

A MYSTERY OF IMPORTED BEER

The Sales Increasing, While the Imports Are Decreasing.

It is regarded by some persons as surprising that while the importations of beer have fallen off considerably in the last two years, the consumption of imported beer has increased more than fivefold, says a New York paper. Where ten years ago there were, perhaps, a dozen places in town at which imported beer was sold, there are now, probably, six hundred. It has become, in fact, a prime necessity in saloons of the first class to have on draught imported beer, and the multiplicity of such signs is significant of the constantly increasing demand for the beverage. Some saloons keep as many as six or seven varieties of imported beer; but at the same time the receipt of barrels in which it is contained—it is shipped in barrels, not kegs—is constantly falling off.

The explanation of the matter is one which can with much greater candor be given by a consumer than by a dealer in the imported article. The fact is this: Very little of the so-called imported beer sold in New York city saloons at present is really imported. It is domestic beer of a different kind from that usually sold, and the difference is to be found in the use of coloring matter and in the larger infusion of alcohol. It is alcohol that gives to imported beer its strength and which, at the same time, preserves it during the ocean voyage and the constant changes of temperature to which it is subjected in its transfer over 4,000 miles of land and sea. Genuine imported beer sent from Germany to the United States contains a larger proportion of alcohol than the beer sold and drunk in Germany. The distinctive mark of American beers is that they are what is called light, of amber color, and have a bitter taste, supplied in good beer by the hops. Kaiser beer, Pilsener beer, and some few other varieties of German beer are light, but the great majority of beers sold in Germany are dark, of a reddish-brown color, somewhat resembling mahogany in hue. Now many American brewers, and especially those in the city of New York, brew two varieties—dark and light. The dark is heavy; the light is frothy. The general demand of consumers is almost universally for light beer, but the dark has some admirers, especially among those persons who like a heavier article, sometimes prescribed for medical use, and resembling, to some extent, porter in its nutritive properties. This dark beer, the product of American brewers, costs usually a little more than the light, but it costs considerably less than the imported article with the duty added to it. So in many New York saloons the so-called "imported" beer sold over counters or at tables is really nothing more or less than the ordinary American dark beer, colored somewhat, and with alcohol added. Knowledge of this fact thoroughly explains the apparent paradox that while the importations of foreign beer have fallen off, the sales of foreign beer in New York are increasing. During the last two years many American brewers have been extending their trade by the manufacture of a variety recommended to invalids to whom, heretofore, porter has been prescribed. This variety of domestic beer has largely superseded porter, and, to some extent, ale, and the sale of it appears to be increasing. It is brewed only by very large concerns, however, and considerable advertising work is necessary to get it on the market.

Deerfield's Human Lightning Rod.
Albert Lund is a carpenter and boards at the Union Hotel at Deerfield Corners, says *the Utica Observer*. He was sitting on the hotel veranda when the storm came up last evening. After one of the flashes Lund tipped over in his chair and fell down like one dead. There were half a dozen people who witnessed the occurrence. When they picked him up Lund was unconscious. For fifteen minutes he was unable to speak. Peter Schultz, proprietor of the hotel, walked him around and resorted to various measures to bring the young man to his senses. His efforts were finally successful and Lund was soon able to describe the sensations he had experienced. He said that they were not altogether unpleasant. The worst sensation was after the effects passed away. He felt sick at his stomach. Twice before Lund has drawn in his direction electricity from the clouds, and he begins to think that he might properly be dubbed "the human lightning rod." On one of the previous occasions he was dumping a pail of milk into a can. He and the can were both knocked over. Another time he was so violently shaken that his garments were rent.

Buzzard Causes a Railroad Wreck.
A buzzard flew against the headlight of a locomotive of a train near De Funiak Springs, Fla., recently, and the oil, flowing out, caught fire. The engineer reversed the lever so quickly that the train jumped the track, injuring several passengers. The fire was put out and the body of the buzzard, thoroughly cooked, was found in the lamp.

