

# THE PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

VOL XLIV.

PIOCHE, NEVADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

NO. 50.

## STATE ITEMS.

The Reno Journal says the population of that town has increased 300 during the past year.

The stage which plys between Virginia City and Reno, in opposition to the V. & T. R. R. has been discontinued for the season.

T. A. Donnelly has been arrested at Reno charged with grand larceny. Donnelly is alleged to have stolen \$60 in gold from John Caspell, who died there recently.

The Reno Journal says a company has been formed there to rehabilitate Steamboat Springs and make it once more a first class place of resort as it was in years past.

There are between 18,000 and 20,000 sheep being fed around Reno and about 30,000 head on the Lovelock meadows. Buyers say Nevada mutton is the best in the market.

The Reno Journal reports a strike in Peavine district, Washoe county, of a ledge the paystreak of which is one and a half feet in width, the ore running \$102.04 per ton, of which 50 per cent is copper.

Last week the courthouse at Elko took fire through the closing of a hot air register by a member of the grand jury. The fire was discovered in time to quench it without serious loss to the building, but it is said to have been a close call.

A Colorado syndicate which had bonded several claims in Olinghouse canyon failed to fulfill their contract on Friday and the deal is off. The Reno Journal says that if these claims are ever bonded again it will require \$160,000.

The reduction works at Reno made a twenty-one day run and shut down for repairs and alterations and to put in fuel, after turning out a car of bullion. The result is encouraging and it is hoped the works can be supplied steadily with suitable ore.

In Lovelock valley this year, a yield of fifty and one half tons per acre was obtained from Thies sugar beet plantation. This is one of the valleys in which experiments are being carried on to determine what the soil of Nevada will do in sugar beet production preliminary to the erection of a sugar refinery.

Elko County shows up with a very brief delinquent tax list this year. The Independent says: Treasurer Dawley has straightened out his delinquent tax list and the result shows a delinquency of \$145.78, due from four taxpayers. Of the amount delinquent \$124.08 is due from the Gold Creek Mining Company. Had this company paid up there would be a delinquency of only \$21.70. A very good showing for the people of Elko county.

Ely proposes to work prisoners sent to the county jail and at its last meeting there the Board of Commissioners ordered that hereafter all prisoners sentenced to a term in the county jail by the Judge of the District court or by the Justice of the Peace, be kept at labor on the public work at least six hours a day for six days in the week when the weather permits, and in case any prisoner refuses to work the Sheriff is to inflict the statutory punishment.

It is said that there are 3000 carloads of freight in and around Ogden awaiting transportation over the Central Pacific. Four hundred of these are coal. This is one of the early arguments advanced for the strongest building to the coast, by line, across Lincoln county. The gap to be filled is only 240 miles, over an easy grade, and coal traffic alone will make the road a paying investment from the day it is completed.

Churchill county ranchers are discussing a means of securing more water. Some advocate storing water in a reservoir to be built within the confines of Churchill county, and others are advocating building a large canal from the Truckee river, a distance of thirty-five miles or more. These are some of the enterprises which residents of that section had in mind when the water storage and other kindred bills were passed in the last legislature. They propose to utilize some of the water which yearly flows to waste and helps form Washoe and Pyramid lakes.

## CONCERNING THE TRUST.

Prof. Wilgus Suggests the Proper Treatment of this Important Problem.

Prof. H. L. Wilgus spoke before the Business Men's class at the Congregational church Sunday on "The Trust; what shall be done concerning it?"

As to a constitutional amendment for a remedy, he said it would put a great and untold power in the hands of the government so as to materially disturb the balance now in existence between the national and state powers. This should be tried only when other remedies fail. Other plans suggested were:

1. Punish discrimination. This is now provided as to interstate commerce but the difficulty of obtaining the necessary evidence is almost insurmountable.

2. Repeat the tariff upon any article when it is clear that its monopoly is upheld by the tariff. The present law provides for something of the kind, but here, too, evidence is difficult to obtain.

