# The Pioche Weekly Record
## Issued Every Saturday

Subscription, One Year, by Mail . . . . . $2.50
Six Months, by Mail . . . . . 1.25

Entered at the Postoffice at Pioche, Nevada, as second-class matter.


## COUNTY DIVISION AGAIN.

Since our last issue certain facts have come to light which bear quite directly upon the question of county division.

The close of the year 1908, immediately after the first half of the taxes has been collected, finds the treasury practically bare of funds for the maintenance of the county. On January 1, 1908, there was in the county treasury to the credit of the general county, contingent, indigent, current expense and jury funds the sum of $39,-244.40. These five are the funds from which the money is drawn for all the general purposes of county government and support. All funds to meet interest and to maintain the schools, we are pleased to say, are in good condition and not involved in this discussion, so that the outside credit of the county for financial integrity and for enlightened attitude towards education are not affected. County officers, jurors and witnesses, those who labor or furnish supplies to the county poor, those who feed the prisoners and officers, and those who minister to the sick and the afflicted will be bidden to suck their thumbs at the outer gate, when they present their claims against the county.

On the tenth day of this month, after the first half of the taxes was in and disbursed, there was remaining to the credit of the five funds above numerated the sum of only $4,325.18; which means that now, when the assessment roll of the county shows more than ten times as much taxable property as it did twenty years ago, and when the actual tax on property is far greater than it was then, we have returned to a condition of financial dishonor.

Whose acts, what baneful advice contributed to this everlasting disgrace, it is not our purpose to discuss in this article. It is a subject upon which we have gathered no sufficient data. We can only present for consideration, the shameful, awful fact, LINCOLN COUNTY IS ON THE HOG.

A tax levy which will raise funds sufficient to run the county until December 1, 1910, must be made by the incoming board of county commissioners. Not until that date will the first half of the taxes levied for 1910 become available. In order to bring this county back to solvency on December 1, 1910 and liquidate all floating indebtedness, what must the levy be?

The 1907 levy for the five funds above mentioned was as follows: general county fund, 25 cents; contingent fund, 10 cents; indigent fund, 10 cents; current expense fund, 10 cents and jury fund, 15 cents: total, 70 cents. The 1908 levy was as follows: General county fund, 17 cents; contingent fund, 7 cents; indigent fund, 14 cents, current expense fund, 8 cents; jury fund, 5 cents; total, 51 cents.

There was collected under these two levies during 1908, being for the last half of the first levy and the first half of the second, about $24,000, if we disregard the delinquent taxes in each year, as approximately balancing each other. Adding to the $24,-000 collected for these funds in 1908 the $35,000 on hand in the several funds on January 1st, 1908, less $4235.18, gives us about $59,000. The county expense for December will probably exceed the income from fees by enough to absorb the $4235.18. Hence we shall start the year 1909 practically without a dollar in these funds and possibly even worse than that.

Assuming that there must be raised for the maintenance of the county in 1909 the amount already expended in 1908, which as we have seen, foots up $59,000, and assuming that for the first eleven months of 1910, the amount will be 11-12ths of $59,000, or $54,083.33; we have a total of $113,033.33 to be raised between January 1, 1909 and December 1, 1910. Of this amount the second half of the 1908 levy will furnish about $10,000, leaving $103,083.33 to be raised by the 1909 tax levy.

Assuming that the next assessment roll will show a total assessed valuation of $4,232,688.53, the same as this year, there must be fixed a rate of about $2.42 for the total of the five items under discussion. As the total rate for 1908 of these five funds is 51 cents, it follows that $2.42 less $0.51, or $1.91, must be the amount by which the next total tax levy should exceed the tax levy of 1908. Apply these figures to the several districts, would give the following rates: Panaca, $6.91; Pioche, $5.81; Delamar, $4.21; Caliente, $3.93; Bunkerville, $4.91; Good Springs, $4.26; balance of the county $3.91; unless some more of the districts issue school bonds, which would raise the rate.

We have been over these figure repeatedly, both alone and with experts on the subject, and have been unable to discover the fallacy in them, appalling as they are. In order that any one may verify them for himself we state that the assessement roll for 1907 showed an assessed valuation of $3,839,717.54. All the other elements are contained in the above, excepting that the rates for the various districts in 1908 can be ascertained by deducting $1.91 from the increased rates as we have given them.

