

THE EVENING NEWS

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882

SENATIONAL JOURNALISM.

So long as readers of newspapers demand a daily presentation of sensational topics, just so long will publishers of newspapers be found who will endeavor to provide their patrons with the kind of mental food desired. And as newspaper readers of today generally seem to enjoy the excitement produced by a discussion of sensational topics better than any other one thing under heaven, how can it be expected that unscrupulous publishers of newspapers will refrain from taking up every "live issue" that can be found? And when, again, first class issues can not be readily found, people should not be surprised if public avers are raked for topics that will cause sensation, or that personal matters not proper for public discussion are put in print. Something exciting must be furnished—the people demand it, and publishers must gratify them. If political topics are not in season, the next best thing that can be thought of is perhaps an attack upon a Board of School Trustees, and, when the discussion of that subject falls upon the public taste, personal abuse of the editor of a neighboring newspaper will perhaps serve to keep up an excitement for a while. After these lesser issues become worn, what better to create excitement than an awakening of race prejudices. In this topic there is matter sufficient for almost endless discussion, and, if conducted with ability by two antagonistic journals but a short time will be required to set a whole community by the ears. On this question none can long remain neutral or indifferent. Two weeks discussion of the question will suffice to divide a community into two opposing parties. Friends will soon become enemies, and families be divided. And all because newspaper publishers thought, and perhaps thought rightly, that sensational journalism would increase the circulation of their papers.

Briefly stated, these are some of the causes and effects of sensational journalism. And so long as the public generally demand it, and so long as it pays better than honorable and impersonal journalism, just so long will it be continued. Whether for a short or a long time depends, as may be seen, wholly upon the people who sustain newspapers.

But aside from the evil effects named of sensational journalism, the demoralizing effect of it upon sensational journalists themselves may be mentioned. The taste for sensational writing grows by what it feeds on, and as the confirmed opium eater has to gradually increase the quantity taken in order to longer derive pleasure from the use of the drug, so the sensational writer goes from a courteous presentation of his subject gradually to vulgar personal abuse and downright blackguardism. And to a person once thoroughly wedded to low sensational journalism, there is as little chance for him to reform as there is for a confirmed opium-eater to return to decent habits. They are both wedded to their idols, and respectable people, if wise, will leave them alone.

The flight of a nun who escaped from a convent in Graz by throwing herself into the ice-cold waters of the river, has caused a sensation there. The Superior claimed her and assured the police that the girl had not been detained against her will. But the police did not give the girl up, because the fact of her risking her life by drowning sufficiently proved the untruth of the Superior's assurances. It seems that the girl's mother had made a vow that her daughter should become a nun, and that the girl repeatedly implored her friends not to force her to take the veil. She has fled from the convent three times only to be recaptured. She refuses to return to her mother, who would give her up to the convent again, and is desirous of finding some employment to support herself.

The Troy Press of January 20th says: The debate in the Senate on the pension swindle is very instructive. Mr. Beck shows in a clear, indisputable way the inequities of the law and the ease with which acts involving hundreds of millions of dollars are rushed through both houses of Congress. The veto of R. B. Hayes, had it been interposed, would have defeated the bill. Had he, a Republican and an ex-Federal soldier, taken a position in opposition to the measure the Southern Democrats would have been free to support his veto. It was known at the time that it could not pass over his veto. The moral courage required was considerable, and it was wanting.

A gentleman, accompanied by a favorite dog, visited the studio of one of the Cincinnati artists the other day. There was a picture on the easel, and the dog began to bark furiously at it. "Nature may be relied upon after all," said the gentleman. "The best evidence of the faithfulness with which you have painted that dog in the background is the earnestness with which my dog barks at him." "But that isn't a dog," said the artist, blushing. "It is a cow." The gentleman was nonplussed for a moment, but he quickly replied: "Well, the dog's eyes are better than mine; he never did like cows."

Prince Bismarck, assisted by his sons, is said to be writing his memoirs. The part of them which will come from the Chancellor's own hand are those which concern the conflict between the government and the Prussian Diet, the wars of 1866 and 1870, and his stay at St. Petersburg and Paris. His childhood and youth will be written of by Count Herbert, while the younger son, Count Wilhelm, will write out his father's impressions of the various Ministers—home and foreign—with whom the man of iron has brought into contact.

WHY BLAINE WAS NOT NOMINATED.