3. Require corporations to make uniform prices to all. This would be available so far as it would go, but perhaps it would not be constitutionally applied to trusts in equity having no franchises from the state. Also, it could not reach the products that are sold to cross-state lines, for this belongs to national government exclusively.

4. Publicity. This was the one remedy both trust conferences practically agreed upon and for the present is most feasible. A commission should be appointed to devise a uniform system of reports upon essential points, to be adopted by the different states—and then provisions made for a national commission of experts to put such further action as may be found necessary.—Ex.

## BY ITS RESULTS.

The Only True Measure of the Value of Protection.

For a few months after the Dingley bill went into effect the custom house receipts were very low. The Democratic press, especially The World and The Herald, howled with delight that the bill was a failure; that the whole idea of protection was wrong.

Republicans replied that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the importers had doubled and trebled their importations and that it was therefore quite natural that the customs receipts would be comparatively light until a normal state of things was restored and the tremendous stocks of imported goods had been worked off.

You do not hear any howling today that the Dingley bill is a failure as a revenue producer. In a late Herald I find articles headed "Banner Year in Customs Receipts," "Decrease of Four Million in the Public Debt," "More Gold in the Treasury Than Ever Before."

Does this not show that in all matters concerning finance or the tariff "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" and that these questions are purely matters of business, should be treated as such and taken out of politics altogether?

The Democrats stood by a certain tariff policy which they insisted was the best to bring about prosperity. The Republicans stood by an entirely different tariff policy, which they also insisted was the best to bring about prosperity.

The Republican policy was tried first in the McKinley bill, and we had prosperity. Then the Democratic policy was tried in the Wilson bill, and we got hard times.

And now we have had the Republican policy again in the Dingley bill, and we have prosperity again.

Surely such a demonstration ought to be sufficient.

There is only one way to judge a policy, whether in running a government or a private business and that is—by its results.

If, when the Democrats are in power, they could show better results than the Republicans, I'd throw all my principles and theories to the winds, and I'd swear by them.—New York Music Trades.

A Yale law student has been given a sentence of fifteen days in jail for kissing a pretty shop girl. No wonder so many young men from the East are entering the University of Michigan this year.

TO THE DEAF—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 6576 The Nicholson Institute, 780, English Avenue, New York.

Frank Eisenmann was is from Deerlodge on Sunday. He returned with a set of iron doors and other material which he will use in the construction of a cellar there which he and John Roeder, Jr. are putting up for business purposes.

Joe Bryant is doing assessment work on the California claim adjoining the Bullionville mine and has encountered a nice streak of heavy lead ore. The California is a parallel location to the Bullionville, and is on the same outcrop.

Tuesday's snow storm seemed to have a bad effect on those who were driven indoors. Drunks were numerous and one obstreperous individual, a stranger from DeLamar, was landed in the cooler, but not until a body guard of about six, went to the Constable's assistance.

## "SWAGGER STICKS."

Numbers of Them Wheeled Away from Canadian Red Coats as Summer Souvenirs.

According to official returns about 4,000 American lassies have visited Nova Scotia this season, and most of these, coming or going, it is safe to presume, have touched at Halifax for a longer or shorter time, as may be.

Among the treasures of these lassies will be found—unless the reader of feminine nature has gone all astray—a short stick, silver or nickel tipped and ferruled. This is the famous "swagger" stick of Tommy Atkins, who, as one of the citadel's defenders, brave Leicester, guards the officials of high degree who are unmarried and eligible from the attacks of feminine invasions. Tommy Atkins without a swagger would be like a Chinaman without a cue, and these little sticks are just the final touch needed to inspire the onlooker with becoming feelings of awe as to Tommy's martial mien.

With his scarlet cap, about the size of a wafer, one glove on and one off, and the short swagger stick which he twirls by times, fiercely, sentimentally, coquettishly, as circumstances may demand, Tommy is by no means an unpleasant sight. Proud is the girl who, by bribery or cajoling, has induced Tommy to part with his swagger stick, when she exhibits it to her chums, who have not been sent to Halifax, and prouder yet when those who have been there are conscious of their own short-sightedness in not noticing this very important part of Tommy Atkins' attire.

