

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

A riot occurred in Cincinnati on the night of the 28th of March, and it was a very serious affair, there being a number killed and wounded. Of late the men who committed murder in that city, through the aid of disreputable criminal lawyers and jurors, have either escaped punishment entirely or received but light punishment. A young man had just been tried for the murder of his employer, whom he had killed for the purpose of robbery, and notwithstanding that he confessed his crime, the jury brought in a verdict for manslaughter, and he was sentenced to serve a term of twenty years in the penitentiary. At this failure of justice, which had become so common in that city, by which murderers were let loose upon the public, the people felt outraged and made an attempt at carrying out their own views, and made an attack on the jail with a view of taking the prisoner out and lynching him, but they were thwarted in their good intention, for by the time the iron doors and bars of the jail were broken down, the officers had succeeded in taking the prisoner out and shipping him off on a train to the State Prison. An attempt was made to set fire to the jail by rolling in a barrel of coal oil and lighting it, but the officers succeeded in quenching the flames. The court-house was fired, and at the last account it seemed impossible to save the structure. On the mob attempting to fire the treasury building they were fired into by the military. Troops are being sent by railroad into the city to aid the officers. On the morning of the 29th handbills were scattered broadcast throughout the city calling upon the citizens to organize vigilance committees in every ward and serve notice on criminals, criminal lawyers, gamblers and prostitutes to leave Hamilton county within three days and remain away for good, never to return, or suffer the penalty. If the law is powerless and unable to protect the lives of people from the hand of murderers, then certainly the people are justified in protecting themselves. The intention of the mob at first—that of teaching murderers that they should not go unpunished—was a very laudable one; but when they, in the frenzy of excitement, burn and destroy public buildings, they become criminals themselves and should be made pay the penalty of their crime. If the mob, instead of given vent to their anger by destroying public property, because the murderer had escaped them, had of hung up every criminal attorney in Cincinnati, the act would have been commended by the commonwealth.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether the California or the Con. Virginia mines have at any time produced a ton of gold in any calendar month, the Virginia Chronicle says: "Yes; the average yield of the Bonanza mines during the period of their greatest prosperity was \$3,000,000 per month in bullion. Of this amount 40 per cent, or \$1,200,000, was gold. Assuming that an avoirdupois pound of gold is worth \$300, the weight of that amount would be 4,000 pounds, or two tons. The greatest amount extracted in any month was \$4,000,000 in bullion, the gold of which would weigh nearly two tons and a half."

In noticing the fact that there never was a time before when there were so few men willing to push themselves forward for a Presidential nomination, the Saint Louis Globe-Democrat remarks: "Still we doubt if any injunctions will be served on either convention to prevent the use of the names of these backward Barkises in such a connection." When the conventions of the two parties meet it will be found that most of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in this connection will be in attendance at each—just to see what will turn up for instance.

The White Pine News spouts that story about Mrs. Pickett accompanying her husband on horseback in the famous charge of Pickett's division at Gettysburg. Bro. Davis says he was there; that he was one of the outposts and could have seen a woman on horseback had she been present. He further says that General Pickett led the charge on foot.

The would-like-to-be Emperor, U. S. Grant I, says he doesn't like Blaine. If the Knight of the White Plume should happen to learn this fact, he would most likely commit suicide.

A man at Stockton, California, has an artesian well on his farm that supplies both water and gas in unlimited quantities. The well is 2,000 feet in depth.

FOUJADE keeps the very best butter to be had.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The experimental field of sorghum cultivated near Washington by the Department of Agriculture gives twelve per cent. of crystallizable sugar from fifty per cent. of juice which the cane produced. —[Washington Star.

Paper is now made in Sweden from the bleached and bleached remains of mosses that lived centuries ago, and are now found in enormous quantities. The paper is turned out in all degrees of excellence, from tissue to three-fourths of an inch thick.

