THE PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

VOL. XLVI. PIOCHE, NEVADA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896. NO. 19.

Bryan and Sewell Club Organized.

On Saturday evening, August 8th, pursuant to a call published in the Record, those interested in the organization of a Bryan and Sewall club met at the Nevada hotel. The parlor and sidewalk in front was crowded when called to order by J. A. Denton, who placed in nomination Mr. N. P. Dooley for temporary chairman and W. A. Fuller for secretary. Mr. Dooley on taking the chair opened with a short talk, thanking those present for the honor, etc. Mr. D. L. Bathurst, who was in from Spring valley, was asked to address the meeting, which he did in a manner which showed deep thought and study, and was well received. He carried them back to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock down through a series of pretty pictures which protrayed the issues down to the present time, and gave an excellent illustration why silver should be recognized by this government at a ratio of 16 to 1. The name of Hon. J. A. Denton was repeatedly called, and in his address he rapped the knuckles of the goldbugs and McKinley supporters repeatedly that brought hearty cheers from those present. He gave a very spirited address and advocated the organizing of a club immediately. N. P. Dooley was put in nomination for permanent chairman, but asked to be excused, but was forced to withdraw his resignation and accept the position, W. A. Fuller was nominated for permanent secretary.

A committee on Resolutions and By-Laws was appointed by the chair who named J. A. Denton, D. L. Bathurst, J. Jiles, C. O. Newell and W. D. Prewitt as the committee who will report at the next meeting. The books were thrown open to receive signatures, when some twenty-five or thirty immediately signed the roll. It was a strictly non-partisan organization, and its object is to support the silver standard bearers of the nation only, and no party questions will be allowed to come before the club. The members began immediately to throw in their contributions towards defraying expenses of the club and to help the good work along. The club is an assured success and its members and promoters are gratified at the very successful beginning and encouraging outlook. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The books are now open for all those who wish to sign, at the Record office.

Advice to Money Sharks.

State Journal: The New York World, like all gold trust papers, whether Democratic or Republican, is opposed to the election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency. It fears, however, that the acts of the gold gamblers will elect him, and embraces the opportunity afforded by the organization of a Wall Street Bankers' and Brokers' McKinley club to say so. It tells these money sharks that if they hope for the success of the gold standard they must secretely work for McKinley, because the masses of the people will oppose anything they want on the general principal that what they desire is not for the benefit of the country. Here is one of the sentences which the World uses in an article on these gold jugglers:

"It is you, gentlemen of the gambling exchanges, manipulators of money corners, organizers of swindling trusts, wreckers of railroads, shearers of lambs, tax dodgers and absorbers of money that you never earned, who have done more than all the ignorant blundering at Washington and all the demagogy at the South and West to raise the specter of anarchy and Populism at which you now stand affrighted."

The First White Boy.

In 1859 or '60 a male child was born in Virginia City at the corner of C street and Sutton avenue, who was named for his father, Mark Bryan. He learned the printing trade here, and is now in that business in Phillipsburg, Montana. The same year a female child was born here to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. She was named Virginia, and is now the wife of Sam Connors, a carpenter formerly employed in the Ophir, and afterwards at the Union Iron works in San Francisco. He is at present in South Africa and reputed to be wealthy. Both of the children were born while what is now the State of Nevada, was Carson city, Utah. Any old Comstocker will remember the efforts of the friends of this couple to bring about the marriage of the first couple born in this camp.—Territorial Enterprise.

Campaign Song Books for 1896.

We have just received from the music publishing house of The S. Brainard's Sons Co., 151 Wabash Ave., Chicago, copies of the "True Blue Republican" and the "Red Hot Democratic" Campaign Song Books for 1896. They are not cheap word editions, but contain solos, duets, mixed and male quartets, and are especially arranged for compaign clubs, They are sold at the low price of 10 cents each, or $1.00 per dozen.

The southern part of the county was well represented in town this week, court being the cause. The trip of 130 miles at this particular season of the year is anything but a pleasure jaunt. Our Muddy Valley visitors say the prospects or argicultural improvement in the southern part of the county is sufficient to justify an effort to secure the formation of a new county to embrace the southern territory of Lincoln, and that the people of that section believe the geographical situation and diversity of interests will sooner or later cause division and are willing even now to assume the burden of separate government.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Water Matter.