Frank Pixley, in a letter from Washington under date of January 15th, furnishes the readers of the Argonaut with some facts relating to the National Republican Convention of 1880, which go to show that Blaine might then have received the Presidential nomination if the managers of his fight had been competent men and true to him. The substance of Pixley's story is that on the evening of the day preceding the nomination of Garfield, Senator Cameron and Senator Logan had an interview with the Blaine people, and agreed that if an adjournment could be had, and time given for arrangement of details, the Grant vote would be cast for Blaine. Senator Cameron had in his pocket a letter of withdrawal from Grant, in harmony with such a programme. The Grant leaders preferred that Blaine should succeed rather than any dark horse. Logan believed this would have been accomplished, and that the Blaine men would have accepted the proposition. To Logan's surprise, when the convention met the next morning the Blaine forces went to pieces, and Garfield was nominated.

The Reno Journal publishes a comparative statement, showing the cost of maintaining criminals in our State Prison and the cost of our public schools from the organization of our State government to the year 1882. As the figures are valuable for reference, they are here given:

Year.	State Prison.	Schools.
1865	\$26,505 47	\$3,849 52
1866	34,245 06	7,560 95
1867	62,361 43	8,944 33
1868	19,308 61	14,233 13
1869	20,608 01	16,223 48
1870	40,917 99	17,124 41
1871	41,291 76	17,823 70
1872	49,050 27	22,613 74
1873	36,324 56	25,669 90
1874	64,090 97	30,510 70
1875	67,308 67	36,789 58
1876	33,968 33	44,154 27
1877	48,297 45	49,312 25
1878	87,110 06	46,670 33
1879	74,040 36	49,633 81
1880	83,414 90	44,168 43
1881	71,139 42	45,523 92
Totals	\$987,090 70	\$468,329 54

The St. Louis Republican of January 20th says: "Why should not Conkling go into the Cabinet? No sentimental consideration should make him shrink, since sentiment has so completely ignored in every act of the Arthur administration. Conkling would add no additional shock to the upheaval which has been so complete in the last few months that scarcely a trace of the Garfield administration remains. The mighty Roscoe may step to the front without fear. Nobody will be appalled when he openly assumes the reins of power, which everybody knows he has been handling under cover."

There are several bills before Congress for the admission of new States. Every one of them, says the New York World, ought to fail. The admission of Nevada and Colorado were mistakes by which we ought to learn enough not to repeat them. A Territory should not be admitted to the rank of Statehood until it has not only the requisite population but is also a settled, compact and homogeneous community, with well-defined local interests and a well-defined social organization preceding its political organization.

The Cleveland Herald says: Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will not be the Democratic candidate for President in 1884, and those ambitious Ohio Democrats who are using his name to aid in the advancement of their own schemes or in the punishing of their enemies are doing so without Mr. Tilden's consent and with no prospect that their promises or prophecies can be made good. We have sufficient warrant for this declaration, and are sure that time will make it good.

The eulogy upon President Garfield will be delivered in the House of Representatives on the 27th of February, by ex-Secretary Blaine. A Joint Committee on the Death and Memorial Services of the late President Garfield has been decided upon. The programme is substantially the same as that adopted for President Lincoln.

A Washington letter says: "Mr. Blaine just now finds his time closely taken up in preparing the eulogy which he is to deliver next month before all the dignitaries of the land on the late President. It will be one of the most important efforts of his busy official and political career, and great expectations are formed of it."

The wife of a Methodist residing older in Maine is applying for a divorce. Her most serious allegation is that his credit is so bad that when he is away from home she cannot get trusted for "so much as a red herring," which makes it difficult to feed the family.

A district in the heart of Chicago two blocks wide and a little more than half a mile long—bounded by Van Buren, State, Fourteenth and Clark streets—is reported to contain 500 saloons, 200 houses of ill-fame and 150 concert-rooms, gambling-houses and pool-rooms.

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of John Long against the Quincy Board of Education, has decided that negro children cannot be compelled to attend a separate school, but must be admitted to the public schools.

A jolly looking beggar woman recently entered a shop in Dublin, and asked the owner for charity. He shook his head and said: "I am not able to give you anything." The woman promptly replied: "Thank you, sir, and may you long be in the same position."

The News is indebted to Senator Fair for a bill introduced by him into the United States Senate "To provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States Courts, Post-office and other government offices in the city of Carson, State of Nevada."

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

GUITEAU MATTERS.