Steel belting is, according to report, now being made in Germany. The belts are made exclusively of steel wire, and are so constructed that they are flexible, easily fastened, and may be tightened at pleasure. The pulley upon which the belting runs must be covered with leather or other suitable material for securing the necessary amount of adhesion. The belting is well adapted for heavy work, it is claimed, and is not affected by dampness or a change of temperature, as is leather.

A curious fact about water is that it is the rust of metal known as hydrogenium. When oxygen combines with iron it forms a reddish rust, and the metal becomes in time disintegrated. In this condition it is said to be oxidized. Now water is simply oxidized hydrogenium. This metal is present in the sun and all the planets in enormous quantities. Indeed it is said that the human body is composed of five and a half parts of water, mingled with some lime, iron and certain salts. Chemistry has revealed to us many marvels, but none greater than the composition of common water.

Capt. J. A. Nichols, of Duluth, Minn., formerly of Port Arthur, Superintendent of the mine on Laue Island, north shore, has a copper knife which he found in one of the old mines on Isle Royale. This knife, with the exception of three small pieces in the blade, is made entirely of copper, and the captain says it is highly tempered and cuts and wears as well as any steel knife he ever saw. It is about six inches in length, and the captain is inclined to think it was made by the Indians who first discovered and worked these mines, but how they succeeded in tempering copper is something that the present race has yet to find out. A reporter who visited Isle Royale last season saw this knife. There are men who would give a good deal to know how to temper copper now.

HE QUIT RIGHT THERE.

Some months since a fond Detroit father imagined that his only son, a young man of twenty, was going into consumption. A doctor was consulted and he advised that the son be put through a course of gymnastic training. The young man seemed to like the idea, and for two or three months he was in daily attendance at a gymnasium. Then he began to grow careless, and finally quit it altogether. The father thought he could see signs of failing health again, and to induce his son to go back to rings, bars and gloves once more, he fitted up a private gymnasium in the barn and began a course of exercise himself. The other morning he remembered that he used to be a boxer in his younger days, and he remarked that he'd give the son a few lessons. He was balancing himself on his heel and feeling out with both hands, when something hit him, and half a minute afterwards he dimly realized that some one was bending over him and saying:

"Father, dear father! are you dead?" He sat up, looked around, and hoarsely inquired: "Jim, what on earth happened?" "Why, father, I got in a love tap on your nasal—just a little feeler, to see if you were solid on your pins."

"Didn't you strike as hard as you could?" "No—not half—not a quarter. It was what the boys call feeling for claret. Your nose will spring back in place in less than half a day."

The father got up, let the gloves fall from his hands, and as he caught the trapeze to steady his legs, he said:

"Jim, your mother and I thought you were going into consumption, and doctor—he backed us up in it. That's why I sent you to learn gymnastics. Jim, I'm a fool, your mother is an awful good woman, and if we can get the doctor up here long enough to let you feel for his claret I don't care how soon I die!" —[Detroit Free Press.

It is reported, that the recent discoveries of rich gold west of Mount Davidson are stimulating people connected with the Sutro Tunnel Company to push the main tunnel through the mountain.

"Yes," said Fogg, "I've met with many successes in my life. That's the trouble, you know. The things a fellow meets are always going the other way."

A PLAN FOR CREMATION.

