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A STARVED FLY'S ANTICS

[Hartford Courant.]

The statistical gentleman, of whose ex-  
ploits among the bugs and creeping  
things of Hartford, mention has several  
times been made, has recently been made  
has recently attempted an experiment  
with a fly of the house-torturing kind—  
one of the little creatures that rise with  
the early worms and early bird and  
buckle on their fixtures for the exposed  
face or bare leg which may be lying  
around loose on a hot morning in a bed  
of down or shingle nails. His theory  
was that the fly was composed chiefly  
of one internal gnat funnel connecting  
with the legs, and that all food passed  
through the legs and was carried back  
again into the mouth, and hence on and  
so on in a sort of perpetual motion; and  
that in reality a fly bite was no bite, but  
a tickle, an aggravated tickle of the hu-  
man cuticle. In order to make a prac-  
tical test, he secured a healthy appearing  
fly that had been skimming around a  
well-regulated family for four weeks, and  
placed it under a glass case, where, up  
to yesterday, it had been four weeks  
without food or water. He has kept a  
daily diary of the insect's condition, but  
space will not allow liberal extracts.  
There was for several days an incessant  
communication between the fly's legs  
and the suction valve of the mouth, the  
motions at times being so rapid that it  
was difficult to tell which was valve and  
which was leg. By the aid of the micro-  
scope it was then discovered that two  
legs had nearly disappeared, and that  
the valve was wearing off rapidly on the  
starboard side. Further close examina-  
tion disclosed the fact that this con-  
sumption process was steadily going on.  
At last all the legs disappeared and also  
the valve, and then there began to be a  
diminution of the trunk of the insect,  
which was still of life and motion, going  
through the same simulating activities  
as if the legs were in place and all other  
machinery was perfect. Indeed, the  
scientific gentleman believes that the fly  
to the last moment of consciousness re-  
lied upon his legs and supposed they  
were all right. The next striking observa-  
tion was the gradual disappearance of  
the body and one wing, and on Monday  
of this week nothing was left of the fly  
but a small fraction of the remaining  
wing, which, strange to say, was en-  
ergetic itself with an apparent instinct  
which seemed to tell it that the whole fly  
was with it. At 8 o'clock last evening  
there was nothing left but what appeared  
to be a fly-speak, and yet that speak  
repeatedly tried to stand on end and bal-  
ance itself. Probably by to-day, there  
will be nothing left, but the scientific  
observer thinks that when he raises the  
glass he will be able to discover some pe-  
culiar conditions of things indicating  
that, though there is nothing there, there  
are elements denoting the existence of  
something, so great is his confidence in  
the everlasting hereafter of the fly. The  
experiment, showing as it does the in-  
stinctive activity of the fly by nature and  
habit, makes the occasion for surprise  
over the persistent attacks of the insect  
when left to itself in the freedom of all  
things, less important than many un-  
scientific people have supposed.

Washington Capital: How common it  
is for pen-drivers of a speculative mind  
to get cause and effect reversed. For  
example, the Mormons are said to be de-  
based because of their practice of poly-  
gamy. The fact is, polygamy is possible  
in Utah on account of the ignorant and  
debased condition of the Mormons. And  
again, we are told that polygamy utterly  
debases the social life of Turks and Per-  
sians. Colton bears witness to the en-  
feebled condition of Turks rich enough  
to own harems. The leading market at  
the present day for delicate French pic-  
tures and porcelains is among the Mo-  
hammedans of the East, where they  
animate the whole population. Arthur  
Arnold, who traveled through Persia in  
1875, reports that the indoor dress of the  
Persian lady is worse than that of the  
baller-girl, and that her bodice makes  
less pretension to be a covering than  
that of the Paris danseuse. Colton does  
not perceive that the French, the most  
enlightened people of civilized Europe,  
in furnishing the pictures and porce-  
lains, give proof of a greater social de-  
basement than the purchasers; for the  
creation calls for a higher culture. And  
Mr. Arthur Arnold has only to look at  
home for an indoor dress at ball far  
more indecent than that of the ignorant  
Persian lady—that is, if any costume  
made custom by fashion, thereby mean-  
ing nothing lascivious, can be called in-  
decent. Mother Eve behind her fig-leaf  
Milton assures us, was as pure and mod-  
est as Mrs. —, who used to appear at  
parties in such scant apparel about the  
upper part of her person, that she re-  
sembled an inverted tomb with all the  
bones above, and far more suggestive of  
death than forbidden pleasures.