Scoville Moves for a New Trial—Twelve Reasons Given for His Motion.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—This afternoon Scoville filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the papers upon which he bases his motion or motions for a new trial. Not being familiar with the practice in this District Scoville concluded to file motions to secure himself against the possibility of being deprived, through any legal technicality, of the right of review by the Court in general term. The papers filed in support of the motions are: The prisoner's affidavit and the affidavit of Frederick H. Snyder as to finding a newspaper in the room occupied by the jury under circumstances indicating that it had been read by the jury. The affidavit of J. C. Guiteau, stating that he is acquainted with the signatures of the five jurors whose names are written on the margin of the paper said to have been seen by the jury. The affidavit says he has seen the jurors write their names, and believes the writing on said paper to have been made by the jurors named. The last affidavit, or that of Mr. Scoville, sets forth newly discovered evidence upon which he based the motion for a new trial on the grounds: First—By reason of the uncertainty of said verdict, in that the jury thereby found the defendant guilty, whereas the indictment consists of different counts at variance and inconsistent with each other in matters of substance. Second—That said verdict of the jury does not specify which count or counts of the indictment it was founded upon, and several of the counts being different from the others, the defendant is not advised by the form or substance of said verdict as to the finding of the jury upon the material facts of the death or place of death of the deceased. Third—For that the trial of this case was commenced at the June term of this court and was not concluded in the same term of court, term without authority of law. Fourth—For that this court had no jurisdiction of this case, by reason of the death of the deceased having taken place outside of the District of Columbia. Fifth—For that the Court erred in overruling each and all the prayers upon the question of law asked by counsel for the defense and in refusing to instruct the jury, as requested, in each of the fourteen prayers proposed by counsel for the defense. That the Court erred on the trial of this case in excluding proper evidence offered by the defendant, as set forth in the bill of exceptions. Seventh—That the Court erred on the trial of this case in admitting to go to the jury improper evidence on the part of the prosecution, as shown in the bill of exceptions. Eighth—That the Court erred in commenting improperly during the trial upon the actions of the defendant and in entering into an arrangement with the District Attorney, without the knowledge of counsel for defendant, whereby the jury and the expert witnesses for the prosecution during a portion of the trial might observe certain conduct of the defendant to subvert the purpose of the prosecution (the defense being insanity), without the restraining power of the Court being exercised until those purposes were accomplished, to the great prejudice of the defendant. Ninth—Misbehavior of the jury in reading or having read to them a newspaper calculated to prejudice their minds against the defendant, as shown by the evidence in the bill of exceptions. Tenth—That the verdict is contrary to the evidence in the trial. Twelfth—That the verdict is contrary to the law of the case. (Signed) GEORGE SCOVILLE, Defendant's Attorney.

Mysterious Explosion.

NEW YORK, January 30.—On East Ninety-ninth street Benjamin Burns, aged fourteen years, picked up the other day from the debris what appeared to be a tomato can filled with grease. He threw it into a bonfire, when an explosion immediately occurred, violent enough to throw the saloonkeeper in an adjoining street from his stoop to the ground. A dense black smoke and cloud of ashes obscured the scene. When it drifted away, ten persons were found lying in the lot. The killed and injured are: Benjamin Burns, killed. Wounded—Mary O'Keefe, Elizabeth Jones, John Ross, Joseph Jones, Albert Jones, Catherine Miller, Michael Palmer, Thomas Ward. Some are severely wounded. The cause is thought to have contained nitroglycerine.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

PITTSBURGH, January 28.—A young man named Lee, out hunting near the west of Middlesex, met two lady friends and, without provocation, fired twice, wounding both. They managed to reach home. Four of their gentlemen friends found Lee. He made a desperate resistance, but finding capture inevitable, blew the top of his own head off. All the families are eminently respectable. The motive for the shooting is shrouded in mystery.

Proposed Fund for the Gultean Jurors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 30.—An old and well-known citizen of this city sends a dollar to the office of the State Journal, suggesting it as the foundation of a fund for remunerating the members of the Gultean jury for their loss of time and as recognition of the righteousness of their verdict, saying he thinks it proper that a fund of this kind should originate at the home of Abraham Lincoln.

Attempt to Wreck Trains.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Saturday morning a flagman on the New York Central found a piece of wood driven between the rails at the Riverside Avenue crossing, near the iron bridge, so as to throw trains off the track. Two trains had passed over safely, however, when the wood was found, and the flanges of the wheels having cut into it. A searching investigation will at once be set on foot by the police.

Miscellaneous.

CORINTH, Ky., January 28.—A family named Romano, living on the outskirts of the town, were poisoned night before last at supper. It is supposed that arsenic was put in the corn bread. Five of the family are lying at the point of death. No investigation.

HANANBURG, Pa., January 30.—Frank Rumberger, the youngest of the Trounman murderers, under sentence of death,

made what he calls a true confession yesterday. He charges the shooting of Trounman to his brother, Henry Rumberger.

