JOINT QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Auditor and Treasurer of Eureka County, Nevada, for the Quarter Ending March 31, A. D. 1901.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Amount.	State Fund.	General Fund.	Current Expense Fund.	School Fund.	Fire Fund	District Judge's salary Fnd	Eureka Road Fnd	Palisade Road Fund.	Mineral Hill Road Fd.	Beowawe Road Fund.	Salary Fund.
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1901	$15,090 45	$2 25	$9,425 98	$50 12	$5,021 22	$185 19		$498 08	$107 42	$10 85	$314 15	$75 24
Court Fees	6 00						6 00					
General License	836 00		836 00									
Refunded account Chas Hacker	17 05		17 05									
Delinquent Taxes, 1900	107 32	65	51 52									
Mining Tax ending Dec. 31, 1900	67 77	26 30	28 32									
Personal Property Tax	300 00	90 24	153 36									
School Money from State	3,513 00				3,513 00							
Totals	$20,537 79	$151 44	$10,513 18	$50 12	$8,620 09	$192 22	$6 00	$498 08	$107 42	$10 85	$314 15	$75 24
Transfers General to D. J. Salary, Current and Salary Funds			2,807 13	500 00			507 13				1,500 00	
Totals	$20,537 79	$151 44	$8,005 05	$550 12	$8,620 09	$192 22	$513 13	$498 08	$107 42	$10 85	$314 15	$1,575 24
Disbursements	8,410 16	339 99	2,107 56	491 40	3,289 75	108 60	513 13	24 75				1,534 98
Balance on hand April 1, 1901	$12,127 63		$5,897 49	$58 72	$5,330 34	$83 62		$473 33	$107 42	$10 85	$314 15	$40 26
State overdraft	188 55											

We hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct Statement of the Finances of Eureka county, State of Nevada, for the Quarter ending March 31, 1901.

WILLIAM SPINNER, Auditor.

J. H. HOEGH, Treasurer.

NEW YORK'S TRADE

West and South Rebel Against Commercial Suzerainty.

Tired of Being Milked East of the Blue Ridge, the Cow Wants to Turn End for End—Trend of Shipments.

If the United States were a huge funnel, with the smaller end at New York, so that all things from all sections could scramble in at one end and land with a certainty at the other, the business men of New York might not be engaged, as they are at present, in what threatens to be the last struggle to prevent the general trade center of America from sloping to the interior of the continent, says Arthur I. Street, in Ainslee's.

Twenty or more years ago nearly everything gravitated toward New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities of the North Atlantic section. The raw products of every portion of the west, from Utica to Denver, tumbled over themselves to reach the manufactories of the east. The retailers of the west, from the Monongahela to the North Platte and the Sacramento, sent their orders for pots, pans, hoe-handles and groceries to the jobbers of the Harlem and the Schuylkill. The farmers of the west shipped their wheat and corn from the Mississippi valley to the shores of the Hudson and the Narragansett to purchase their plows and their hay-rakes. But in the latter portion of the seventies the process began to stop, and it has been stopping ever since. The food stuff and raw material of the west have found that home is a good place to stay. Grocers and furniture dealers and clothiers and shoemakers think that freight charges saved are better than trade-marks of old firms on the Atlantic.

Woods grown in the forests of the northwest and the south are turned into harvesters and wagons and office desks in the vicinities of their birth. The man in the west does his business in the west. The man in the south does his business in the south. New York is simply submitting to a law of geography. There are mountains and rivers between the west and the south and the north and east, and commodities of trade, like human beings, climb or swim only for necessity or for sport. Grain refuses to go up the Blue Ridge in order to get down to the Atlantic, because it can reach the ocean at the gulf or the great lakes with half the effort. Orders for metal or cloth balk at the mountains and the distance to the east and north, because they have found that they can get what they want in the nearer fields of Birmingham and Superior and North Carolina.

As Col. J. M. Lowe, of Kansas City, put the thing rather aptly some years ago, in a speech made in reply to a declaration by railroad managers that the diversion of traffic to the gulf was to be checked:

"It's no use. The fiat has gone forth and all the managers in creation cannot stop it. Western grain will not submit to climb the mountains and be hauled 1,300 miles down to a seaport when it can reach deep water on a down grade in half the distance. For a quarter of a century the west, like a gigantic Alderney cow, has been standing, stretched across the continent with her hind feet in the east, and we are getting tired of all this and propose to change ends."

SATISFIED WITH HIS JOB.

A New Hired Man Who Did Not Care About the Prohibition of Smoking.

One of Cleveland's leading business concerns hired a new man the other day, and a little later, when the superintendent passed by, he noticed that the new man was smoking a pipe. The rule against smoking on the premises is a rigid one, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"See here, my man," cried the official, "you can't smoke here."