A Ridgefield man has invented a chair  
which can be adjusted to 8,000 different  
positions. It is designed for a boy to  
sit in when having his hair cut.

# THE PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

VOL. XVII.

PIOCHE, NEV., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

NO. 1

## HOW TO CHECK YELLOW JACK.

It is apparent that yellow fever has no  
respect for State lines; it cares nothing  
for the resolutions of 1793, or the prin-  
ciples of the Jeffersonian Democracy; it  
walks boldly across State boundaries and  
takes up its abode wherever it pleases,  
without any ceremony. In a word, it  
assumes national rights, and to be dealt  
with successfully it must be treated by  
the national power. Yellow fever is an  
entirely preventable disease; it can be  
prevented from appearing by a proper  
and vigorous sanitary system; if a case  
is imported, it can be prevented from  
spreading its infection by a prompt iso-  
lation of the patient, the destruction of  
his contaminated clothing and effects,  
and the use of the necessary disinfect-  
ants. We should have an epidemic of  
this pestilence in New York every year  
were it not for the vigilance of our health  
officers and the strictness of our Quar-  
antine. Our immunity can be extended to  
New Orleans and all other places; but to  
do this effectually the power of the gen-  
eral Government must be invoked and  
made to act with that of the local  
authorities. The matter is one of national  
importance, for the existence of the  
pestilence interferes with trade and  
seriously injures the general interest.  
Here to-day is the whole Mississippi  
Valley crammed with produce that  
should go to market, and filled with  
people wishing to purchase goods from  
the North; and, to a great extent, trade  
is stopped on account of the pestilence.  
An act of Congress having universal ap-  
plication could be enforced, but mere  
local precautions, often delayed until it  
is too late, and then spasmodically put  
into operation, are of little use. It should  
be made certain that wherever a case of  
the fever appears anywhere, the same  
treatment which it receives here should  
be adopted; it should be provided that  
when necessary a land quarantine as well  
as the marine quarantine should be en-  
forced. Now, everything is conducted on  
a happy-go-lucky plan; the railroads  
run or do not run as they please; this  
town adopts a quarantine; that one in-  
vites the refugees, and the pestilence  
runs riot. The matter is worthy the  
serious attention and the vigorous action  
of Congress.

In 1785, the Sacred Standard of the  
Muslimans was unfurled at Constanti-  
nople, and in accordance with the usual  
custom, proclamation was made three  
days in advance that no Christian should  
look upon it under pain of death. The  
Austrian Ambassador—so at least the  
London Magazine of that time reported,  
trusting to his immunity, bargained with  
a man for the occupation of a chamber  
lying on the route of the cortege, but  
subsequently obtaining one for less  
money, repudiated the contract and in-  
sulted the Turk on his venturing to com-  
plain. In due course the Ambassador,  
with his wife and daughters, watched by  
the man they had made their enemy, took  
possession of their apartment and saw  
the show. But when the holy banner  
arrived opposite the house in which they  
were, a cry arose that it was profaned by  
the gaze of infidels. The soldiers broke  
open the doors, knocked down the Im-  
perial Minister, plundered the ladies of  
their jewels, and stripping them almost  
naked, left them more dead than alive.  
The Sultan expressed great sympathy  
with the sufferers, paid the Ambassador  
a large sum of money, restored to the  
ladies jewels of four times the value they  
had lost, and beheaded three hundred of  
the soldiers concerned in the affair, then  
asked the Diplomatist if he was satisfied.  
The answer was that personally he had  
no further reason to complain, but that  
the matter had been officially brought  
under the notice of his Government, to  
whose directions he must conform.  
Whatever the terms of the dispatch,  
which soon came from Vienna, they had  
such an effect on the Ambassador that  
his death ensued very shortly, it is sup-  
posed as a consequence of his own act.  
The ladies returned to the Austrian  
Capital, whence they were ordered to re-  
tire to a convent for life.