Some people—very worthy people, no doubt—have been shocked by the recent accounts of the cremation of the body of the late Captain Hanham. For charity's sake, we will respect their feelings, but we are utterly unable to understand their argument to understand such a method of disposing of our dead. From a sanitary point of view their objections are absurd, and must be relegated to an age of darkness which we have happily passed. We will do our best to direct their attention to an important extract, which bears directly upon the question, and which is taken from the reports of Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers abroad on subjects of general interest, presented to both Houses of Parliament this year. The report is by Mr. Corbett of Rio de Janeiro, and impudently the investigations of Dr. Freire on the subject of yellow fever. Dr. Freire states: "I think it a duty to divulge as soon as possible a circumstance of much importance to the public health. Having gone to visit the Turajuba cemetery, where those dying in the maritime hospital at Santa Isabel are interred, I gathered from a foot below the surface some of the earth gathered from the grave of a person who died about a year ago of yellow fever. On examining a small quantity with the microscope, I found myriads of microbe exactly identical with those found in the excreta of persons sick with yellow fever. These observations, which were verified in all their details by my auxiliaries, show that the germs of yellow fever perpetuate themselves in the cemeteries, which are like so many nurseries for the propagation of new generations destined to devastate our city. A guinea pig, whose blood examination showed that it was in a pure state, was shut up in a confined space, in which was placed the earth taken from the grave. In five days the animal was dead, and its blood proved to be literally crammed with cryptococcus in various stages of evolution. Could science speak more plainly, and is sentiment to get the better of its teaching? We have too great a faith in healthy public opinion ever to doubt its verdict in this matter. —[Ex.

THE USES OF SILVER DOLLARS. (S. F. Call.) The demand of the people that the Treasury Department shall continue to coin silver dollars is based mainly upon a determination that the volume of real money shall not be reduced. It does not follow, as some of our astute Eastern contemporaries assume, that the advocates of silver coinage must at all times be anxious to receive the silver dollars themselves in payment of debt. The fact established that gold and silver constitute the real money of the country, the convenience of business requires that coin of both metals shall be represented by notes of some form which shall be good for the coin when presented. But there is no reason why coin should not take the place of paper notes of small denominations. Silver coin might take the place of notes of less than five dollars, while gold might be used in sums of less than twenty, or perhaps twenty-five dollars. The advantage of this substitution of coin for paper would be to retain a larger amount of real money in the hands of the people. When paper notes of small denomination circulate, the coin they represent is supposed to be in some public depository, and subject to the fluctuations of the money market. If a panic ensues, the coin is often not attainable. Holders of small bills are thus subjected to heavy losses and to the inconvenience of not knowing whether their paper money is current or not. If they have real money—the thing itself, not the promise of the thing—there will be no loss and no anxiety. The statement is now made that several New York banks have notified Treasurer Wyman that in case they cannot receive United States one and two dollar notes in exchange for national bank notes sent in for redemption, they will accept standard silver dollars. This movement has already put some standard silver dollars in circulation, and if it is continued a good many millions of real money will go into the hands of the people in place of the paper representatives of money.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

Democratic County Central Committee

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee will be held at Dr. G. R. Alexander's drug store, on

Thursday Evening, April 10th,

at 7 o'clock P. M. Prompt attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Committee.

By order G. R. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

Picche, April 5, 1884.

BAKER & WINES,

Attorneys-at-Law,

EUREKA, - - NEVADA.

GEO. C. MATHEWS, M.D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

PISCHE, - - - NEVADA.

G. R. ALEXANDER,

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Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps,

AND

All Toilet Articles

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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None but First-Class Goods.

In Watches, Jewelry and Silverware one should have the best or none. Messrs. SHURLEY & Co., Chicago, are making a specialty of fine goods, and if you need anything in Watches, in dust and water proof cases, Solid Silver or Tripple Plated Ware, Solid Gold or Rolled Gold Jewelry, send to Shurley & Co. they will send a single article at the dozen price. They are vouched for and endorsed by the United States Express Company, American Express Co., Southern Express Co., F. W. Palmer, Postmaster of Chicago, Gen'l A. C. Smith, Ex-State Treasurer, and many others. Goods sent on approval, with privilege of examination enabling you to do your purchasing at home. Remember, Shurley & Co., 77 State Street, Chicago, Ill. SEND FOR THEIR NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

It isn't always to be taken for granted that a man is extra devotional because his trousers bag at the knees, any more than it is to be assumed that a woman's piety can be gauged by the amount of gilt upon her prayer-book.

The most of the public speakers are talking for revenue only.—[New Orleans Picayune.

SWISS BOB's choicest butter at FOUJADE'S.

BORN.

At Picche, March 31, to the wife of James Nesbitt, a son.

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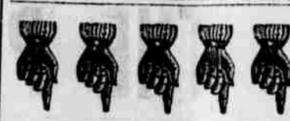
AND

All Toilet Articles

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Main St., Picche, opposite Panaca Saloon.

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"PIONEER" HOTEL,

Bristol, Nevada,

R. A. RIEPE, PROPRIETOR.

THE "PIONEER" IS A MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, having been fitted out in good style and with a view to the comfort of guests who stop here. It is the only

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

IN BRISTOL.

A FINE BAR, WHERE THE BEST

Wines and Liquors

ARE KEPT, IS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

Sleeping Apartments

ARE FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY

Respect and are the Very Best to be had in BRISTOL.

THE TABLE

Will at All Times be Supplied with the Best in the Market.

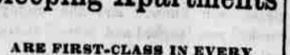
ALL DELICACIES IN SEASON

Open Day and Night

For the Accommodation of Guests.

The employes of the "Pioneer" Hotel will always be found attentive to wants of guests.

R. A. RIEPE, PROPRIETOR.



MISCELLANEOUS

CLEARANCE SALE!

FROM THIS DAY, WE WILL SELL OUR entire stock of clothing (a full line of Beaver Suits, Sack or Frock Coats, Youths' and Boys' Suits).

DRY-GOODS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Mens' and Boys' Boots

Ladies' & Childrens' Shoes, SLIPPERS, Etc.

At Bed-Rock Prices, as you will see, at the astonishing low prices, strictly for Cash, marked below, viz:

Cabot W Muslin, 9 yards, \$1.

Bleached Muslin, 35 in., 10 yards, \$1.

House Lining, 13 yards, \$1.

Heavy Checks, 6 yards, \$1.

One-half Linen Checks 20 and 23 1-2 cents per yard.

Heavy Home-made Flannels (twice the weight of the California), 75 cents per yard.

California Red Flannel, 40 cents per yard.

Gray Cashmere, 85 cents per yard.

Caston Flannel, 6 yards, \$1.

Water proof, \$1.15 per yard.

15 yards Calico, \$1.

5 Spools Cotton (Coat's) 25 cents.

Overalls, 8 oz., reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per pair.

Overalls, 10 oz., reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 per pair.

Mens' Tyrrell's Boots reduced from \$3.50 to \$5 per pair.

Mens' United Workman's Boots, reduced from \$7.50 to \$6.50.

Mens' O K Boots, reduced to \$5 per pair.

Red and Gray Flannel, Mens' Underwear, per set, \$2.

And everything else in proportion. The reason of our doing this, is that we will establish a new enterprise, and the nature of the same will be stated in the future, and will convince you of our true merits. Call, or Send Your Order, at the Old and Reliable

GOLDEN RULE

DRY-GOODS & CLOTHING STORE.

The above will be our Standard Price.

I. HYMAN.

A. ADELMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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PEOPLE'S MARKET,

MEADOW VALLEY ST., PISCHE,

MAIN STREET, ROYAL CITY,

MAIN STREET, BRISTOL MINING DISTRICT.

AT EACH OF THE ABOVE PLACES WILL always be found the best assortment of

BEEF,

PORK,

MUTTON,

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Particular attention paid to Family Trade. All orders for Meats, etc., attended to promptly and with dispatch. Just!

A. ADELMAN.

PANACA SALOON,

MAIN STREET, PISCHE.

IT'S NOW RE-OPENED AND A SHARE OF THE patronage is solicited. The best of

WINES,

LIQUORS

and CIGARS

Can always be procured at the well known old

PANACA.

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FULKS' SALOON,

Main St., opposite Meadow Valley,

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Dispense the Finest

LIQUORS

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OVER THE BAR

OF ANY HOUSE

In the Mountain Country.

All kinds of Colored Printing done at the Record Office.