## EXECUTIONS IN FRANCE.

The Authorities Propose to Employ Electricity by a New Method.

If importance is to be attached to a recent letter from Paris, while Americans are in the midst of a discussion as to whether or not death by electric shock is painless and instantaneous, the French government is considering the advisability of discontinuing the use of the guillotine for the execution of criminals and the adoption in its stead of a method in which needles charged with high-tension currents are shot into the brain, causing instant death. According to the accounts given, the head of the criminal, as he sits firmly strapped in the execution chair, is to be inclosed in a helmet similar to that of a diver. Opposite the temples of the wearer are two holes, through which the needles, electrically connected with the source of the electric current employed, pass. As the executioner touches a button, and so turns on the current, the two needles leap from their sockets and are forced through the temples into the brain of the criminal. With them they carry powerful alternating currents, which rupture and destroy the brain cells with such rapidity that one convulsive movement of the victim is the only sign that life is extinct. Whether such a mode of execution, if seriously proposed, is more merciful than the electrical method adopted in this country will be doubted by many.

## HIS FIRE ESCAPE.

The Only Time the Traveler Wanted to Use It He Couldn't Find the Key.

A commercial traveler who was putting up at one of the hotels exhibited a curious contrivance to some friends the other evening. It consisted of a metal reel almost eight inches long, bolted securely to one of the inside corners of his trunk. On the reel was wound about 100 feet of steel wire, terminating in a sort of stirrup, and the drummer explained that it was a fire escape of his own invention. "All I have to do," he said, "is to put my foot in the stirrup and let myself out of the window. The trunk acts as an anchor and the reel prevents the wire from paying out too rapidly." "Did you ever have occasion to put it to use?" asked one of the spectators. "Only once," replied the drummer. "I was in a hotel that caught fire at night about eight months ago and the first thing I did when I jumped out of bed was to rush for my trunk. It was locked and in my excitement I couldn't find the key. I hunted high and low and was still hunting when the porters rushed in and led me downstairs. They cut me out of the fire and I subsequently discovered the key under the cushion. Now, if anything on a chain and am loaded for contingencies of all brands."

## DEWEY AS A BOY.

The Admiral Invariably Took Sides with the Weak and the Bullied.

As a boy George Dewey was alert, bright and vivacious. He was not a hard student. He was often mischievous, but never malicious, says one of his biographers. He was fond of all outdoor sports, and was not averse to a fast fight when he considered that he was in the right. But he never pitched into a lad smaller than himself. He was always on the side of the weak against the bully. Mary Dewey, his sister, was his frequent companion in his boyhood. She remembers that he was always chivalrous and kindly to her and the other girls. She has said that even as a child he was never afraid of the dark.

"When his sister emphasized this characteristic," says Mr. Barrett, who tells the story, "I thought of the dark night when he took the lead on the Olympia and sailed into Manila bay past Corregidor, without fear or hesitation." During his first year at Annapolis Dewey did not hold any high rank. He was not exactly indolent, but he was so engrossed with the pleasures of student life and his good comradeship that he had little time left for plodding. He took in good part, however, a letter from his father urging on him more assiduity to study, and, as a result, when graduation day came he was third in his class, with Howell and Reed respectively first and second.

Farthest from an Ocean. The most continental region on the globe—farthest removed from an ocean—lies in central Asia, south of Tashan. It lies below the level of the ocean, and the Russian government has established a meteorological station there.

## UTAH & PACIFIC Railroad Co. Time Card No. 3.

1899	
Taking effect July 24th, 1899	
19 M. Mountain Time	
Stations.	
NORTH	SOUTH
No. 2	No. 1
Arrive Daily	Leave Daily
Except Sunday	Except Monday
P. M.	A. M.
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