This article is not written to excite alarm, but to place before the taxpayers of this county one of the elements of this problem of county division. "Knowledge is power," and "forewarned is forearmed." Let us not be ostriches, for we can gain nothing by sticking our noses in the sand. The situation is terrible to contemplate, but we must know it in order that we may decide whether we wish to further complicate it by dividing Lincoln county.

Facing these figures and all that they imply, are we still ready to pay the price? It would be child's folly to deceive ourselves by saying that the cost of county maintenance would not be increased, if we make two counties out of the territory and taxpayers of one:

The writer has had a large experience with this question of carving counties to feed the appetites of aspiring localities and politicians, and we do not hesitate to affirm, as forcibly as words can do it, that no such process of "addition, division and silence" ever worked out otherwise than as "division, subtraction and roars;" subtraction being from the pockets of the taxpayer and roars from his diaphragm.

Let us be serious and not silly. Division would benefit the proposed Clark county to some extent. The principal benefit would be to Las Vegas, should division be effected soon. Litigants in that county would benefit by having the costs of litigation lightened. Other benefits would be so slight as to be negligible in the argument.

Personally, we believe that the increase of tax rate would be not less than one dollar in the new Lincoln county and two dollars in Clark county. These figures are not made lightly, but after looking back in memory through the many counties with which we have had experience. Cut the figures in two if you like. They cannot fall below that. Two sets of officers, two courts, with litigation increasing faster than its cost to litigants diminishes, two sets of county buildings to be built and be maintained, the transcribing of the records, the rents in Clark county until building are erected, etc. Court costs include the salaries of judges and all court officers. Both civil and criminal business would soon double in Clark county if made more available. The costs of transcribing the records is fixed by law. It would not figure up less than ten thousand dollars, and might exceed that sum. The argument that all needed records could be transcribed for five hundred dollars is based upon total ignorance of the facts. The same may be said of the claim that only a small part of the records pertaining to Clark county property need be transcribed, while the rest could be left here. The legislature is not going to give Clark county a set of bob-tailed offices. As for the rent being furnished gratis for three years by the citizens of Las Vegas, it can only be said that no aspiring town can make a valid contract with a legislature. In Las Vegas, as elsewhere men come and men go. This business flourishes today. Tomorrow "it is cut down as a flower and withereth." Another "is of few days and full of trouble." To rely upon the stability and permanence of private enterprise to keep a country gratuitously in motion for three years would be like depending upon the wind which bloweth where it listeth to proceed continuously from the same quarter for thirty-six consecutive months. It would seem as if the mutability of human affairs, as directly pertinent to this rent proposition, has already been sufficiently demonstrated in Las Vegas.

Be not deceived. Those who danced have always paid the piper and always will.

The assertion has been freely made here since election that a law would be passed this winter dividing Lincoln county, and starting out two counties created from it upon their delirious career on July 1st, 1909. In other words, that to officers legally elected by all the people of the county as their servants for two year, the legislature would prescribe which of their constituents they should serve and which they should desert. As pertinent to the logic of such a proposition we suggest a statute providing as follows:

"It is hereby enacted that Charles Culverwell, the duly elected and acting county recorder of Lincoln county, shall, on and after July 1, 1909, when any person tenders a document for record carefully examine the hair of said person; should said hair prove to be black, the document to be accepted and filed; should it be of any other color the said person to be given the marble heart. It is further enacted, that on July 1st, next ensuing, John F. Roeder, the duly elected and acting assessor of Lincoln county, shall take his work for 1909 already performed and bury the same with appropriate ceremonies in his back yard, and that thereafter said Roeder shall work his assessment roll only upon blondes, male and female.

In committee, previous to the passage of the act, we can imagine some member addressing his fellow committeemen as follows:

"In a memorable controversy with our Savior there was cited the case of a certain woman who tackled a family of seven brothers. Starting with the oldest, when he died she married the next and so on down the line until they were all dead. And last of all the woman died also. The question arose, 'In the resurrection whose wife shall she be of the seven, for they have all had her?' Now, Orrin N. Smith, the duly elected and acting sheriff of Lincoln county, lives in the proposed Clark county. In the division whose sheriff shall he be of the two, for both have had him?"

