

APPENDIX

TO

Journals of Senate and Assembly

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

1897



CARSON CITY, NEVADA:

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT

1897

STATE OF NEVADA

MESSAGE

OF

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND ACTING GOVERNOR

REINHOLD SADLER

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1897

EIGHTEENTH SESSION



CARSON CITY, NEVADA:

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1897

MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CARSON CITY, January 16, 1897. }

To the Honorable, the Members of the Senate and Assembly :

GENTLEMEN: November 19, 1895, having been informed of the illness of Governor John E. Jones and his departure from the State, I, as Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Nevada, assumed the duties of Governor. April 10, 1896, the sad news of the death of Governor Jones, which occurred in San Francisco, reached Nevada and caused deep and universal regret throughout the State, as Governor Jones, by his affable and courteous manners, his kind and sympathetic nature, his deep and unselfish devotion to Nevada and his earnest and untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the people, endeared himself to all the citizens of the State, who, while deeply deploring his death and will ever revere his memory, yet bow submissively to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

For the courtesies extended to the family of the deceased Governor in San Francisco and the compliment paid the State of Nevada by escorting the body with his staff and the First Regiment, California National Guard, to Oakland, the thanks of the people of Nevada are due, and in their behalf are hereby tendered his Excellency Governor James H. Budd of California.

STATE FINANCES.

I here submit a concise statement of the financial condition of the State as shown by the reports of the Treasurer and Controller :

January 1, 1895, the cash in the State Treasury

amounted to \$319,262 44. December 31, 1896, the cash in the Treasury amounted to \$272,890 32, or \$36,772 12 less than at the corresponding date in 1894. There were purchased for the School Fund during the two years forty \$1,000 United States 4 per cent bonds of 1907, the cost of which was \$43,000 07, and \$77,000 State 4 per cent bonds redeemable at the option of the State. The State School Funds contain bonds, the face value of which is \$1,247,000, and the cost or market value of which is \$1,291,800, and \$117,208 26 in cash. The total amount of cash and bonds in the School Funds is \$1,409,008 26. This is exclusive of the amount due the School Fund for unpaid balances on contract lands.

The indebtedness of the State amounts to \$607,000, including the \$380,000 irredeemable bond. The interest on the entire debt is paid to date, and the State does not owe a dollar, except to its own School Fund. The cash in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the State debt is \$134,746 26, leaving the actual State debt \$472,253 74, of which \$380,000 is irredeemable.

The receipts for the years 1895 and 1896 were \$77,000 less than the expenditures. For this deficiency bonds were issued to the School Fund. This excess of expenditures over receipts is attributable to the following facts:

First—A deficiency of \$21,902 16 for the Midwinter Fair, State Agricultural Society, salaries of State officers and sundry other claims, left unpaid by the preceding administration.

Second—An expenditure of \$64,446 02 for buildings and grounds at the State University, buildings at the Orphans' Home, at the Hospital for Mental Diseases, and at the State Prison, and for presses and other material at the State Printing Office.

There has been a marked decrease in the valuation of property for taxable purposes in the last few years as compared with former years, as appears from the Assessors' reports. This is clearly shown by the following:

1891—Total assessed valuation of property	\$30,570,438 69
1892—Total assessed valuation of property	31,318,556 38
1893—Total assessed valuation of property	26,335,574 91
1894—Total assessed valuation of property	23,810,015 33
1895—Total assessed valuation of property	23,723,461 85
1896—Total assessed valuation of property	23,106,134 09

In my opinion this could be at least partially remedied by a State Board of Equalization, as it is not to be supposed that the decrease of over \$8,000,000 in the assessable value of property in four years means that there was that much less taxable property in the State in 1896 than in 1892. The correctness of this assumption is sustained by the reports of the Assessors of the several counties, which show an increase of \$1,346,193 13 in the assessed value of real estate in 1896, as compared with 1895, and a decrease in the assessed value of personal property of \$1,795,781 27 in 1896 as compared with 1895. It is apparent that the small property holders pay a larger proportion of taxes than their rich neighbors, and I suggest for your consideration the justice, as well as necessity, of amending the revenue laws so that failure on the part of corporations or individuals to return money and obligations to the Assessor shall be a bar to their collection.

