

The Central Nevadan.

Vol. 1.

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No. 1

THE CENTRAL NEVADAN.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
DENNIS & ELLSWORTH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year..... \$5 00
Six Months..... 3 00
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, ten lines, for one insertion..... 25 cts
Each subsequent insertion..... 15 cts
Special Rates for Advertising and Job Work, will receive prompt attention.

GIVEN A FAIR START.
The National Agricultural Exhibition, inaugurated by the Southern Exposition Company, Fairly Booming.

The favorable action of the National (Grange and the cordial endorsement of the American Agricultural Congress given to the proposed National Agricultural Exhibition, have given the project inaugurated by the Southern Exposition Company a fair start in the country. The representatives of the movement who visited Nevada were treated by the representatives of the agricultural interests of the country with the most hospitable consideration, and their explanations of the purposes of the Southern Exposition Company were listened to with attention and approval, and resulted in favorable formal action. The opinion was very generally expressed that the agricultural interest of our country had not had the same opportunities in this direction as had been extended to the arts and manufacturing industries, and that competitive exhibitions on a scale that would cover the entire country and bring together comparative displays of agricultural and natural products were very essential to the development of the farming, mining, timber and livestock business. The aggregation of capital in manufactures and the ease with which manufacturers dispose of their articles of display, as illustrated by the sale of 600 carloads of machinery out of 600 at the Southern Exposition of 1883, and the inability of the farmer, acting alone, to make a display at a national exhibition, led to the freely expressed opinion that it was now right and proper that Congress should contribute to the aid of the farmer in taking advantage of the offer made by the Southern Exposition Company.

Wine Industry of California.
Notwithstanding the vast increase in vineyards and their products, the price of grapes does not materially decline, nor does the supply exceed the demand. It is estimated that a vineyard in its fourth year will produce two tons to the acre, and in seven years five tons. In the tenth year it is very profitable, reaping the cost of vineyard at sixty dollars per acre, exclusive of the first cost of land. The annual expense of cultivation, picking, and handling is about twenty five dollars per acre. The rapid increase of this branch of industry is something marvelous. In 1848, there were only 200,000 vines in all California. In 1862, there were 9,500,000; in 1881, 64,000,000; and in 1882-83-84, vast numbers of new vines were planted and new vineyards laid out.

The annual yield of wine in California is estimated at about 15,000,000 gallons, nearly one-third of which is made in Los Angeles county. It is interesting to visit the vineyards in the packing season. Through of Mexicans and Indians are employed in denuding the vines of their luscious burden, and the scene presented would form an excellent subject for the pencil of the artist. The vast wine cellars and great cracking vats give evidence of the extent and importance of this industry. One vat will hold upwards of one thousand gallons, filled full of grapes, huge iron wheels are driven round and round in the spurting mass, the juice flying off into troughs on each side, leading into many great vats prepared to receive it. Below, men toil hard working the wheels; loads of grapes coming up every moment, are emptied into the swirling vat, and the whole atmosphere is redolent of the aroma of richly scented grapes. The cellar where the juice of the grape is stored is quiet dark and fragrant; full of great, oval-shaped butts, ten feet in diameter, each containing over two thousand gallons.—Resources of Cal.

STATE MINING NEWS.

BUCKLE UP HILL.
The company is working Silver Flacks with good results.

The owners have struck the M. y Queen ledge by a new tunnel, which is showing up well.
Practically driving the two tunnels on the Aurora mine, the lower one is in 250 feet, and the upper one is in 200 feet, both showing best rate.

The present ore body in the Strep-sin is a four foot body of bromide ore, valued at \$350 per ton.

The mine is now being worked by a tunnel 500 feet in length, and one shaft to 200 feet, showing an 80-foot body of ore, which will process up to 100 tons an average.
The Silver Wave has an immense body of low grade ore that will average \$10 per ton. Its character is principally a siliceous ore, with some bromide and silver.

During the last three years the Hope mine has produced about 1,000,000 lbs of ore of the average value of \$15 per ton. It has been developed to a depth of 300 feet, with from 5,000 to 10,000 tons in sight of free milling chloride ore, estimated to work \$20 per ton.

At the Crown Point about the usual quantity and quality of ore is being extracted and sent to the mill.

The forces of the Overman are extracting about the usual amount of ore from the old upper levels.

In the Savage, the E Street tunnel is now about to the point where it will encounter the northern continuation of the ore body.

Quartz of a promising character continues to be found in the drifts in the Andes that are being run north and west.

In the Hale and Norcross, on the 2,800 level they are cleaning out the main north drift, putting in air pipe and preparing to start two or three crosscuts.

The west crosscut on the 3000 level 80 feet north of the joint winze in the Sierra Nevada; has not yet cut anything of more value than was found in the drift.