The new man looked up and nodded and the superintendent passed along.

A half hour later he was back again, and lo! the new man was still enjoying his pipe.

"Say," the official cried, "didn't I tell you that smoking was not permitted here?"

"You did," replied the new man.

"Didn't you understand me?"

"I did."

"See here, perhaps you don't know ho I am?"

That's a true word."

"Well, I'm the superintendent."

The new man looked up at the official with an expression of deep interest.

"Are ye sure?" he cried. "Superintendent, eh? Well, it's a fine job—take care of it."

And he calmly returned to his work.

Telling the Speed of a Train.

When traveling on a railway you can tell how fast the train is going by the following method: The telegraph posts along a railway line are placed 30 to the mile. So if you multiply the number of posts passed in a minute by two the result gives you the number of miles per hour at which the train is going.—Science.

The worn-out uniforms of the British army when sold bring back into the war office treasury close upon $150,000 a year.

WHO GAVE THE TITLE?

Controversy in England as to Victoria's Recognition as Empress of India.

An animated discussion is now going on in England as to who first suggested that Queen Victoria be invested with the title of "Empress of India." Thomas Power O'Connor, usually reliable as to his facts, declared that Sir Andrew Clarke, long prominent in Indian affairs, was the originator of the idea; others insist that Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) is entitled to the honor. The latter, however, made no such claim, but frankly gave credit elsewhere. In the debate on the third reading of the royal titles bill in March, 1876, Mr. Disraeli quoted a letter from a correspondent—"a young lady who is only 12 years of age—so there is nothing compromising to her conduct or my own. Her father was in the house of commons a few days ago listening to our debates and the young lady asked her father what the debate was about, and he told her the house of commons was discussing whether the queen of England should be called empress of India. 'What silly men they must be!' said she; 'I have known that for three years.' 'And how do you know?' she was asked. Whereupon the young lady produced a geography book and pointed to a passage stating that 'British India is under the dominion of Great Britain. Her majesty the queen bears there the title of empress of India.'" The geography was, as a matter of fact, a well-known work and, as Disraeli observed, was "not to be despised, for it is in its eighty-ninth edition."

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Great Improvements Have Been Noted Since the Accession of King Edward.

A complete transformation has come over Buckingham palace since the accession of Edward VII. At night it no longer presents a dreary prospect unrelieved by a single gleam of light. The windows are illuminated, the courtyards are bright with incandescent lamps and the whole palace looks cheerful and inhabitable, says a London exchange.

Buckingham palace stands on the site of pleasure grounds known in the days of Evelyn and Pepys and frequently mentioned in their dairies as the Mulberry gardens. The property was eventually bought by the dukes of Buckingham, who erected the first house, which, however, was not very large or handsome, notwithstanding that it was even then called Buckingham palace. George III. purchased it from the dowager duchess of Buckingham as a residence for Queen Charlotte, whose palace, Somerset house, in the Strand, was required for public purposes. After much haggling with his majesty's agents, the duchess parted with it for £60,000. It was not greatly altered till 1824, when it was enlarged and almost rebuilt after designs by Joseph Nash for the London residence of the royal family.

THEY ALL EAT ICE CREAM.

Pages in the United States Senate Have a Weakness for Frozen Sweets.

Among the best patrons of the ice cream booths in the vicinity of the capitol at Washington are the pages employed in the senate chamber. No senator ever eats ice cream in the daytime and the few ladies who take lunch in the restaurant rarely call for it. The chief patrons of the frozen food are the page boys.

The love of the youngsters for ice cream surpasses all understanding. It is a purely juvenile taste and they indulge in it to their hearts' content. The substantial sandwich, the toothsome pie, the ninety and nine other things that a sensible man would select for his lunch have no attractions for the bright little fellows. They want ice cream and plenty of it. At lunch time half a dozen pages can be seen burying their noses into heaped-up plates of ice cream, while their faces are the very mirrors of contentment.

If it wasn't for the pages the ice cream freezer would have to go out of business.

Violated His Own Law.

King Leopold of Belgium was lately fined 500 francs for violating one of his own laws by driving his automobile at a higher rate of speed than permitted by statute. When arrested near Belgium the king was so effectually disguised by his great-coat and leather goggles that the officer did not recognize him. When his majesty removed his riding "specs" and unbuttoned his coat, revealing his famous beard, the consternation of the policeman may be imagined. The officer had presence of mind enough to do his full duty, and was commended for his act.

The Queen's Spelling.

Victoria was a stickler for good spelling. All queens and most untitled members of the sex are believed to be superior to petty considerations of orthography; but in her own case interest in the matter led the queen to rebuke official correspondents for laxity in spelling. Sir Arthur Biggs preserves one of her formal reprimands.