In the years 1895 and 1896 the reduction of salaries of State officers amounted to \$28,495 as compared with the two previous years, and, in my opinion, the limit in that direction has been very nearly reached.

While recognizing the desirability of reducing taxation, it is clearly apparent that a lower rate than 90 cents on each \$100 valuation will not suffice for State purposes, unless there is a material increase in the assessed valuation of property.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

During the present Administration extensive and permanent improvements have been made in the State University, which now takes front rank among the higher educational institutions of the land. Lincoln Hall and the Girls' Dormitory are among the best buildings in the State, and were

erected at a cost of \$38,000, which amount was appropriated for the purpose at the legislative session of 1895. The efficiency and ability of the Faculty is recognized, and from personal observation I am enabled to inform you that the attendance of students has largely increased in the years 1895 and 1896. The University Fund contains \$50,000 in United States bonds and \$74,000 in State bonds, all bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

The General Government appropriated for the support of the University in 1895, \$22,000, in 1896, \$23,000, and \$30,000 for the two years for the maintenance of the Agricultural Experiment Station, making \$75,000 from the General Government for the two years. In addition the State appropriated \$31,000 for the two years. This, with the State appropriation of \$38,000 for buildings, makes the total appropriation for the University \$144,000, for the years 1895 and 1896. The Board of Regents, through the President, now asks for an appropriation of \$78,000 for the University for the years 1897 and 1898. It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether this request shall be granted and more bonds be issued, the interest on which the taxpayers shall have to pay. The appropriation from the State for the support of the University for the years 1893 and 1894 was \$25,000, and whether, under existing conditions, this should be increased to \$78,000, is for your honorable body to determine.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The condition of the public schools of the State affords just cause for congratulation. The public schools, as has been aptly expressed, are the bulwark of our liberties and the pride of every American citizen, and it affords me pleasure to inform you that neither pains nor expense are spared to maintain their present high standard and, if possible, increase their efficiency. At the close of business December 31, 1896, the cash and bonds in the State and the General School Funds amounted to \$1,240,208 33.

ORPHANS' HOME.

For the support of the State Orphans' Home for the years 1895 and 1896 the Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$29,000, all of which (except \$4 56) has been expended. The average number of inmates for 1895 was 90, and for 1896, 90; and the net cost per child is 44 cents per day. The sanitary condition of the Home is excellent and the health of the children good. From personal observation I am prepared to say that the management has been economical and efficient, and that morally, mentally and physically the children are as well cared for as are those of the average families of the State.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated for the support of the State Printing Office for the years 1895 and 1896 the sum of \$12,000. The expenditures for the two years, as appears from the Superintendent's report, were \$12,448 30, which leaves a deficiency of \$448 30. The appropriation Act provided for the printing of the Nevada Reports, but, as is shown by the Superintendent's report, this has not been done for lack of funds. By legislative enactment the State Printing Office was placed under the rules of the International Typographical Union, and the rates established by the Union are paid the employes of the office. In this the Superintendent has no discretion, and as a large amount of work was done in the office during the period under consideration, the appropriation was not sufficient to cover the expense. It is for you, gentlemen, to determine whether the volume of work shall be reduced or the appropriation increased.

STATE LIBRARY.

The State Library is a public institution of great benefit to the people. It contains many volumes of much value, and I recommend that it be placed under the control and management of the State Capitol Commissioners.

THE STATE PRISON.

