

Advertiser

ESTABLISHED 1856. Oldest Paper in the State.

BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

VOL. 25.—NO. 39.

STATE NEWS.

Lincoln is to have street cars ere long, and won't that be nice?

Smith Mead, North Platte, was run over by cars, 10th inst., and killed. His foot caught in a frog.

The legislature failing to appropriate the State into Congressional districts will be the occasion for the call of an extra session.

A conflagration in Omaha, 11th inst., originating in the store of Ish & McMahon, destroyed three of the best business houses in the city. Loss, \$100,000.

A widow at Fremont, whose husband, while drunk, perished in the snow, has commenced suit against a saloon keeper who sold him liquor. That is the kind of medicine for saloon keepers.

State Superintendent Jones, in a published article regarding the new school law, says: "Towns and villages organized under the general law and not under the law for cities, which have a board of six members, will proceed as if no change whatever had been made."

Falls City Journal: "A coal mining company is being organized in this city, and articles of incorporation will be filed in a few days. The stock will consist of 500 shares of \$50 each, shares to be assessed not to exceed \$10 each. The company will lease or purchase 250 acres of land adjoining the Witwer coal mines, in Spicer precinct, and proceed as soon as practicable to sink shafts and tap the Witwer vein, the course of which is towards the village of Spicer. The officers of the company are: P. W. Birkenhauer, President; H. C. Smith, Secretary; G. W. Hoffman, Treasurer.

A careful estimate shows that at the beginning of the winter, there were upon the Nebraska ranches more than half a million head of cattle. These would average \$15 a piece, making a total of about \$7,500,000 invested in stock in the cattle-raising portion of the state. The usual and expected loss from the effects of cold weather and snow is five per cent. Often it does not reach that figure. This winter, the continued cold and depth of snow have increased the fatality to such an extent that there is no probability of saving one-half, and in many instances the loss has already exceeded that amount and bids fair to take off 75 per cent of the largest ranches.

SHERIDAN, Neb., March 14, 1881. To the Editor of the Advertiser: I am not a politician, and do not want to engage in any factional squabble, but knowing as I do, from my opportunities, of the disgusting demagoguery now being systematically engaged in, to create a little cheap sympathy for Mr. Schick, that gentleman having failed to create a favorable impression on the minds of the people in any legitimate way, from the time of his pretended entrance of the arena as a candidate for speaker to the present, I am impelled to say a word, and you can publish my letter, throw it into the waste basket, or use the substance of what I say as you like. The demagoguery I refer to is this: Letters are written for the Post each week purporting to come from various places in the county, when really they all emanate from one source—Mr. Schick or his immediate surroundings. Two articles within the last month—the one headed "Hong Kong" and the interview with Beymann—were written by Frank Wright—"the red-headed Arkansas book peddler." The others were written by Mr. Schick or his brother-in-law. I know whereof I write. Mr. Editor, you have the list of the Post terribly worried, so that he doesn't sleep good nights, and he talks in his sleep, and hasn't sense enough to keep his mouth shut or to know what to say when he's awake. THE ADVERTISER'S taunts about our editor's "day" at the command of Mr. Daily are thorns in his flesh. And it being true thence his agony. You spend more ammunition on Schick. Mr. Editor, than the game is worth. I wouldn't notice him. He's sore over your exposure of his candidacy for a "good committee"—that was too funny to let him blow. The people understand. Schick politically is too dead to skin already. BLIZZARD.

The much needed reform in the names of shipping cattle by rail is being introduced in Cincinnati by a company of humane gentlemen incorporated under the name of the "Parlor Cattle Car Company." The design of the company is to carry cattle on a humanitarian basis, and to make the use of their cars a matter of economy on the part of shippers. A model car is now being constructed and is nearly finished, and will soon transport a load of heavy cattle to New York. The cost of construction of each car, if made on a large scale, will be about \$800; a car will accommodate 20 head of cattle that will stand upon a person suffering by intemperance from eating the same. It shall only be necessary to prove that the defendant has given or sold intoxicating drinks to such person during the period of such disqualification. And sec. 19 provides that action for damages may be before a justice of the peace if the amount of damages claimed do not exceed the jurisdiction of said officer.

Sec. 20. Fines and penalties to be paid into the school fund. Complainant witness to receive out of the general fund of any county a sum equal to one-fourth of the sum paid to school fund.

Sec. 21. Proper authorities may grant permits to druggists to sell liquors for medicinal and chemical purposes, without a license fee, but subject to all the requirements and penalties as hereinbefore mentioned. Provided, That the city council in cities, or board of trustees in villages, may grant permits to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes only, subject to forfeiture, and under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by ordinance, and subject to the provisions of section 29 of this act. In cities of ten thousand inhabitants, or more, the license fee shall be \$1,000.

Sec. 22. Druggists must keep a register of sale of liquor showing date, kind and quantity sold, and price and to whom sold. And sec. 24 provides for punishing by fine, any person who shall obtain liquor of a druggist by false representations.

Sec. 23. Provides for arresting and fining \$10 and costs, any person found drunk.

Sec. 26. Prohibits, on penalty of \$25, screens in saloon doors and painted windows.

Sec. 27. Repeals all former liquor laws.

Postal News.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1881.—It is ordered that section 232, postal regulations, be revoked, and in lieu thereof the following order be made: Mailable matter of the first class shall embrace all matter wholly or partially in writing, except as herein provided.

The exceptions are as follows: 1. Circulars, proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. 2. Date and name of the addressee and of the sender of circulars, and the correction of mere typographical errors therein.

3. Bills, receipts and orders for subscription enclosed in second-class publications, provided such bills, receipts and orders shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, location and subscription price of the publications or publications to which they refer.

4. The name and address of the person to whom second class matter may be sent, and index figure of a subscription book, and words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to such matter will terminate.

5. Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper enclosing the same, the sender may write his own name or address, with the word "from" above and preceding the name, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or a passage of a text, to which it is desired to call attention.

6. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book, or any printed matter of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription such as dedication or inscription or consignment of such book, or other printed matter, to a mark of respect, and must not contain anything that partakes of the nature of a personal correspondence.

7. Upon matter of the fourth class, the sender may send his own name and address, with the word "to" above and preceding the name, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or a passage of a text, to which it is desired to call attention.

HON. C. M. VAN DYKE, Postmaster-General.

Rainfall Next Summer.

The effect of a winter which brings a heavy snow storm in the Rocky Mountains is always followed by a summer that brings an abundance of rain to the Missouri Valley. This doesn't rest upon guesswork, like the predictions of almanac-makers, nor upon the supposed influence of certain planets, like the forecasts of Tice and Yanner, but is based upon the simple scientific proposition, which the experience of many years has proved to be correct, that the melting of snow in the Rocky Mountains constitutes the principal source of the rain. Observations taken at this point for twenty consecutive years, show that this rule has never failed—a winter of heavy snowfall in the mountains is followed by an abundant rainfall in this vicinity the following summer. In all this portion of the continent, the snow melting in the mountains rises in the form of vapor, and in this form is borne eastward until it comes in contact with a warmer current, when it is precipitated in the form of rain. 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