In the Utah the repairs to the incline are completed, and the work resumed in the southeast drift. The drift is passing through vein porphyry, showing seams of clay and stringers of quartz.

A new and valuable deposit of lead has recently been discovered near Galena, Illinois.

Turquoise mining has for ages been an important source of wealth to Persia.

Silver has been discovered on the Colville river, in the northwestern part of Washington Territory.

Talcose slate contains a large proportion of the soft mineral, Talc, and is used for hones and scythe stones.

Another marvel recently brought to light in the Yellowstone Park of North America, is nothing less than a mountain of obsidian, or volcanic glass.

Had all the silver produced by the United States been coined into standard dollars for the fiscal year, it would not have added more to the specie circulation of our people than seventy cents per head of our whole population.

Nevada mines, says the Mining Review, are "in their infancy."

Wade Hampton's Crow Story.

Gen. Hampton says that while on his Mississippi plantation he saw a tame crow that could laugh and talk. The bird would say, "Hello!" "How are you?" and several other things of like import. It was the most wonderful raven since the days of Barnaby Rudge and Edgar Poe. One morning a vast number of crows assembled in a tree on the plantation and prepared for pow-wow. The tame bird flew among them and rearing up, saluted the congregation with a brisk "Hello! How are you?" His astonished brethren scattered in alarm, as if they had been fired upon from a mountain howitzer. This marvelous fowl of the air was to have been taken to the New Orleans exposition, but his sudden disappearance prevented. Gen Hampton confesses that some negro shot him by mistake.

New Use of Kerosene.—The Los Angeles Herald says: A lady in this city recently made a discovery of two new uses for kerosene, which she has disclosed to a Herald reporter, and which are published for the good they may do. It is possible that others may already know these two uses. Two table-spoonfuls of the kerosene in the cleaning of clothes. The soap, if used at the same time, helps remove the kerosene odor, which will eventually evaporate when exposed to the wind and sunshine. Another use is in cleaning the hands. Persons who have a rough skin, either from natural causes or hard work, will find that upon rubbing the hands with as much kerosene as can be held in the palm of the hand, that the skin will become very clean, smooth and white. All the grime will be taken out of every crevice. The hands can afterwards be washed with a little soap to remove the odor of the kerosene, and a drop or two of perfume will conceal it entirely. A third use of kerosene is in the removal of corns and bunions by its frequent application. Persons who work in kerosene factories never have corns or bunions, no difference how tight or loose they may wear their leather.

A CURIOUS AND UNEXPAINED FACT.—Persons who have watched much with sick people at night, or who have been often awake at midnight from any cause, have noticed an unusual number of noises at that time. Those who are not cowardly often ascribe these to the blinds, the cat, or a starting nail. But just now, in Nevada, an old Ruby Hill miner, who has had fifteen years' experience underground, says that he has observed one peculiar fact, that between twelve and two o'clock in the morning, if there is a loose stone or bit of earth in the mine it is sure to fall. About this time he says it seems that everything begins to stir; and immediately after twelve, although the mine has been still as a tomb before, you will hear particles of earth come tumbling down, and if there is a caving piece of ground in the mine it is sure to give way.

A Half-dazed-looking girl stopped at the postoffice and called out: "Anything for the Murphys?" "No, there is not."

"Anything for Jane Murphy?" "Nothing."

"Anything for Ann Murphy?" "No."

"Anything for Tom Murphy?" "No!"

"Anything for Bob Murphy?" "No, not a bit."

"Anything for Terry Murphy?" "No; nor for Pat Murphy, nor for Dennis Murphy nor Pete Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor for any other Murphy—dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, franchised or disfranchised, naturalized or otherwise. No; there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment and said: "Please look if there is anything for Clarence Murphy."

Job Printing of every description will be neatly and promptly executed at this office.

Best Hardness of Metals.

The following is a scale of hardness in use in the laboratory of the Technical High School at Chicago, composed of eighteen metallic substances, arranged in ascending order from the softest to the hardest:
1. Pure soft lead. 2. Pure tin. 3. Pure hard lead. 4. Pure annealed copper. 5. Cast fine copper. 6. Soft annealing metal (copper, 80 tin, 10, zinc, 5). 7. Cast iron (annealed). 8. Fibrous wrought iron. 9. Fine grained light grey cast iron. 10. Strongly hardened cast iron (annealed with 0.1 per cent of wrought turpentine). 11. Soft iron with 0.15 per cent carbon (not hardened). 12. Steel, with 0.25 per cent carbon (not hardened). 13. Steel, with 0.36 per cent carbon (not hardened). 14. Ornamental cast steel (hardness and temper like 12). 15. Crucible cast steel, hardened and tempered, violet to orange yellow. 16. Crucible steel, hardened and tempered, straw yellow. 17. Hard bearing metal, copper 50 zinc 50. 18. Crucible steel, glass hard.