Crime costs the State more than the University. Society must protect itself, and to do so involves the maintenance of penal institutions. The State Prison appropriation for 1895 and 1896 amounted to \$63,000, of which \$57,779 22 has been expended. The Prison is humanely and economically conducted. There is an appreciable falling off in the number of convicts and the average cost per day per capita of feeding, clothing and guarding prisoners is \$1 06. This includes repairs to buildings and cost of transportation of prisoners. The Prison buildings are in good condition and no appropriation is required for repairs.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For the years 1895 and 1896 no appropriations were made for the State or the District Agricultural Societies. The State Agricultural Society held its annual fairs in both years and made a very creditable showing at each fair. The buildings were partially destroyed by fire, and necessary repairs were made by order of the Board of Directors. The receipts were not sufficient to cover this and other necessary expenditures, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made to pay the indebtedness of the Society. The lands of the Society have been leased to the State University for the use of the Agricultural Experiment Station at a rental of \$500 per annum.

WEATHER SERVICE.

The appropriation of \$1,200 for the Director of the State Weather Service for the years 1895 and 1896, has, I am informed, been expended. The Weather Bureau of the General Government has two stations in Nevada, one at Carson and one at Winnemucca. These stations furnish daily and monthly meteorological data, therefore I do not deem it expedient under existing conditions to maintain the State Weather Service, as the benefits, in my judgment, are not commensurate with the expenditure.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

During the two years ended December 31, 1896, the State Board of Health expended the appropriation of \$1,000 made by the Legislature of 1895, as appears from the report of the Board, to which you are respectfully referred. There is not, nor has there been, any epidemic in the State, and I do not deem it necessary to ask that you renew the appropriation.

HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

The report of the Superintendent of the Hospital for Mental Diseases has not been received at this date. From personal inquiry and observation I am, however, prepared to say that under the efficient management of the present Superintendent the Hospital is one of the model institutions of the country. The average number of inmates for the two years ending December 31, 1896, was 193, and the average cost per patient was 48.7 cents per day. The cost for the two years was \$69,966 12, from which should be deducted \$1,305 74 paid by patients, making the actual net cost to the State for the years 1895 and 1896, \$68,663 38.

FISH COMMISSION.

I find in the report of the Honorable Fish Commissioner that the appropriation of \$3,000 for the Carson Hatchery for the years 1895 and 1896 has been expended, and that there is a deficiency of \$979 31. The report also shows that there is a deficiency of \$338 31 at the Elko Branch Hatchery, for which \$1,000 was appropriated, for the years 1895 and 1896, making a total deficiency of \$1,317 62 for the two years. I refer you to the report of the Honorable Commissioner for details, and it remains for you to say whether the State can afford to expend \$2,500 annually for the support of the hatcheries and the distribution of their product.

STATE MILITIA.

For the years 1895 and 1896, and for the first time in the history of the State, no appropriation was made for the State Militia. The report of the Adjutant-General, to

which you are respectfully referred, shows that there is due, under existing laws, to the several companies of the Nevada National Guard \$10,462 50 for rent of armories.

April 15, 1896, Companies A, B, C and F, and Battery A, N. N. G.; also Companies A and B, State University Cadets, were called out, armed and equipped, for escort duty at the funeral of the late Commander-in-Chief, Governor John. E. Jones. The transportation expense, amounting to \$531, is still due the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company, and I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for the payment of the debt.

Notwithstanding no appropriation was made for armory rent, as provided in, "An Act relating to the National Guard and the Enrolled Militia," approved March 6, 1893, the companies maintained their respective organizations and were ever ready to respond to any and all calls from the constituted authorities.

THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

The expenditures of the State Land Office for the years 1895 and 1896, as appears from the report of the Surveyor-General, were \$12,410, which was paid out of the State School Fund. In addition, as is shown by the State Controller's report, there was expended for stationery and postage \$1,132, and for printing about \$1,500, which was paid out of the State General Fund. I would suggest that these and other necessary expenses of the office be paid out of the School Fund, as every dollar received in the office goes into that fund.

ELECTION LAWS.