NOT AN UNJUST JUDGE.—In sentencing  
Prini this morning, Judge Cole took oc-  
casion to comment upon the recent trials  
that had taken place in the District  
Court, his remarks being especially  
directed to the action of the jury in ac-  
quitting Bigelow. The tenor of his re-  
marks was that a criminal had escaped  
justice, and that the evidence in that  
case had clearly warranted a conviction.  
In connection with this he referred to  
the accusation that he was an unjust  
judge, defending his course while on the  
bench, and denying the imputation. He  
referred particularly to the citation, by  
counsel, of Lord Hale, and held that the  
remarks were uncalculated. He stated  
that during his occupation of the judicial  
position, he was never conscious of hav-  
ing entertained an unjust thought, and  
that during the brief term in which he  
would remain on the bench, he should  
be guided by the same motives that have  
heretofore inspired him. In sentencing  
Prini, he stated that he should not only  
take into consideration the recommenda-  
tion to the mercy of the Court, made  
by the jury, but also the fact that others  
no less guilty, had, during the term,  
gone scot free. The prisoner was then  
sentenced to hard labor in the State  
Prison at Carson for a term of five years.  
A throng of people was in attendance  
at the Court-room, and Judge Cole's re-  
marks were listened to with attention.—  
[Eureka Leader.]

An Iowa farmer worth \$19,000 started  
out four years ago to secure legal revenge  
on a neighbor. The lawyers have his  
all now, while he has revenge.

Patrick Donahoe, of the Boston Pilot,  
it will be remembered, failed several  
years ago, owing considerable money to  
his poorer fellow-countrymen, for whom  
he had imprudently served as a savings  
bank. The Pilot passed into the hands  
of Williams and John B. O'Reilly, who  
voluntarily assumed the burden of this  
debt, and last week declared a dividend  
of ten per cent., making in all \$20,000  
which they have divided among these  
poor people. About the time of this  
payment Dennis Kearney, who was then  
in Massachusetts, lost his temper because  
Mr. O'Reilly gave him a little advice in  
an article which has already been pub-  
lished in this paper. Commenting upon  
this ebullition of temper, the Pilot of  
last week has the following additional  
advice for Kearney: "Dennis Kearney  
lost his temper last week because the  
Pilot gave him a little advice. That is  
not right for a leader. We must hear  
those who differ from us—and discuss  
the question, not abuse the speaker. The  
Pilot and all connected with it belong to  
the working class just as much as Mr.  
Kearney; and our interest in the welfare  
of workingmen is at least as broad and  
sincere as his. In his momentary anger  
at our plain words he called the prop-  
rietors of the Pilot 'bloated bond-hold-  
ers' and 'heavy-headed vampires.' We  
may be pardoned for referring Mr.  
Kearney to our announcement this week  
of a dividend of 10 per cent. to working  
people who lost their savings through  
another man's failure. We do not owe  
a cent of this money, but to save hun-  
dreds of families from suffering we have  
volunteered to pay it, and please God,  
we shall keep our word. If Mr. Kearney  
wants to know where our bonds are, we  
may tell him that this dividend will  
make up \$20,000 that the proprietors of  
the Pilot have divided among poor people  
in two years."