The test is made by drawing a small steel ball with a conical point along a polished surface of the metal to be tested. The size of the ball, and of a bar used for the cross head, and the load applied, the point, when drawn six times through a distance of three centimeters. Under these conditions the points of the number below five in these blunted without marking the surface; with Nos. 5 and 6 neither point nor surface were abraded; but No. 7, while being slightly worn on the point, began to scratch the surface. The hardness was therefore, that of pure copper or soft bronze. The absolute tensile resistance was found to be 2,517 kilogrammes per square centimeter, while that of copper is 1,920 kilogrammes per square centimeter, and that of bronze, No. 6, is 2,250 per square centimeter, thus showing an intimate relation between the strength and hardness of similar metallic compounds. Scientific American.

Best of Satans.

In the year 1831 was printed a work entitled "The Anatomy of the Muse." It is a thin octavo of one hundred and seventy-two pages, and it is accompanied by a list of errata of fifteen pages. The editor, a pious monk, informs us that a very serious reason induced him to undertake the task; for it is, says he, to forestall the aridities of Satana.

He supposes that the devil, to ruin the fruits of this work, employed two very malicious frauds: the first, before it was printed, by drenching the manuscripts in a kennel, and having reduced it to a most pitiable state, rendered several parts illegible; the second, in obliging the printers to commit such numerous blunders, never yet equalled in so small a work. To combat this double machination of satan, he was obliged to carefully re-peruse the work, and to form this singular list of the blunders of printers under the influence of the devil. All this he relates in an advertisement prefixed to the errata; and hence the phrase of "The Printer's Devil."

The Albany Journal contains the following: The best business man in the city of Albany today, said recently that he spent the most money for advertising when people felt poor. "That is the time," he said, "when people read advertisements. If you find a store advertising bargains, they will leave their old places and go to the newer, and the new one, if it is newer will keep them every time. The old-fashioned business man will tell you he must do things in a modern style if he wants to swim with the tide."

Old Judge Saunders is a great talker and has told about a dozen stories in regard to the water of a certain big catfish that he caught. A friend, trying to enter upon the subject, asked: "Judge, what was the precise weight of that big fish you caught?" Judge Saunders (to color the water) said: "I say, Bob, what did I say yesterday? I caught a fish, but I don't remember the weight." "What if you say it was five or six pounds?" "I don't know, I don't know." "If you want the news get the CENTRAL NEVADAN."

UNION BREWERY SALOON,

Main Street, Battle Mountain, Nevada.
M. J. STAHL, Proprietor.
THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE FINEST BRANDS OF
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BEER for sale at 25 cents a bottle.
A NEW PIGEON-HOLE TABLE has just been added to the furniture of the Saloon for the amusement of Customers. Jan 16
Das Wasser ist fur Ox und Schwein. Dem Menschen gab er Bier und Wein.

UNION BREWERY, BATTLE MOUNTAIN NEVADA.

The undersigned having refitted the old UNION BREWERY, and engaged the services of a FIRST-CLASS BREWER, is now prepared to furnish his customers and the public in general with a good article of
Draught or Bottled BEER
(BOTTLED BEER A SPECIALTY.)
MATT J. STAHL, Proprietor, Jan 16

RAILROAD MEAT MARKET,

BRINDSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.
Having rented this old stand, we are now prepared to furnish the public with first-class
BEEF, PORK, VEAL,
CORNED BEEF.
MUTTON,
Which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

H. Bressler,

MAIN STREET, BATTLE MOUNTAIN.
DEALER IN STANDARD
FAMILY GROCERIES,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, ETC.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

CAPITOL SALOON.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEV.
CHAS. H. HUNTSMAN, Prop.
Central Pacific Trains Stop at the Door.
The Bar is supplied with the Choicest and Best Brands of
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
ALE,
PORTER
—AND—
St. LOUIS BOTTLED BEER.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Feb 29

FARMERS' MILL

PARADISE, NEVADA.
THIS NEW MILL, WITH THE LATEST improved and best machinery, is now prepared to fill all orders for
Flour, Shorts,
MILL STUFFS
A full supply of which is kept constantly on hand by
A. D. LEMAIRE.
At Battle Mountain, Nev.,
FOR SALE AT
Wholesale and Retail,
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

PAUL BROOK PROPRIETOR
HAVING PURCHASED THE BUILDINGS and Corral on the corner of Reese and Second streets, and fitted up the same, we are now prepared to do a general Livery Business.
SADDLE HORSES,
BUGGIES, ETC.,
FOR HIRE, AND
Hay & Barley
For Sale at Living Rates.
CORRAL ROOM AND WATER
Free for teamsters.
WOOD
Kept constantly on hand for sale, and delivered to any part of town. Feb 29

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