The objection made last to an empty tank on the part of the water Company resulting in the presenting to each consumer for others than household purposes; a notice reading as follows:

August 6th, 1896.

Mr. _____

Owing to the successful efforts of Mr. W. V. Rice and associates in the reduction of ores in our town, it has caused an increased demand of water from the Pioche water Co. and as Mining is our only resource it must be fostered. Therefore: the use of water for irrigating lawns and gardens is absolutely prohibited unless revenue from this source can be derived to develop the springs of this Company to their fullest capacity. To accomplish this a tax of five ($5.00) dollars per month on each square rod of lawn or garden so watered, is here-by levied, to take effect this 6th, day of August 1896.

People wishing the use of water for this purpose must make application to the Company's Agent.

Economy in the use of water for all purposes, is demanded.

This amounts to a prohibitive tariff for gardens purposes and probabilities are that spots of grass and flowers will shortly be at a higher premium than ever.

For Sale.

The dwelling house, saloon building, lot and general improvements thereon, at Panaca, known as the Cap. Matthews place. Is in good condition. Call on or write,

Mark Matthews,
Panaca, Nevada.

The addition of Senator Squire to the silver ranks is a matter of decided moment. Its effect in the northwest section of the country will be the means, probably, of making two or three States sure for the Chicago nominee, and remove them from the doubtful column.—Denver Post.

In this campaign the people are not fighting any one kind of money, but a financial system which is literally sapping the life blood of the Nation.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

The leaven is beginning to work in the East. Bryan and silver are making rapid headway in the New York State. The farmers are leaving the Republican party by the hundreds.—New York Mercury.

If a goldbug tells you that disaster will follow free coinage, challenge him to point to a single financial prediction made by men of his class, since 1894, that has not been falsified.—Augusta Chronicle.

No debtor republic can exist on a single gold standard. The fingers of the garroters of London are already fixed on the throat of America.—Topeka State Journal.

A Canton correspondent wires that "the McKinley family will make no changes in their household until they go to Washington next spring." It is just barely possible that Mr. Bryan may save them the trouble of making any change then.—Chicago Dispatch.

The Boston Herald says that the free-silver sentiment in Wisconsin, which used to be "all right," is a sign of the times that needs explanation. Well, that's easy. The explanation is found in secret bond deals and artificial panics. The people may not be "up" in the silver question, but they are "on" to Wall street.—Chicago Dispatch.

Silver sentiment is spreading throughout the East like a prairie fire. It is confined to no party. The political phase of the situation has disappeard. The wage-earners are rallying as one man to the cause of bimetalism, and if the election could take place tomorrow it is the firm belief of the newspapers that Bryan and Sewall would be elected by a majority of a million votes.—Butte Inter Mountain.

A Disappointing Haul.

Some folks say, said a fisherman, that if a fish once gets into a pound net it never gets out until it is taken out; but as a matter of fact fish often get out of pound nets. It is common for sheepshead, bluefish, Spanish mackerel and shad to get out of them. I've been to a pound net on a Sunday and counted 285 bluefish and when the net was hauled on Monday found only four or five. The fish get in and if they find the opening and get started right they can get out. They follow one another like a flock of sheep.—Chicago News.

Statesmanlike Horse.

The successful horse-dealer is never at a loss. Witness the following incident from an exchange: A young Englishman was negotiating with a dealer for a horse. The horseman expatiated on the many good points of the animal under discussion.

"It seems to me, Mr. Muggins," remarked the young man, "that the horse has rather a big head."

The retort came at once: "Big 'ead, big 'ead, do you call it? Why, look at Gladstone; what a 'ead 'e's got!"

Silver Party MASS CONVENTION!

At a meeting of the Silver Party County Central Committee held on August 12th, 1896, it was

RESOLVED, that a Mass Convention of the Silver Party voters of Lincoln County be held at Pioche, on

Saturday, August 22d, 1896,

for the purpose of electing four delegates to the Silver Party State Convention to be held at Elko, Nevada, on Tuesday, September 8th, 1896.