WHERE A PRESIDENT LIVED.

Montpelier, the Picturesque Home of James Madison, Is Being Improved.

Four miles from Orange, Va., is Montpelier, once the home of President James Madison. The home still retains much of its original beauty and picturesqueness, although the old mansion in which the president and his charming wife, "Dollie" Madison, resided is sadly in need of repairs. Lovers of the antique will be glad to know that the mansion, together with the broad acres attached, has recently been sold by its owner, Louis F. Detrick, of Baltimore, to William Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., who is making extensive improvements in the property, reports an eastern exchange. The estate consists of about 1,300 acres, of which about 500 are in timber. The stately colonial mansion has a frontage of 152 feet and is three stories high, having 22 rooms besides the servants' quarters.

The original designer of this building was William Thornton, who drew the first accepted plans for the capitol. The final additions that were made at Montpelier in 1809 were under the supervision of the famous Latrobe. The front porch is supported by four lofty plastered columns, and commands a grand view of the towering range of the Blue Ridge mountains, which lie about 13 miles distant.

Madison inherited the estate from his father, who had received it from his father, Ambrose Madison. The president's father, between the years 1756 and 1760, built of bricks made on the place a modest rectangular brick house, which was the beginning from which grew by subsequent additions the present house, and in the house that now stands Madison lived for upward of 76 years, and on the Montpelier tract he and his father and grandfather lived for 114 years. In 1794 Madison took his lovely bride there, and within its walls many notable social gatherings were held with the charming Dolly Madison as hostess, and many distinguished people were guests at Montpelier. La Fayette visited President Madison there, and in the latter '70's President Hayes and several members of his cabinet passed a few hours there.

The property had a number of owners after the death of President Madison, and in 1857 it went into the hands of Rev. Mr. Carson, of Baltimore. He was a well-known southern sympathizer during the civil war, and fearing confiscation by the federal government deeded the property to his brother Frank, an eccentric old bachelor, who died there about 1881, when it was purchased by Louis F. Detrick, of Baltimore.

In a field not far from the house is the burying ground. There a simple granite shaft inscribed with just the name "Madison," and the dates of his birth and death, marks the grave of the great statesman. Behind this monument, in a sunken spot, overrun with periwinkle, is buried Dolly Payne, the great beauty of the white house, and near by is the modest grave of poor Frank Carson.

HAIR WILL DEADEN NOISE.

Felt Made from It Greatly Lessens the Sound Vibrations of Heavy Machinery.

Hair felt has repeatedly received mention as a means of deadening vibrations and noise from machinery, placed for this purpose between engine bedplates and foundation capstone and underneath rails subject to heavy train traffic. Now, however, cork is said to have been used in Germany with the same end in view, the available particulars being to the effect that a sheet made up of flat pieces of the cork in mosaic fashion corresponding in size to the bedplate of the noisy machine and held together by an iron frame, is laid under the machine. What measure of success has been obtained with this new expedient is not told, though as a means of temporary relief it probably answered the intentled purpose, says Cassier's Magazine.

The true solution of most if not all machinery vibration problems is, however, to be found in proper foundations, ample in area and weight, and it generally pays to provide these if at all practicable. To what exercise of ingenuity the engineer is sometimes put in accomplishing this was illustrated a dozen or more years ago in one large factory, where on an upper floor a row of small engines had to be installed for the independent driving of a corresponding number of different machines. Though the building was of substantial construction, with steel floor beams, it was a foregone conclusion that that row of engines would cause trouble if set with nothing but the floor as foundation, and as it was undesirable to raise them much above the floor level each engine was provided with a separate foundation, built up of brick and mortar in the usual way, but suspended by steel straps between the floor beams and thus projecting down into the head room of the floor below. Seen from there each foundation, with its engine, appeared as if resting on airy nothing. But those suspended foundations accomplished all that was expected of them as vibration absorbers.

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NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO THE EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and Assigns, and Heirs-at-Law of J. C. Powell, deceased, and to Anna J. Powell, widow of said deceased:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements upon the Barton lode, situate in Eureka Mining District, County of Eureka, State of Nevada, as will appear by certificate filed January 9, 1901, in the office of the Recorder of said District and County, in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1900. And if within ninety days after this notice by publication, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said Section 2324.

MINNIE D. SMITH.

Eureka, Eureka County, State of Nevada, January 9, 1901. jan 12-90d

To Whom It May Concern:

On January 15, 1901, I purchased all o the interest of B. Berg in the Berg Grocery Store, situate in the Town of Eureka, State of Nevada, as well as all book accounts and credits belonging to the same.

I have this day placed the said B. Berg in charge of said bu-iness as my sole agent until further notice, with full power to act for me.

LILLIE BERG.

Dated, San Francisco, March 2, 1901.

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