Maysville People Shaken Up.
At 1 o'clock the other day, Maysville, Ky., was shaken up by an earthquake. The shock lasted a minute and folks were so scared they dug into the streets. Clocks were stopped, dishes were rattled and crockery broken. Some folks prayed who haven't offered a petition to the throne of grace in years.

17-Year-Old Boy Goes Up for Life.
George Chesbro, the 17-year-old youth who was convicted of murdering his grandmother, Mrs. Levi Pierce, July 8th last, near Grand Haven, Mich., has been sentenced to life imprisonment at Jackson.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FOX RAISING IN ALASKA.

Hopeful of Realizing Large Profits from the Sale of Many Pelts.

Fox farming in Alaska, which has assumed immense proportions, was originated by a Pittsburger. In 1879 George Wardman was traveling about the coast in the steamer Rush. He saw a valuable black fox skin sold for \$200, and conceived the notion that farming the fox would be profitable. He got Peach Taylor, Thomas F. Morgan and James C. Redpath interested, and a company was formed. The gentlemen are agents of the Alaska Commercial company at St. George.

Morgan suggested as a place for the experiment the Semedies group of seventy rocky islets, sixty miles west of Kodiak, which produced nothing but sea birds and sea lions, and are uninhabited. At the seal islands of the Pribyloff group the Alaska Commercial Company catch 1,000 to 1,600 blue foxes every winter. The black foxes are scarce, while the blue fox is not nearly so valuable. During the winter of 1880 arrangements were made with an agent at Kodiak to get some black fox cubs. He secured half a dozen, and while he was away on business the natives killed the cubs by kindness and by overfeeding them. No more of the cubs could be found, and no further effort to carry out the scheme was made until the summer of 1884, when about twenty blue fox cubs were caught. They were taken in a steamer to Unalaska and thence in a chartered schooner, with a quantity of seal meat, to the Semedies Islands, where they were released.

The islands are inaccessible except in calm weather, which helped the enterprise, as it kept poachers and Indians from catching the stock. At first it was difficult to get any right on the land. The treasury department, however, addressed a letter to revenue steamers and the provisional government of Alaska, to give their protection to the fox farmers under the law protecting squatters, and the company has not been molested in its enterprise.

The foxes eat eggs and catch birds in the summer. They are also adepts at killing sea lions, which serve them for food. They are very intelligent. They take the eggs in summer and hide them in the thick moss, which is like mattresses, and leave them until they get hungry in winter and can find nothing else to eat. If they hid the eggs in the dirt they would be unable to scratch the frozen ground away from them in winter, hence the wisdom displayed in covering them with moss. The foxes have been watched during the months of July and August on the cliffs searching for eggs, and have been tracked to their hiding places.

The blue fox pelt is valued at \$15, and as seals become scarcer it becomes more valuable. All attempts to catch black foxes have proved failures, as they are so scarce. Natives are hired to live on the island and watch the foxes. The latter are trapped in certain seasons, killed, and skinned. The carcasses are valueless, as the Indians, who will eat almost anything, will not touch the fox meat. The number has multiplied from twenty cubs to about 5,000 foxes, and they have been trapped every season since they were large enough to be of value. Mr. Wardman sold his interest to Byron Andrews of Washington.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop headaches in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, NEB.)
September 9, 1885.)
Notice is hereby given that the following named 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 register and receiver at O'Neill, Nebraska, on October 18, 1885, viz:

ESTES CONAUGHTON, H. E. No. 14471 for the SW¹/₄ section 4, township 31, N range 9, west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuance residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. E. Freeland, V. Y. Resenkranz, Dan Binkerd and Newton Carson, all of Dorsey, Neb.
JOHN A. HARMON, Register.