Each precinct in the county is requested to suggest the name of a delegate as that the four members elected shall represent the party at large.

T. J. OSBORNE, Chairman.

H. E. FREUDENTHAL, Secretary.

SOME BOTTOM FACTS.

Effect of the Single Gold Standard Upon the Price of Products.

A correspondent writes to ask what reply he can make to those who maintain that low prices have been caused by improved processes of production, and that those improved processes have resulted in overproduction.

The argument of improved methods and processes is disposed of by the bold facts of the situation. The profits of producers would not be reduced by the fall in prices and we should be enjoying a period of prosperity and business activity. As to overproduction in wheat, the figures issued by the United States department of agriculture show that the number of bushels per capita of population produced in 1880 was 9.9. The price was then 95 cents a bushel. In 1885 the number of bushels per capita of population was 6.3, but the price fell to 77 cents. In 1893 the number of bushels per capita of population was 5.9, and the price fell to 53.8 cents.

It will be said, of course, by the agents of the money power that in the case of wheat, lower prices have been caused by competition from India and Argentina. But there would never have been any competition from these countries but for the bonus on their wheat offered by the gold premium. They have been able to undersell us in gold prices, but they continue to receive a dollar a bushel for their wheat in silver.

But there is no competition in the production of corn. The United States is the only great corn producing nation on the earth, and yet the price has fallen from 50 cents a bushel to 25 cents.

In the case of cotton, the facts are even more noteworthy. From 1886 to 1889, inclusive, cotton production increased gradually and the price remained stationary at about 9.9 cents a pound. Production increased in 1890 and 1891, and the price increased also. In 1892 and 1893 there was a sudden decrease in production, but the price declined also—the small crop of 1893 selling for 30 per cent. less than the large crop produced in 1891. In 1894, with a crop no larger than for 1890 and 1891, cotton sold for 4.6 cents a pound, though in 1890-91 it sold for 10 cents a pound.

Now here are three great commodities in the production of which nearly half of the population is directly concerned, and in which all the people are directly interested. They are the commodities on which the whole country depends to pay its foreign debts, and the interest thereon. They are the commodities on which more than half the population depends for money with which to pay their debts, rent, taxes, and on which the business prosperity of the whole west and south depend for money with which to keep the wheels of trade and business in motion.

But these are only three commodities. As a matter of fact every product of human labor has been struck a deadly blow by the increased and increasing value of gold. The report of Bradstreet's commercial agency for last week grimly remarks: "Prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before, having declined two per cent. since April 1 and 17 per cent. since July, 1890." Bradstreet's statistician might well have added to this mild and conservative report the statement that prices have fallen more than 100 per cent. since 1873.

Now, as it is easy for our correspondent to show that the prices of all commodities have been controlled by some influence irrespective of the operations of the law of supply and demand, it becomes an easy matter to trace the disturbance to its fountain head. Until 1873 prices of all commodities were raising and had been rising since 1853. Since 1873 they have been falling more rapidly than they rose. In 1873 silver was demonetized, and since that time the fall in all prices and values has been constant. It has been marked by two panics, and the miseries of mankind have been as rapidly multiplied as satan himself could desire. Everything has fallen except gold, and that, its worshipers say, has remained steady and stable; and they make this assertion in the face of the fact that the demand for gold is so peremptory that the people of the United States have been compelled to go into debt to the extent of more than $300,000,000 to buy the metal, and now have only of gold to show for the transaction.

Now, any sane man knows that it would be an impossibility for gold to retain its old value and still buy twice the quantity of commodities that it would buy in 1873. What, then, has happened? Why, silver and other commodities have remained at their old level and gold has risen. Two fishermen anchor their boat in the middle of a stream at sunset and take note of their surroundings. They find (let us suppose) that the banks on each side are of equal heights and that the trees present the same contour on each side. But in the morning they find that one bank has disappeared, while the other presents the same general aspect as before. What would they conclude? They would know that one of the banks had "caved in," as we say in Georgia, or that the surface of the country on that side had sunk to the level of the stream.