The Australian Ballot Law and the Purity of Elections Law have, so far as I have been able to ascertain, given general satisfaction. The one gives the elector the opportunity to vote according to the dictates of his conscience without fear of discovery, and the other places the poor man and the millionaire who aspire to office on terms of equality. Some modifications of the Purity of Elections Law

are deemed desirable, to enable the candidates to visit their constituents in the various parts of the State or county, as the case may be, and to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

There seems to be a general public sentiment in favor of a convention to frame a new Constitution, which shall be better adapted to the present conditions and requirements of the State than the existing fundamental law. The expense of such a convention alone deters the people from imperatively demanding that it be held, and the earnest consideration of your honorable body is respectfully directed to the subject.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the Seventeenth Session of your honorable body an amendment to the Constitution was proposed to strike the word "male" from that instrument. It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether that question shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. No expense will be incurred by doing so, and in the opinion of the Executive the qualified electors of the State are the best judges of this as of many other questions.

IMMIGRATION.

No appropriation having been made for the Bureau of Immigration, there is no report from that Bureau, and I have no data to submit to your honorable body on the subject of immigration.

MINES AND MINING.

In consequence of continued hostile legislation by the Congress of the United States and the unjust discrimination against silver by the National Administration, the mining industry of Nevada is depressed, yet it is the principal industry of the State, as it gives employment to more men, at better wages, than any and all other industries combined. The low price of silver, incident to the demonetization of the metal, precludes the working of all but the

very richest silver mines, and has effectually depopulated many villages once inhabited by industrious and prosperous people, and deprived the farmers in the contiguous valleys of a home market and remunerative prices for their products. That Nevada has within its boundaries almost countless veins of gold and silver-bearing ores, as well as extensive copper, lead and iron mines, is an established fact, but that the decadence of the silver-producing industry has retarded the development of the mineral as well as agricultural resources of the State cannot be gainsaid. At present more attention than heretofore is given to gold mining, and everywhere throughout the State recent developments warrant the belief that in the present year there will be a material increase in the gold output of Nevada. We must not despair, but struggle on until the time arrives when silver will be restored to its historic place as a money metal. Then Nevada will again assume its former position as the greatest silver-producing State in the Union.

IRRIGATION.

There are millions of acres of arid lands in our State. These lands are as fertile as the prairies of the great Central States, and require only moisture and cultivation to make them as productive as any on the continent. The climate is temperate and adapted to the growth of all the cereals, fruits, vegetables and grasses of the Temperate zone. Our streams in the spring and early summer months furnish abundance of water, if properly stored, to irrigate much of these lands, as the streams have their origin in the high mountain ranges, and are fed by melting snows. Unfortunately, however, though nature has provided sites for reservoirs in the canyons and gorges of the mountains, the financial condition of the State will not admit of the necessary expenditure to store the water and reclaim the desert, and water and land, though both are abundant, are not brought together. In view of the fact that Nevada receives no appropriation from the National Government, as we

have no harbors or navigable rivers, I respectfully suggest that your honorable body memorialize Congress to make a reasonable appropriation for the reclamation of arid lands in Nevada. There are tens of thousands of families seeking homes and employment in the United States, who could be provided with both by a reasonable outlay on the part of the General Government in reclaiming the arid region, and it is far better to make independent citizens and taxpayers than dependent paupers of those people, and the ultimate cost will be much less.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

I submit for your consideration the following on the subject of the Trans-Mississippi Congress from his Excellency Governor Holcomb of Nebraska:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, January 1, 1897.

SIR: I take the liberty of calling your attention at this time to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, from June to November, 1898, and beg to solicit your favorable consideration of this project in the preparation of your message to the State Legislature. A word of encouragement from you to the Legislature will be highly appreciated. The friends of the Exposition feel sanguine that it will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the United States, excepting the Centennial Exposition and the World's Fair. It will undoubtedly accomplish great good in bringing together and making an exposition of the great resources of the Trans-Mississippi country, as yet only partially developed. We feel that it would be of inestimable benefit to the different States of the Trans-Mississippi country to cultivate closer commercial relations between their citizens.