The Standard says Fred Elliott, late of  
the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and  
well-known in newspaper circles in  
California and Nevada, arrived in Bodie  
Sunday evening, in company with Frank  
Kenyon, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. T. S.  
Harris, of the Coso Mining News pub-  
lished at Darwin, have purchased the  
Bodie Standard, and will take possession  
on the 7th instant.

The first tanner—The Sun.

## DEMOCRATIC Primary Election.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
Central Committee of Lincoln county,  
held September 3d, 1878, C. H. Patchler was ap-  
pointed Judge, and Thomas Foye and David  
Cohn Inspectors, of the Democratic Primary  
Election, to be held in Pioche this

Saturday, September 7th, 1878,  
At from 12 o'clock M. to 7 P. M., the polling  
place to be at the store formerly occupied by D.  
J. Kraus, adjoining the State Bank.

The Democratic Central Committee of Eureka  
county having passed a resolution that the Ju-  
dicial District Convention be held in Eureka on  
the night of the 30th of September, 1878, and in-  
vited the White Pine and Lincoln Delegations  
to meet there at that time. Resolved, That we,  
the Central Committee of Lincoln county, ac-  
cept the invitation, and hereby name the night of

30th of September, 1878,  
As the time, and Eureka as the place, to hold  
said Convention.  
By order Committee.  
LOUIS SULTAN, President.  
Geo. T. GORMAN, Secretary.

## D. C. CLARK & BROTHER,

STONE STORE  
LOWER MAIN STREET,  
PIOCHE, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE  
AND RETAIL,  
—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS,  
POWDER  
FUSE,  
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
m/19-1f

## UNDERTAKER.

LOUIS BETZ  
WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF  
Pioche and vicinity that he is still in the

UNDERTAKING  
BUSINESS,  
And is ready to Furnish or Make any  
Material necessary for

FUNERALS.  
He has a large stock of Trimmings and the  
necessary articles on hand.

READY-MADE COFFINS  
Of all sizes always on hand

PLACE OF BUSINESS on Meadow Valley street,  
opposite Miles Quillen's Brick Store.  
au7-1f

## MISCELLANEOUS.

W. P. GOODMAN.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
STATIONERY,  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
INKS, PENS  
PERIODICALS AND  
NEWSPAPERS  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Imported and Domestic

## CIGARS, TOBACCOS.

PIPES, CUTLERY, ETC.

AGENT FOR

Eureka Daily Sentinel,  
AND ALL CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA  
Dailies delivered by Carrier to any part  
of Town

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MEAD-

OW VALLEY PIOCHE, NEV.

EVERY OTHER DAY

STAGE LINES.

PIOCHE

EUREKA.

FARE ---- \$33.00.

HALF-DAILY FROM

HAMILTON TO ROBINSON AND

SHELL CREEK,  
AND TRI-WEEKLY FROM

HAMILTON TO CHERRY CREEK

EVERY OTHER DAY FROM

PIOCHE TO SALT LAKE CITY

VIA LEEDS.

FARE TO TERMINUS, \$40.

GILMER & SALISBURY, Proprietors.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL AND WELLS, FAR-

GO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

The Three Lines newly Stocked with

Pine AMERICAN HORSES and

new CONCORD COACHES.

Seagoes leave Pioche at 8 o'clock A. M.,

making close connection with Railroad Stage

from Hamilton.

Office at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s

221-1f

## EUREKA AND PALISADE RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

RATES OF FREIGHT!

—IN—

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

TO PIOCHE.

VIA EUREKA AND PALISADE R. R.

AND FAST FREIGHT TEAMS.

Rates payable in United States gold

coin or its equivalent.

All Consignments of Goods Forwarded with

Promptness and Dispatch. No Forwarding

or Commission Charges.

Mark Goods Care "E. & P. R. R."

All Liquors and Liquids will be transported

only at the owner's risk of leakage.

CHAS. S. CROCKER,  
Agent.