ROCK ISLAND, January 30.—The jury in the Hellwigen murder case this morning brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at hanging.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 30.—In addition to the three persons who died from thirlidism recently in Minnesota, five more of the seventeen who were stricken are despaired of.

DETROIT, January 30.—Dr. Cox, physician of Mr. Schneider, has been arrested by the authorities on a charge of complicity in the Whitlaw murder case.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—The well known actor, John E. McDonald, is dangerously ill, suffering from cancer involving the lower jaw, tongue and neck.

NEW YORK, January 28.—The Mineral Creek mine, of Arizona, was sold in the Exchange salesrooms today to Samuel Turk, of New York, for \$14,000.

PITTSBURGH, January 30.—The lower parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny are under water. No great damage has yet been done, and the rivers are stationary.

Oscar Wilde's lecture in Philadelphia brought into the house \$1100. The Press says that he has expressed himself as much dissatisfied with the treatment he had received from his Philadelphia audience. He said his hearers were so cold that he several times thought of stopping and saying: "You don't like this, and there is no use in my going on," and then abruptly leaving the stage.

MARRIED.

In Virginia, January 25, Benj. Wood to Mary E. Conklin.
In Carson, January 25, W. P. Morrill to Miss Mary O'Neill.
At Huffaker's, John Cahlan to Miss Charlotte C. Warren.

DIED.

In Virginia, January 25, T. B. Moore, aged 60 years.
In Shoshone Valley, William Swallow, aged 5 years.

NEW TODAY.

GOLD HILL BAKERY

RESTAURANT

MAIN STREET, GOLD HILL, Opposite the Eclipse Livery Stable.
J. P. BECKER, Proprietor.
FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES, AND HOT Rolls every day, delivered at the residences of customers.
BREAD AT REDUCED PRICES.
Pies and Cakes at reduced prices. Fancy or assorted Cakes made to order at short notice.
The Restaurant Department is the finest in the State. All kinds of Games, Poultry and Fresh Fish and also Oysters received and served up daily.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS E. FINCH
HAS REMOVED HIS SALOON TO
NO. 17 NORTH C STREET,
VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.

Where can be found the best of
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES
AND READING ROOM
Connected with the house. Please call and inspect.

29m T. E. FINCH, Agent.
HARMONY LODGE, NO. 13. K. OF P.

THE REGULAR CONVENTION OF HAR-

mony Lodge, No. 13, K. of P., will be held at Castle Hall, Gold Hill, on
Monday Evening of Each Week,
at 7 o'clock, until further notice. Per order,
W. H. PROTHIERE,
K. of H. and S. P. tem.
Gold Hill, November 4, 1881. no5

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS BESSIE MICHELSON
OF VIRGINIA CITY DESIRES TO INFORM
the residents of Gold Hill that she would be pleased to give music lessons at the residence of persons in Gold Hill who may desire her services. For terms, etc., inquire at her residence, No. — North A street, Virginia. [30]

LOST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, GOING FROM
the Bardolf Hotel party, between the
hall and Dauchy's butcher shop.
A LADY'S BRACELET.
The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving
the same at the Gold Hill News office. [1w]

CHUBBUCK & THORBURN,

POSTOFFICE

VARIETY STORE!

DEALERS IN ALL THE LEADING!

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,

STATIONERY,

Sheet Music, Bound Books, School
Supplies,
TOBACCOES,
CANDIES,
POCKET OUTLERY,
TOYS, ETC.

AGENTS FOR THE
San Francisco "Chronicle," "Post,"
"Call," "Examiner" and
"GOLD HILL DAILY NEWS."

For Virginia City, Gold Hill and Silver City.

GOLD HILL BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT
sealed proposals for the surrender of
outstanding Bonds of the Town of Gold Hill,
to the
Amount of Five Thousand Dollars,
Directed to the Chairman of the Board of
County Commissioners of Storey county, Ne-
vada, will be received at the office of the Clerk
of said Board until the hour of 12 o'clock noon
of the
19th day of January, A. D. 1882.

By order of the Board of County Commis-
sioners of Storey county, Nevada.
J. A. MAHANNY, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

No. 14 South C Street, Virginia.

WE ARE OPENING AN IMMENSE STOCK

of
TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS,

—AND—
NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Suitable for Holiday Presents.

These Goods were especially selected for us
from the Trade Centers of the United States
and Europe, and will be sold at
MARVELOUS LOW PRICES!

You are invited to call and see them.

