieve pain because of being unable to work in the dark; and treating an internal ailment they are likely to injure as to benefit the patient with experimental prescriptions the new apparatus, however, the longer need to grope in the dark, and other organs can be so illuminated that the operator can clearly see the minute parts. The adaptability of electric light that is of the incandescent order is so apparent that it is a matter of surprise that a man of medicine was not the discoverer of its valuable properties. The instrument when used upon the human body may be inserted in various ways. It contains at one end an objective which forms an image of the part examined. It permits of the illumination of the walls of the stomach and the consequent examination of the same by the aid of lenses. The light is very clear, said to be in no way injurious and shows the parts in their proper colors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Swallow-Tail Point Light-house, near Toronto, Ont., was named in a unique way. At a banquet given by some citizens, during its erection, to Mr. Kent, who was to be its keeper, no one but the latter appeared in full dress. Thereafter he was called "Swallow-Tail Kent," and when he took up his residence in the tower the name went with him.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, subscribes for two hundred newspapers.—Chicago Herald.