215-1f

THE DAILY ALTA CALIFORNIA,

THE OLDEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER

OF THE PACIFIC COAST. Published at San

Francisco, California.

Subscriptions received by

W. P. GOODMAN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK EXCHANGE  
RESTAURANT.  
RICHARD A. RIEPE, PROPRIETOR.  
OPEN ON  
MAIN - - - STREET,  
Adjoining Panacee Saloon,

THE TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH

THE BEST the Pioche and San Francisco

Markets afford.

ALL DELICACIES IN SEASON.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

For the accommodation of guests.

Call and try us.

ma3-1f RICHARD AUGUST RIEPE.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS EXECUTION

issued out of the District Court, in and for

County of Lincoln, State of Nevada, and to me

directed and delivered for judgment rendered

in said Court on the fifteenth day of July, A. D.

1878, in favor of C. H. Patchler and against the

Alps Silver Mining Company for the sum of five

hundred and forty-seven 25-100 (\$47 25-100)

dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 10

per cent., together with two 25-100 (\$2 25-100)

dollars, tax costs, and all accruing costs, and

interest, I have levied on the following prop-  
erty, to wit:

That certain quartz ledge or mining claim,

situated about one hundred (100) feet southerly

from the Mazzeppa working shaft or incline, in

Ely Mining District, in the County of Lincoln,

State of Nevada. The said ledge was struck at a

depth of one hundred and ninety-one (191)

feet from the surface, by a drift run southerly

from the said Mazzeppa ledge a distance of

ninety-one (91) feet, and was located and re-  
corded under the name of the "Only Salvation

Ledge."

Notice is hereby given that on

Monday, the 16th day of September,

A. D. 1878, I will sell all the right, title and in-  
terest of said Alps Silver Mining Company in and

to the above described property, at 12

o'clock M. of that day, at the door of the

Court-house in Pioche, Lincoln county,

Nevada, at public auction, for cash in hand, to

the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said exe-  
cution and all costs.

W. L. MCKEE,  
Sheriff of Lincoln county, Nev.

GEORGE T. GORMAN,  
Deputy Sheriff.

au24-1d

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SEV-

ENTH Judicial District of the State of Ne-

vada, in and for the County of Lincoln.

In the matter of the Estate of John Russell, de-

ceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, made on

the 10th day of August, A. D. 1878, notice is

hereby given that Monday, the 24 day of Sep-

tember, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said

day, at the court-room of said Court, at the

Court-house in the town of Pioche, County of

Lincoln, and State of Nevada, have been ap-  
pointed as the time and place for proving the

will of said John Russell, deceased, and for

hearing the application of Moncrieff Perry Gos-

sett for the issuance to him of letters testamen-

tary, when and where any person interested may

appear and contest the same.

Dated August 19, 1878.

By order of the Court.

J. M. HANFORD, Clerk.

Wm. W. BISHOP, Att'y for Petitioner. au17-1m

(OFFICIAL.)

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

passed at the Eight Session of the Legislature,

in and for the County of Lincoln.

Resolved, That there shall be added to the

present Constitution of this State an Article to

be called and known as Article XVIII, and

which shall be as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII.—The rights of suffrage and

office holding shall not be withheld from any

male citizen of the United States, by reason of

his color or previous condition of servitude.

Passed February 15, 1877.

Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate con-  
curring, that Article Eleven (11) of the Con-

stitution of the State of Nevada be amended by

adding to said Article Eleven (11) section ten

(10) thereto, which shall read as follows:

Section 10. No public funds, of any kind or

character whatever, State, county or municipal,

shall be used for sectarian purposes.

Passed February 27, 1877.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be true copies

from the enrolled resolutions on file in my

office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State,

August 3, 1878.

(SEAL.)

au10-3m J. D. MINOR,  
Secretary of State.

## Notice to Lienholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

undersigned has commenced an action in

the Justice's Court of Pioche Township, in and