Humbug! All such nonsense is provided for in the state constitution, Article IV. Section 20. No prohibition could be clearer. Also the passage of a law rearranging the entire judicial system of the state is fully covered in Chapter XIV. Sections 1 and 2 of the statutes enacted at the special session of 1908, in careful confarmity with the constitution.

There remains to consider briefly the county indebtedness for which there has been issued practically $450,000 in bonds. The property owned by each citizen in Lincoln county as the county now exists, is held for this debt. No legislation can take from either the bond-holders or bond-payers the right to control the operrtion of this contract as they mutually see fit. Article I. Section 15 of the state constitution protects each side to a contract. The will of the bond-payers can only be ascertained through a legal election in which each can, after a thorough weighing of the facts, register his desire. To say that the voters have done so, because a certain convention, manipulated in the interest of Las Vegas, jammed a certain sentence into the platform is tantamount to saying that Nevada voted to remove the tariff on lead because Bryan is opposed to protection. Fortunately legal rights are not determined by political chicanery.

Some day Lincoln county must be divided, but the division must be effected in accordance with law and not by shouting.


# Lumber

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### HAT BROKE UP THE CONCERT.

**Remarkable Headgear Responsible for Spoiling Performance.**

A story has reached this country of a hat which spoiled an afternoon performance at a small French playhouse. It appears that in the absence of an orchestra a lady presided over the piano. She was neither young, pretty nor talented, and not wishing to pass unnoticed conceived the idea of wearing a hat that would attract the attention of the audience.

In this she was successful. The hat looked like a good-sized umbrella covered with flowers, ribbons and birds. As the lady took her seat the surprise it caused hushed the audience into silence; when, however, the pianist struck the first notes and the flowers, ribbons and birds began a mad dance, the storm broke loose and the laughter at last grew so terrific that the curtain was lowered to give the spectators an opportunity of regaining their composure. They never regained it, the performance was spoiled and the authors are suing the director for damages.—Millinery Trade Review.

### Even the Hash.

Embarrassed in the fashionable restaurant by the menu written in French, the Wall street man of business exclaimed:

"Hang these froids, entrements and hors d'oeuvres—bring me a plate of good plain hash, if you've got such a thing on the premises."

"You mean an olla podrida, sir," said the waiter, in a tone of dignified reproach. "And afterward?"

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR U. S. PATENT.

Serial No. 0726.
Survey No. 3471.

U. S. Land Office, Carson City, Nevada.
Oct. 14, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, Boston and Pioche Mining Company, a corporation, whose post-office address is Pioche, Nevada, has made application for a patent for 1500 linear feet on the J. M. F. lode, bearing gold, silver, and lead, the same being 548.4 feet northeasterly and 951.9 feet southwesterly from the point of discovery thereon, with surface ground 300 feet in width, situate in Bristol Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada, and described by the official plat and by the field notes on file in the office of the Register of Carson City Land District, Nevada, as follows, viz:

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence U. S. M. M. No. 1 bears N. 48 deg. 09 min. E. 1075 feet.

Cor. No. 2 Lot No. 38, Red Cloud lode bears S. 80 deg. 39 min. W. 130.3 feet.

Cor. No. 1 Lot No. 41 Tempest lode bears N. 29 deg. 51 min. E. 595.5 feet.

The discovery bears N 34 deg. 47 min. E. 717.1 feet.

Thence N. 30 deg. 30 min. W. 600 feet to Cor. No. 2, whence Cor. No. 1 Sur. No. 2936 Inman lode bears N. 77 deg. 58 min. E. 546.9 feet.

Cor. No. 1 Lot No. 42 Champion lode bears S. 86 deg. 54 min. E. 191.4 feet.

Thence N. 59 deg. 30 min. E. 1500 feet to cor. No. 3, whence cor. No. 4, Lot. No. 50 Coyote lode bears S. 2 deg. 25 min. E. 218.4 feet.

Thence S. 30 deg. 30 min. E. 600 feet to cor. No. 4, whence cor. No. 3, sur. No. 3456 Crescent lode bears N. 51 deg. 05 min. W. 2956 feet.

Cor. No. 1 no. 39 Hillside lode bears S. 66 deg. 18 min. W. 1949.4 feet.