ORNDORFF & ADKINSON,
No. 14 South C Street, Virginia.

JOHN JONES, JR.,

DRUGGIST,

Main St., Gold Hill.

HASBROUCK & HALL,

(Successors to A. B. Stewart & Co.)
Druggists & Apothecaries,
308 Main Street,
GOLD HILL, NEVADA.

—DEALERS IN—
PURE DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
MEDICINES,
TOILET AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

Hasbrouck & Hall desire to call special at-
tention to the fact that they have established
connection with the telephone system of this
county, and are thereby enabled to receive
and fill with dispatch orders from any portion
of the country.
Prescriptions filled at all hours, day or night,
by a thoroughly competent person.

GOLD HILL FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE WORKS,
Main Street, Lower Gold Hill, Nev.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
Of every variety made to order.

I HAVE JUST ADDED TO MY OLD
established Machine Works the LARGEST
SIZED LATHES, PLANER and STEAM
HAMMER, all of the latest and most improved
construction, and am now prepared to Make
and Repair all kinds and all sizes of

MILL & MINING MACHINERY

At the shortest notice and on the most reason-
able terms.

RENO FOUNDRY,

RENO, NEVADA.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE VIRGINIA
FOUNDRY, having purchased the Reno
Foundry, and consolidated it with the former,
will hereafter style the works the
Reno Foundry and Machine Works.

This establishment is now prepared to do a
general Foundry business, including every de-
scription of
Castings in Iron and Brass, Forging,
and Machine Work.
At lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.
Drawings and estimates furnished when re-
quired.
By strict attention to business, and with a
thorough knowledge of the work required, the
proprietor hopes to merit the confidence of the
trade, and respectfully solicits the patronage of
mill and mining men.

de22 ANDREW FLEASER, Propr.

ROLLER SKATING

EVERY DAY AT
PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE, VIRGINIA

—FROM—
2 to 4, 7 to 9 and 9 to 11 o'clock.

Admission.....Twenty-five Cents
Ladies.....Free
Skates.....Twenty-five Cents
Weekly Ticket.....Two Dollars
Not Transferable Season Ticket good
for Day or Evening.
no28 1m JOHN PIPER, Proprietor.

FASHION SALOON.

S. B. TURNEY, PROP'R.
Main Street, - - - Gold Hill,
Opposite the News office.

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR
resort is still the favorite, Comfort and
sport combined. The patrons of the house will
always find the best brands of
BRANDY, WHISKY,
ALE, PORTER, LAGER,
WINES OF ALL KINDS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES.

WANTED,

TENDERS FOR TWENTY (20) OR MORE
tons of
SCRAP IRON,
F. O. B. the Virginia and Truckee Railroad.
Apply to
LEWIS CHALMERS,
Silver Mountain, California.

DR. A. CHAPMAN,

SURGEON
DENTIST,
from Nevada City, : : California.
Permanently located at Virginia City.

OFFICE—150 SOUTH C STREET. Sal-
utation guaranteed.

J. U. HALL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office and Residence—Opposite
the News office, Main street, Gold Hill,
29m

HOLIDAY GOODS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN THE LINE OF FINE

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

BANNER BROTHERS,

Corner C and Taylor Streets, Virginia City, Nevada.

VIGORIT POWDER.

EXPERIENCE AND USE HAVE PROVED FOR THE VIGORIT POWDER!

First—That it is safer for transporting and handling than any other Nitro-glycerine Powder made.

Second—That with an equal explosive power it is very free from hurtful fumes.

Third—That it is much less affected by being frozen.

Fourth—That it can be tightly tamped without risk of explosion.

THE RISKS OF ACCIDENT WILL BE VERY GREATLY LESSENED,
If not altogether overcome, by a general use of this Powder in the Mines.

THE VIGORIT POWDER COMPANY manufacture on the most approved
scientific principles FINE GRADES OF POWDER, known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively,
designed for the different classes of blasting, and warranted to be superior to any
Powder in use. The prices for Vigorit will be the same as are asked for the corre-
sponding grades of Giant and Hercules.

Best quality of Fuse, and Single, Double and Triple Force-Caps sold at low-
est rates.

Send for Pamphlet showing methods of testing the different qualities of all
Powders, their relative strength, safety, etc. No comparison based upon scientific
inquiry or actual use is feared.

CALIFORNIA VIGORIT POWDER COMPANY,

ENGLISH & WRIGHT, Agents,
321 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

July 29th

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROCERY STORE!

RICHARD MERCER,
MAIN STREET, GOLD HILL.

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES

NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP