a Pacific Slope Mine Superintendents tiot Big Pay. Times have changed on the western slope of the Rocky mountains since the day when Philip Didesheimer, then superintendent of the Ophir mine, bought a sealskin overcoat and paid \$1,000 for it. Financial darkness has settled on the region where at one time men holding positions similar to the one named drew all the way from \$1,000 to \$2,000 salary per month. Then nobody was more prosperous than the men who dug gold and silver from the ground in Nevada, but now the summit of Mount Davidson is occupied by the lean spirit of economy. Salaries must be slashed and all other expenses reduced, says the San Francisco Call. When Mr. Didesheimer was bossing operations at Virginia City he was paid from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month for his services, and he, like the other super-intendents, could afford to spend lav-ishly. One of the first superintendents, Mr. Palmer, who had charge of Ophir, had an annual salary of \$25,000 for several years, and none of them received less than \$1,000 a month. The other day the salary of Superintendent Keating, of the Savage mine, who is one of the oldest and most experienced mining men on the coast, was cut down from \$400 to \$200 a month, and the other superintendents will naturally have to come to the same terms. William H. Patton, who was superintendent of Consolidated Virginia and a few other mines, received altogether from \$1,250 to \$1,-500 a month for years. Charles Strong, of the Gould & Curry; Hank Smith, of the Belcher; Mr. Osbiston, who was

That mill was another example of the free manner in which cash was disbursed when the glory of the mines was at its height. Over eighty mills were running around Virginia City at that time—the year 1865—and when they first began the charge they made was \$30 a ton. There was a sudden drop to \$15 a ton before long, and then gradually the price came down \$1 a ton at a time until the present rate of 50 a ton (\$7 a ton in some mills) was reached. Even this rate is deemed too high now on account of the depressed condition of the mines, and the mine managers say that it must be reduced.

employed by the Gould & Curry, and

other men long enjooed a salary of \$12,000 a year. When the big Gould &

Curry mill was built the company gave Mr. Strong a present of \$10,000 as an

extra mark of appreciation for his

services as superintendent.

HONEY FROM FRUITS.

Berries, Peaches and Grapes Injured by the Ravages of Bees.

Nectar in flowers is not honey, says a writer in Mechan's Monthly. This nectar is gathered by the tongue of the bee and enters what is called the honey bag, from which it is regurgi-tated by the bee on its return to the hive and deposited in the honey cell. Even then it is thin and watery, and does not become really honey until the watery parts have evaporated. In collecting the sweets the bees do not confine themselves wholly to the flowers.

wholly on the flowers from the writer's garden-that is to say, there are few other flowers, except wild ones, on which the bees can collect their material. Unfortunately for him they are not satisfied with the flower, but also carry away the fruit. It is almost impossible in raspberry time to get enough from his garden to make a respectable dish for the tea table; nearly every berry is sucked to pieces be-fore it is absolutely ripe. It is the same with the grapes. In order to seoure them from the ravages of the bees they have to be protected by paper barn Last season, and for the first time, they have been found to carry away peaches also. How they first penetrate the

not clear, but it may possibly have been from the puncture of the curculio. The curculio frequently cuts the skin without depositing the egg, and this single break may be borne along without injury to the peach, permitting it to ripen. It is possible that they get a first entrance here. At any rate, certain it is that before the peach is fairly ripe little is left of the peach but the stone. Other fruit growers likewise complain of the ravages of the bees. Bee keepers contend that this cannot be; that the bee is incapable of perforating the fruit. This may or may not be; certainly what perforations might exist before the bees discovered them would not injure the fruit. The following up of this by the bees is just as bad as if they made the original perforations for themselves.

Intelligence of Birds.

It is certain that all creatures on the desert show remarkable intelligence, and how they acquire their informa-tion is decidedly a puzzle. Suppose, for example, alfalfa seed is sown. The place may not have a bird about the day before the seed is put in, but next day a cloud of them will descend upon the spot and faithfully cat every seed. They do their work thoroughly and with praiseworthy industry. Poisoned wheat will check the entire removal of the seed, but the sparrow is never deterred by death, though there are some who affirm a few dead sparrows will have a chastening influence upon the

Religious Impostors.

Not fewer than four false Christs are mentioned as having appeared between the years 1614 and 1683, among them Sabbathla Zebi, the greatest of all the many Jewish pretenders. Zebi made a great noise in the religious world, imposing himself upon the Jews as "king of the kings of the earth." He finally tried his hand at converting the orient and was only saved from being pierced by poisonous arrows by embracing Islamism and agreeing to labor for that faith. Of the other three

THE DOG DIDN'T FORGET. The Book Agent Found This Out at the

Cost of a Quarter. The man was a book agent, says the Boston Journal. There was no use in denying that. Any person in his right mind would have known that he was a book agent. His trousers were frayed out at the bottom, his hat was knocked in at the top, and his general appearance savored of many miles walked and few shekels gathered.

He ambled along the deserted street a few rods and then stopped undecidedly before the gate of a yard which surrounded a small cottage house. He was weighing in his mind the pro-bability of a sale. Before he conclued to enter the yard a savage-looking hound put in an appearance on the inside of the fence and made efforts to reach the book agent's trousers through the palings. Not succeeding in this diversion, the dog sat down to await the time when the man should open the gate to enter the yard.

The book agent had made up his mind that he could sell an "Autobiography" if he could but reach the front steps of the house. But the dog was determined that the agent should not reach the front steps under any condi-tion. "Good doggy" and "nice fellow" failed to make the least impression on the canine. He only howled defiantly on his side of the fence. His howls brought a man from around the corner of the next house. He was an exceedingly lean and hungry appearing man. He took in the situation at a glance and came over to where the book agent was vainly endeavoring to con-ciliate the dog. He thrust both his hands deep into his empty pockets and drawled out:

"For a quarter I'll call off the dorg." The book man must have thought that the chances of a sale at that particular house were extra good, for he drew out the fourth part of a dollar and handed it to the stranger. That individual carefully sounded it on his teeth, and, being convinced of its genuineness, he dropped it into his capacious pocket.

Then, drawing his slouch hat down over his eyes and turning up his coat collar, he assumed a highly dramatic attitude and in stentorian tones hissed forth: "Tige, Tige, I say! Thou cow-ard and thou brute, know'st thou that thy master lies captive in yonder wood and dost thou linger here? Begone! Begon-n-n-e, I say!"

The dog glanced up with a half curious look, and then turned shamefacedly away, and putting his nose to the ground he slunk quickly from sight.

"Yer see, pardner," exclaimed the hungry-looking man, "that dog an' I use ter play in high tragedy, an' he an't forgot his cue yet. An', by the way, I don't believe yer'll sell a book in that house, cuz the folks has gone off to-day on a family picnic. They left the dog to look out for the house. Hot weather, an't it? So long."

A Deadly Tree.

The cannibal tree of Australia grows in the form of a gigantic pincapple, seldom reaching a height exceeding ten or twelve feet. Its height, how-The writer of this paragraph has for a next neighbor a professional bee keeper, whose bees depend almost that one eight feet in height may be as the reader will imagine when told the helm, unless he can manage to get ive feet through at the base. The "leaves" resemble broad planks and are frequently fifteen feet long, twenty inches broad and one and a half feet thick at the base. These board-like leaves all put out at the top and hang down so as to form a sort of umbrella around the stem. Upon the apex of the cone around which these leaves concentrate are two concave figures, resembling dinner plates, one above the other. These are constantly filled with an intoxicating honey. A bird may light upon the edge of these or a man or an animal may walk up the leaves to indulge in stolen sweets; but death is the penalty for such rashness. The instant the honey receptacles are touched the leaves close like a trap and squeeze the life out of the meddler. tter awhile the leaves will relax their vise-like trasp, the horrid tenacles will slowly unfold and nature has set her trap for another victas

Troublesome Neighbors.

The wild Cossacks, living away down in the southernmost part of the Russian empire spend most of their time harassing the Turks. They are peculiarly savage in appearance. Their uniform is the Cossack coat, full trousers, scarlet undercoat hooked up to the neck, big boots, and as an overcoat they wear a bourka, a circular cloak made of coarse felt with long, shaggy hair on one side of it. This cloak is big enough to cover the rider and much of the horse. The most distinctive point in their dress, however, is the cylindrical hat of black astrakan which they wear at all seasons. The top is of cloth or velvet. They form part of the Russian cavalry and live principally on plunder, stealing during their raids into Turkey anything they can find, from a chicken to a child.

People Who Ought to Be Swimmers. The seemingly strange suggestion is made and strongly pressed in England that the men who man the navy should be taught how to swim. Ordinary sailors are instructed and expected to qualify in swimming, but the marines, firemen and engineers are not, and it is a fact that a large portion of the latter large body of men who serve on warships cannot swim. It is said that many more men would have been saved from the Victoria but for this fact; also that many sailors who were good swimmers were undoubtedly dragged down by the men who were not. The matter has been taken up in parliament, and it is probable that swimming will be insisted on as a part of the training of every man serving aboard ship.

Hornets as Paper Makers.

The hornet was the first paper maker and holds the original patent. The paper it makes is about like that of the newspaper, nearly as firm, and one was Mordecai, a German Jew; the made of essentially the same material and fifty species of woodpeckers, and history.

TRUFFLE HUNTING.

An Interesting Account of the Way It Is Done in Southern France. While the author of "Wanderings by

Southern Waters" was in the south of France he engaged an old man to show him how truffles were gathered. At the appointed hour the man appeared with a pig walking by his side-an ugly-looking beast, with an arched back and a long, turned up nose. It was four years old, and in the language of the place, was quite "serious." As a mark of distinction it wore a leather collar. The three hunters-the two men and the pig-climbed the rocky side of a steep gorge, and came out upon a plateau. Here, under the oak trees, they were to find the truffles, which grow only near oaks or hazels.

At a sign from the old man, the pig began sniffing about the roots of a lit- Office with D. F. Trunkey, Moon Block tle tree, and then proceeded to dig with her nose, tossing up the larger stones as if they were feathers. She had smelt a truffle, and the man seized her by the ear, for her manner was suspicious. This was the first time they had been out together since the last season, and the pig had forgotten part of her education.

She manages to get a truffle into her mouth. He tugs at her car with one hand, and uses his stick upon her nose with the other. The pig screams with anger, but will not open her jaws wide enough to let him slip the stick inside and hook out the truffle.

The prize is swallowed, and the old man, forgetful of all decorum, calls his assistant a pig, which in France is al-ways an insult. The game has opened badly, although one of the parties concerned is of a different opinion.

In a few minutes, however, a second truffle is found, and this time the old man delivers a whack on the pig's nose at the right moment, and seizing the mushroom, hands it to me. Then he takes from his pocket an ear of corn, and picking off a few grains, gives them to the pig by way of soothing her injured feelings and encouraging her to go on with the hunt.

We move about in the dry, open wood, keeping always near the trees, and trufile after truffle is turned up from the reddish light soil. Her forgotten training soon comes back to the pig. At a mere twitch of the car she retires at the right moment, and waits for the corn which is invariably given her in exchange for the truffle.

Before we leave the ground, indeed, she has got so well into the work that on finding a truffle she does not attempt to seize it, but points to it, and grunts for its equivalent in maize.

SEALING IN THE ANTARCTIC.

Hunters and Sailors Up to the Neck in Blood and Blubber.

It was with the produce of seals that we were destined to fill our ship, and till February 17 we were literally up to the neck in blood, says a writer in the Popular Science Monthly. All the sails are stowed; the captain sits in the crow's nest from early morning till late in the evening; the two cugineers, relieving one another, take charge of the engines; the cook or the steward is on the lookout on the deck or on the bridge; and the doctor takes away in the boats, in which case so other noncombatant has to take his place-all the rest are away after plun-

Now a full boat is making its way to the ship. We steam toward her. As we near the engines are stopped and she glides alongside. The cook or the steward rushes from the lookout, the doctor from the wheel, one working the steam winch and the other unswitching the skins, while the boat's crew swallow a hasty meal. The boat being unloaded, they are off again for another fill. The greatest rivalry exists between the boats' crews, each endeavoring to get the greatest load for

Another boat is seen approachiand away we go again. Louging this piece of ice, charging that piece with our sturdy bows, boring away where the ice lies closely packed; rounding reach the boat, which is down to the gunwale in the water, with its crew cautious, plying their oars as they lie crouched upon their bloody load.

So it goes on from day to day. Hay s made while the sun shines, and the pile of skins and blubber rises high upon the ship's deck. Then comes a gale of wind, accompanied by fog, sleet and snow, and we lay to under the lee of a stream of ice or a berg, The deck becomes busy with life, the blubber is "made off" and put into the tanks and the skins are salted. When the gale is over, at the end of two or three days, the next few days of calm weather are again taken advantage of in the boats. Thus the period of gales and calms which alternate in this part of the world come in quite conveniently for sealing, the produce obtained in the calm weather being "made off" during the gales. We never experienced much swell, being sheltered by the land, our work lying only a little east of Ercbus and Terror Gulf.

An Exaggerated Bird.

The imperial woodpecker is an exaggeration of the ordinary red-headed woodpecker. It is nearly two feet long, its plumage black and white, with a gorgeous scarlet crest, its bill white. It lives in Mexico and in the Sierra Madre mountains. These birds are always found in pairs and are destroyers of trees, as they devote their entire energies to one tree for as long as a fortnight, injuring it so greatly that the tree dies. In Europe and Asia there is a gray-headed woodpecker. The largest European woodpecker is seventeen inches long, black, with scarlet crest. It is called the great black woodpecker. The little brown woodpecker of Ceylon is not five inches long. The white-headed woodpecker is a wise-looking little creature that lives in the pine woods of the Pacific

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AND LOAN AGENT

Red Cloud.