But suppose that both banks had disappeared. What would be their conclusion? They might claim that the land on both sides had sunk to the level of the stream. But what would dwellers thereabout think of such a conclusion? The probability is that if the fishermen insisted on their theory they would be packed off to the nearest insane asylum. But there would be no likelihood of such a theory entering their heads, for they would know that, from some cause or other, the stream had risen during the night until it was on a level with its banks.

The only way to measure gold is by the quantity of commodities the people are compelled to give for it in order to pay their debts. By this measure, which is infallible when the average of all commodities are taken, gold has doubled in value and purchasing power.—Atlanta Constitution.

Application for Patent.

Nos. 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036 and 1037.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
CARSON, NEV., June 9th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN C. EAMES, by his duly authorized agent, T. J. OSBORNE, whose postoffice address is Pioche, Lincoln County, State of Nevada, has made application for a United States Patent for the Poor Man's Prospect claim, embracing the Younatti, the Jig, the Albion, and the Capen lodes—Consolidated Mining Claims—situated in the Ely Mining District, Lincoln County, State of Nevada, consisting of fifteen hundred linear feet each of the Poor Man's Prospect and Younatti lodes, thirteen hundred and ten linear feet of the Jig lode, seven hundred linear feet of the Albion lode, and seven hundred and two feet of the Capen lode, and two hundred feet in width surface ground on each claim as shown on the plat posted on the ground, being Lot No. 57, and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation of sixteen degrees east as follows:

JIG CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery, a pine post 4x4 inch, by five feet long, marked U S S Lot 57 Disc.; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 182 feet to north east end center; thence north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 105 feet to corner No 1 of location, a 4x4 inch, five feet long pine post marked U S L 57 P 1 for corner No 1; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes, west 1310.4 feet corner No 2 of location and intersect southeast end line Cache U S Lot No 54 at a point south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 93 feet from post No 14 said claim a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 2 for corner No 2; thence south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 102 feet post 10-13 Lot No 54 210 feet to corner No 3 location, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 3 for corner No 3 whence corner No 9 Lot No 54 bears south 4 degrees 27 minutes west 92.03 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 1310.4 feet corner No 4 location identical with corner No 1 Poor Man's Prospect claim, a pine post 4x4 inch, five feet long marked U S L 57 P 4 for corner No 4; thence north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 210 feet corner No 1 this survey and place of beginning.

POOR MAN'S PROSPECT CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 Disc.; whence whip shaft 77 feet deep bears north 70 degrees 33 minutes east 194 feet distant and a shaft 169 feet deep bears south 67 degrees 53 minutes west 54.5 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes E 750 feet to the northeast end center; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No. 1 location and post No 1 Jig survey, marked U S L 57P 5 for corner No 5; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes west 1310.4 feet post No 3 this survey and late seat southeast end line Silex U S L 54 at a point north 4 degrees 27 minutes east 92 feet from corner No 9 said claim; 1000 feet to corner No 2 location and corner No 1 Albion claim a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57 P 6 for corner No 6; thence south 13 degrees 17 minutes east 50 feet intersect southwest side line Silex U S Lot 54 at a point north 85 degrees 33 minutes west 169.7 feet from corner No 9 said survey; 200 feet corner No 3 location, identical with corners No 6 Albion, No 5 Capen and No 2 Younatti claim, a 4x4 inch five feet long pine post marked U S L 57 P 7 for corner no 7; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 1500 feet to corner No 4 location identical with corner No 1 Younatti, a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57 P 8 for corner No 8; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 200 feet to post 5-4 this survey place of beginning.

YOUNATTI CLAIM.