Thence S. 59 deg. 30 min. W. 1500 feet to cor. no. 1, the place of beginning; containing 14.968 acres (exclusive of survey no. 50 Coyote lode, survey no. 3456 Crescent lode, survey no. 39 Hillside lode, survey No. 38 Red Cloud lode and survey no. 41 Tempest lode), of unsurveyed public land.

The names of the adjoining and conflicting claims as shown by the plat of survey are survey No. 50 Coyote lode, survey No. 3456 Crescent lode, survey no. 39 Hillside lode, survey No. 38 Red Cloud lode, survey No. 41 Tempest lode, and Blue Crane No. 3 lode.

I direct that this notice be published in the Pioche Weekly Record, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Nevada, for the period of sixty days.

Louis J. Cohn,
Register.

Date of first publication Oct. 17, 1908.

Serial No. 0634.

### Application For Patent.

United States Land Office, Carson City, Nevada, Oct. 6, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Williams, whose Post office address is Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada, has made application for patent for 1489.5 linear feet of the Williams & Goodspeed lode mining claim, situated in the Ely Mining District, County of Lincoln, State of Nevada, being Survey No. 3343, and described in the field notes and plat on file in this office with a magnetic variation of 17 degrees East, as follows:

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the 1-4 Sec. Cor. on the N. boundary of Sec. 27, T. 1 N. R. 67 E., M. D. B. & M. bears N. 17 deg. 17 min. E. 349.1 feet; thence S. 29 deg. 20 min. E. 300 feet to Cor. No. 2; thence N. 52 deg. 55 min. E. 804.7 feet to Cor. No. 3; thence N. 65 deg. 16 min. E. 664.8 feet to Cor. No. 4; thence N. 29 deg. 20 min. W. 300 feet to Cor. No. 5, whence Cor. No. 3, Lot No. 53 King Lode, identical with Cor. No. 6, Lot No. 53 Queen Lode, bears N. 89 deg. 17 min. W. 444.9 feet distant; thence S. 65 deg. 16 min. W. 664.8 feet to Cor. No. 6; thence S. 52 deg. 55 min. W. 804.7 feet to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning, and located in the S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 22; the N. E. 1-4 and the N. W. 1-4 Sec. 27, T. 1 N. R. 67 E. M. D. B. & M. containing an area of 3.390 acres, exclusive of conflicts with Silver Lode, U. S. Lot No. 39, King Lode, U. S. Lot No. 53 and Zero lode U. S. Lot No. 49.

The adjoining and conflicting claims as shown by the plat of survey are King lode U. S. Lot No. 53; Silver lode, U. S. Lot No. 39 on the North and East; and Zero lode U. S. Lot No. 49, Susan Dexter and Alberta Survey No. 2714, on the North, West and South.

I direct that this notice be published in the Pioche Weekly Record, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Pioche, Nevada, for the period of sixty days.

Louis J. Cohn,
Register.

Date of first publication, Oct. 10, 1908.

### Summons.

In the Justice's Court of Pioche Township, in and for Lincoln County, State of Nevada.

J. A. Clark, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. W. Powell, defendant.

The people of the State of Nevada send greeting to J. W. Powell, defendant.

You are required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Pioche township, County of Lincoln, State of Nevada, and to answer before the Justice, at his office in the said township, the complaint filed therein, within eight weeks from the date of the issuance of this summons.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you to recover the sum of Sixty Dollars ($60) for cash lent and advanced on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1907 by plaintiff unto you, with interest thereon from said 25th day of August, A. D., 1907, until paid, and for the costs of this action, as more fully appears by the complaint on file herein, to which you are referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said sum of Sixty Dollars ($60), together with interest thereon from said 25th day of August, A. D. 1907, and for costs of suit.

Make legal service and return hereof.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, A. D. 1908.

W. F. Connell,
Justice of the Peace of Pioche Township.

Date of first pub. Dec. 12.


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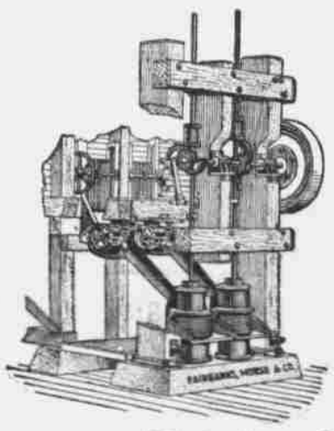

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