Notice of Sale. In the matter of the estate of Nels Poulson

In the matter of the estate of Nels Poulson, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of F. B. Beal, judge of the district court of Webster county, Neb., made on the 15th day of July, 1893, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the east door of the court house, at Red Cloud, Webster county, Neb., on the 23d day of September, 1833, at 1 o'clock p. m. at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash; the following described real estate, to-wit: The sw 1-4, 29-3-11 in Webster county, Neb. Said sale will remain open one hour, from 1 to 2 p. m.

Administrator de bonus non of the estate of Nels Poulson, deceased.
Dated, August 18th, 1893.

Publication Notice.

Land Office at Bloomington, Neb., July 25, 1893,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim, and
that said proof will be made before the clerk of
the district court, Webster county, at Red
Cloud, Nebraska, on Saturday, Sewtember 2d,
1803, viz: Frank Stokes, Hd. App. No. 12129, for
the mis nels Sec 24, Tp 1, N Range 12 W 6th P. M
the mames the following witnesses the
sentializes residence upon and cultivation
of said land, viz: altred McCall, John R. Os
borne, George W. Hummel, Oliver McCall, all
of Red Cloud, Nebraska,
1-6t
O. G. Bailery, Register.

Notice For Publication.

Notice For Publication.

Land office at Eloomington, Nebr., Aug. 5, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed Lodice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Distret court, Webster county, at Red Cloud Neb., on Saturday, September 16, 1893, viz. Johnson B. Wilscarver, Hd. App. No. 12427, for the sel-4, sec. 26, tp. 3, n. range 12, w. 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous res dence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz. Alexanter A. Phi lips, of linden, Neb. Albert N. Wilson, of Otto, Neb., John C. Wilson, of Otto, Neb., Clarence H. Wilson, of Otto, Neb.

Notice For Publication.

Notice For Publication.

Land office at Elemington, Neb., Aug. 24, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has flee notice of his intention to make linal proof in support of his claim, and that said proof withe made before the clerk of the District court, Webster Co., at Red Cloud, Neb., on Monday, Crober 9, 1883 viz: Richard T. Pane, Hd, App. No. 12414, for the 844 news and cl4 sel4, sec 24 b 3 n, R 12 w 6th p. m.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John C. Wilson, Albert N. Wilson, Clarence H. Wilson, James A. Wilson, all of Otto, Neb. b. G. BAILEY, Register,

Legal Notice. In the District Court d Webster County, state of Noraska. Fannie Wemberg, Plait tiff.

Solomon Mandlet aun. Adeline Mandlebaum and Regina Weitherg, defendants.

and Regina Weinberg, defendants.

Notice:

Regina Weinberg, defeddant, will take notice:
That on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1833,
Fannie Weinberg, plaidiff herein, filed here
petition in the district colut of Webster county,
Nebraska, against said diesdants, and the object and prayer of which are to foreclose two
certain mortgages executed by the defendants
Solomon Mandiebaum and Adeline Mandiebaum to one I. V. Martin in 1the Southwestern
Investment Company, respectively, moon the
following described previous, to-wit: The
each half of the southeast charter and the north
half of the northeast quarier, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarier of section filteteen (19), township lour (4), range
nime (9), west of the 6th P. Y. in Webster comity, Nebraska, to secure the paymen, of three
promissory notes dated Mach 1, 1888 for the
sum of \$150, \$52,50 and \$14 respectively, due
and payable in five years from date thereof,
that there is sow due used said notes and
nortgages the sum of \$1645 87 and plaintiff prays
that said premises may be decreed to be sold to
satisfy the amount due thereon; that said
mortgages and notes so as aforesaid ex-could
were duly assigned to this plaintiff which is
now the owner flat holder thereot.

You are required to answer said petition on
or before the 18th day of September, 1883.

FANNIE WEINBERG,
By Smith & McCreary, ber attys.

JAMES PETERSON.

-DEALER IN-

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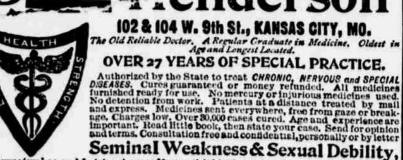
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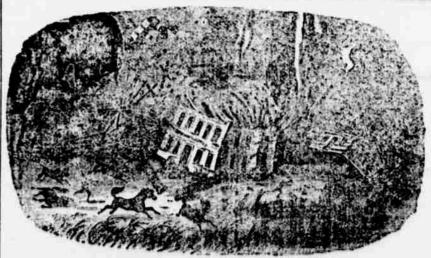
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