Beginning at the identical place of discovery a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57 Disc.; whence a shaft 320 feet deep bears south 87 degrees 32 minutes east 124.5 feet distant and a shaft 300 feet deep bears south 85 degrees 15 minutes west 133.5 feet distant; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 750 feet to northeast end center; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No 1 location and post No 11 this survey, marked also U S L 57, P 20 for corner No 20; thence south 76 degrees 43 minutes west 702 feet to corner No 2 location, a pine post 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57, P 21 for corner No 21; thence north 13 degrees 17 minutes west 100 feet to corner No 3 location and intersect southeast side line Treasure, Lot No 55, at a point south 44 degrees 49 minutes west 592.1 feet from corner No 2 of said claim, a pine post 4x4 inch five feet long marked U S L 57, P 22 for corner 22, whence corner common to Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, Township 1 north of Range 67 east, M D B & M, bears south 72 degrees 32 minutes west 196.8 feet distant; thence north 44 degrees 49 minutes east 189.2 feet to corner No 4 of location, a 4x4 inch five foot long pine post marked U S L 57 P 23 for corner No 23; thence north 76 degrees 43 minutes east 541.32 feet to post 19-13-12-7 this survey, place of beginning. Containing a total area of 23.50 acres, divided as follows: Jig claim 6.02 acres; Poorman's Prospect claim, 6.89 acres; Younatti claim, 6.89 acres; Albion claim, 3.06 acres; Capen claim, 3.04 acres. The area eliminated from this survey is: .26 acres in conflict with U S Lot 54, on Poorman's Prospect claim; .05 acres in conflict with U S Lot 54, on Albion claim. Total conflict, .31 acres. The net area claimed being 23.19 acres; all situated in Section 20, T 1 N, R 67 E, M D M, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Ely Mining District.

The nearest known locations are the Cache and Silex, U S Lot No 54, on the northwest, and the Treasure lode, U S Lot 55 on the southwest.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Poorman Consolidated survey No 57, or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Eureka, in the State of Nevada, during the period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provision of the statutes.

G. H. GALLUP, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for patent be published for a period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the Pioche Weekly Record, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada.

T. J. OSBORNE, Attorney for Applicant. G. A. GALLUP, Register.

GEO. S. SAWYER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
Office in Lynch's Block,
PIOCHE, - NEVADA.

Milford, Pioche and DeLamar

STAGE LINE.

Stages leaves Milford every morning except Monday at 8 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train, and arrive in Pioche in 22 hours.

Leaves Pioche every evening except Sunday at 7:00 o'clock.

Through Fare each way, - - - $12.50

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Freight at reasonable rates. For particulars call on A. S. THOMPSON Pioche Agent.

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Union Pacific System

Local Time Card in Effect Sunday, April 5th, 1896.

GOING SOUTH	STATIONS	GOING NORTH
8:15 Arrive	Frisco	Leave 7:30 p. m.
8:25 a. m. Arrive	Milford	Arrive 8:45 p. m.
7:05 a. m. Leave	Milford	Leave 9:10 p. m.
2:00 a. m. Leave	Oasis	" 2:00 a. m.
10:00 p. m. Arrive	Juab	Arrive 5:00 a. m.
10:25 p. m. Leave	Juab	Leave 6:00 a. m.
9:15 p. m. Leave	Nephi	" 6:40 a. m.
11:00 a. m. Arrive	Nephi	" 3:35 p. m.
7:40 p. m. Leave	Provo	" 8:00 a. m.
9:20 a. m. "	Provo	" 4:25 p. m.
6:00 p. m. "	Salt Lake	Arrive 9:45 a. m.
7:40 a. m. "	Salt Lake	" 6:30 p. m.

Trains leave Salt Lake for Ogden daily at 7:00 and 9:00 a. m. and at 4:00 and 7:00 p. m.

Trains between Frisco and Juab run daily, except Sunday, and carry

TOURIST SLEEPERS BETWEEN MILFORD AND SALT LAKE.

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Chemicals,
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Medicines
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PERFUMERY.
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SOAP, SPONGES, ETC., ETC.
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I. O. O. F.

PIOCHE LODGE NO. 23.

MEETS EVERY TUESD o'clock in their hall on M Visiting Brothers cor vited to attend.
W. D. PREW
JOHN SHEATH, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

PIOCHE LODGE NO. 26.

THE REGULAR MEET Pioche Lodge No. 26, A. O held in Odd Fellow Wednesday evening of ea 7:30 o'clock sharp. Visit ers cordially invited to atte
C. O. NEWE
J. D. CAMPBELL, Recorder.

F. & A. M.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 18.

MEETS THE FOURTH SATURDAY in each month at Masonic Hall, on Lacour street. All visiting Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
JAMES NESBITT, Secretary.
J. D. CAMPBELL, W.M.