NOTICE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage mortgage executed by Frank J. Toohill, on December 31, 1884, to the State Bank of O'Neill, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note in the sum of \$63.00 due July 15, 1885. Said chattel mortgage having been duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Holt county, Nebraska, the mortgagee by virtue of the powers contained in said mortgage has taken possession of the following personal property, to-wit: Two counter scales, Fairbank make; one platform scale, Fairbank make; one iron box; one sausage machine; one sausage stuffer; one marble top counter; two butcher blocks; one desk; two saws; rakes, knives and etc.; one kettle and all other tools and butchers implements formerly belonging to F. J. Toohill and now in use by E. P. Hicks; also one slaughter house and shed and two large kettles, and will, at the Palace Meat Market, in the city of O'Neill, on the 10th day of October, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. offer said property for sale and sell the same to the highest bidder for cash, at which time and place due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

THE STATE BANK OF O'NEILL.
By E. P. Hicks and H. M. Uttley, Agents.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS.

In the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, J. C. Franklin, plaintiff,

vs.
William L. Lay et al. defendants.
The defendants, William L. Lay, Elizabeth Lay, his wife, William A. Boggs, administrator of the estate of Wm. Corbit, deceased, Elizabeth Corbit Boggs, William A. Boggs, her husband, Anna Corbit Perkins, Fred Perkins, her husband, Emma Corbit Lovejoy, Mr. Lovejoy, her husband, William C. Corbit, Mrs. William C. Corbit, his wife, E. P. Corbit, Mrs. E. P. Corbit, his wife, P. C. Corbit and Mrs. P. M. Corbit, his wife, heirs of William Corbit, deceased, and Elizabeth Corbit, deceased, will take notice that on the 27th day of August, 1885, the above named plaintiff filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, his petition against you and each of you, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain real estate mortgage, executed and delivered to J. C. Snyder by the defendants William L. Lay and Elizabeth Lay on the 20th day of May, 1887, conveying to the said J. C. Snyder the following tract of land, to-wit: Lot number two and the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number eighteen, in township number twenty-five, north of range number thirteen, west of the 2^d M., for the purpose of securing a certain real estate coupon bond of \$600.00 with ten interest coupons. The principal bond of \$200.00 due and payable on the first day of June, 1892, one of said interest coupons due each six months from and after the date thereof and to have said premises sold to satisfy said bond, interest and taxes. That there is now due and owing upon said bond, coupons, and for taxes paid to protect said lien the sum of \$1,950.00.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 14th day of October, 1885. Dated this 27th day of August, 1885.
J. C. FRANKLIN, Plaintiff.
By E. H. Benedict, his Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court, within and for Holt county, Nebraska, August term 1885, in the matter of the estate of A. A. Low, deceased.
The creditors of said estate:
You are hereby notified that I will sit at the county court room in O'Neill, in said county, on the 16th day of September, 16th day of October, and the 16th day of November, 1885, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 16th day of August, A. D. 1885, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 16th day of August, 1885.
Witness my hand and the seal of said county court, this 16th day of August, 1885.
G. A. McCUTCHAN,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

Frank J. Toohill non-resident defendant:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, 1885, J. C. Snyder, Receiver of Holt County Bank, the plaintiff in this action, filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by Frank J. Toohill and Bell Toohill upon lots 12 and 13 in block 20 of the original town of O'Neill, in Holt county, Nebraska, which mortgage was executed and delivered to Holt County Bank and filed for record on the 11th day of December, 1880, and recorded in book 60 of mortgages at page 496; that there is now due upon said mortgage the sum of \$1,350.00.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of September, 1885, or the same will be taken as true and judgment entered accordingly.
H. M. UTTLEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Holt county, Neb. William H. Male, Benjamin Graham, William Halls, Jr., and Harris H. Hayden, plaintiffs,

vs.
Henry C. Meyers and wife, Martha J. Meyers, Thomas Davis and wife, Elizabeth Davis, Frederick H. Davis and wife, Mrs. Frederick H. Davis first and full name unknown, Sinker Davis & Co., Sturdevant Brothers & Co., a partnership composed of Joseph H. Sturdevant, Brantley E. Sturdevant, Sara J. Sturdevant and Ella F. Sturdevant, Alexander C. Ayers trustee for Sinker Davis & Co., Thomas Davis, Sarah C. Davis, E. W. Iron, first and full name unknown, C. P. Richmond, first and full name unknown, W. H. Heebe, first and full name unknown and wife, Mrs. W. H. Heebe, first and full name unknown, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of you: You will take notice that on the 21st day of August, 1885, the above named plaintiffs filed their petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against you and each of you, the object and prayer of said petition being to foreclose a certain trust deed or mortgage executed and delivered by the defendants Henry C. Meyers and wife, Martha J. Meyers, to E. S. Ormsby, trustee for P. O. Ressel upon the following described real estate situated in Holt county, Nebraska, to-wit: That certain tract of land numbered on the plat as lot No. three (3), and bound as follows: Commencing at a point fifty (50) links south and fifteen hundred sixty-five (1565) links east of the one quarter (1/4) stake on the section line, dividing sections number thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), of township number thirty (30), north, range number fourteen (14), west of the 6th P. M., thence running easterly seven hundred seven and one half (707 1/2) links, thence running southerly seven hundred seven and one half (707 1/2) links, thence running westerly seven hundred seven and one half (707 1/2) links, thence running northerly seven hundred seven and one half (707 1/2) links, to place of beginning, containing five (5) acres more or less and situated in the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of southwest quarter (SW 1/4) and the north-west quarter (NW 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of section number thirty-three (33), range number fourteen (14), west of the 6th principal meridian and containing five (5) acres according to the United States government survey. Said trust deed or mortgage being given to secure the payment of of a certain note or bond for the sum of \$440, dated August 10, 1880, due June 1, 1891, and plaintiffs allege in said petition that said trust deed also stands security for the payment of certain extension notes made and delivered by the defendant Meyers to said P. O. Ressel on the 21st day of May, 1891, and plaintiffs allege in said petition that they are the owners of said note or bond and extension notes, and said mortgage and trust deed securing the same, and that there is due them thereon at this time the sum of \$600 together with the sum of \$50 taxes paid on said real estate by the plaintiffs to protect their security. Plaintiffs allege that they are the owners of said note or bond and extension notes and the trust deed or mortgage given to secure the same, and pray for a decree that the defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due thereon, and that the lien or interest of all of said defendants be decreed to be subject to the lien of these plaintiffs trust deed and for other equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 30th day of September, 1885. Dated this 19th day of August, 1885.
R. R. DICKSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff's.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LIVE STOCK.

For payment of lien herding and care therefore.
To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of section 86 of the consolidated statutes of the state of Nebraska for the year 1883, an act to provide for liens upon live stock for their keeping, an affidavit as required by said section having been on the 6th day of September, 1885, filed in the office of the county clerk of Holt county, Nebraska.
The undersigned to satisfy the lien aforesaid by such section and perfected by such affidavit so filed, will, on the 7th day of October, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. on his farm to-wit: the southwest quarter section one, township thirty-two, range eleven, west, in Paddock township Holt county, Nebraska, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Two geldings, one sorrel and one grey, aged two to eight years. Nineteen horses as follows: Seven bays, five sorrels, three black, one grey, one cream and one brown, ages from two to nine years old; one spring studd colt, two mules, one horse and one mare. The above stock being known as the Kinney herd and being in possession of the undersigned.
The amount now due upon said lien is the sum of \$160 together with the necessary and actual expenses for publishing this notice, filing the affidavit as required by statutes, and the expense of said sale, and persons interested in said stock are hereby notified to be present at that time to protect their interests.
Dated this 6th day of September, 1885.
J. B. BERRY,
Lien Holder.

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