The project had its origin in a resolution introduced at the Trans-Mississippi Congress more than a year ago. It was taken up by the business men of Omaha, who formed a corporation with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. More than \$400,000 has now been subscribed, and upon this stock the first assessment has been paid. The Trans-Mississippi Exposition Association is a strong organization, and the capital is adequate. Recognition has been secured from Congress with an appropriation of \$200,000, which we hope to have increased to \$500,000. Our sister State of Iowa has already taken the initiative in this important matter, its Legislature having made a preliminary appropriation of \$10,000, and \$65,000 more is expected at the next session. The State Legislatures of Utah and Louisiana have passed resolutions pledging the support of these States, and from each a liberal appropriation is expected. The Nebraska Legislature will be requested to contribute \$250,000, and the managers of the Exposition hope to have the law so amended that Omaha and Douglas county can also contribute \$200,000.

Referring further to the importance of this Exposition, its friends

feel that it will accomplish for the West what the Atlanta Exposition did for the South, only in a larger degree. The people of all sections of the country will visit this Exposition and themselves witness the evidences of the marvelous resources and wonderful possibilities of our great West, and there is no doubt but what it will be made easier to interest capital and moneyed men in enterprises which require means in order to develop them.

The officers of the Exposition will communicate with you explaining more in detail the expectations of the promoters of this vast enterprise.

I trust that you may see your way clear to make favorable mention of this proposition in your forthcoming message, and assure you it will be highly appreciated by the promoters of this Exposition, and the people of Nebraska generally.

With expressions of high regard, I am, very respectfully yours,

SILAS A. HOLCOMB,
Governor of Nebraska.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

APPOINTMENTS.

As required by Section 1,682, General Statutes of Nevada, I herewith submit the following list of appointments made by this Department during the years 1895 and 1896:

BY MY PREDECESSOR IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

January 8, 1895—James L. King, Commissioner of Deeds, San Francisco, California.

January 9, 1895—S. R. Young, Notary Public in and for Humboldt county.

January 10, 1895—On Staff of Commander-in-Chief, Nevada National Guard: Simeon L. Lee, as Surgeon-General, to rank as Colonel; David A. Bender, as Aid-de-Camp, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel; Frank J. McCullough, as Aid-de-Camp, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. A. Conhola, as Aid-de-Camp, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel; Joseph Marzen, as Chief Engineer, to rank as Colonel; John J. Crosby, as Paymaster-General, to rank as Colonel.

January 11, 1895—G. W. Dungan, Notary Public in and for Douglas county; O. L. C. Fairchild, Notary Public in and for Elko county; Henry Emerson, Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

January 17, 1895—George I. Gordon, Notary Public in and for Lander county.

January 18, 1895—Edward D. Boyle, Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Colonel, on Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

January 24, 1895—C. B. Conyers, Commissioner of Deeds, Atlanta, Georgia; A. W. Crocker, Notary Public in and for Esmeralda county.

January 26, 1895—E. S. Archer, Notary Public in and for Humboldt county.

January 29, 1895—W. C. Pitt, Notary Public in and for Humboldt county.

January 30, 1895—W. A. Phillips, M. D., Reno, member of Board of Health.

January 31, 1895—George W. Noel, Notary Public in and for Storey county.

February 7, 1895—Wirt E. Humphrey, Commissioner of Deeds, Chicago, Illinois.

February 11, 1895—C. D. Van Duzer, State Land Agent at Washington, D. C.; W. N. Granger, Notary Public for Nye county; Otho Moses, Notary Public for Nye county.

February 14, 1895—B. F. Curler, Notary Public for Washoe county.

February 18, 1895—George A. Land, Notary Public for Lander county.

February 20, 1895—Chas. L. Knox, Herbert W. Rulison, John B. Williams, N. A. Hummel, L. S. Bridges, and Moritz Scheeline, as Notaries Public for Washoe county.

February 21, 1895—T. J. Osborne, Notary Public for Lincoln county.

February 25, 1895—C. F. Horn, Notary Public for Eureka county; William Webster, member of State Board of Agriculture.

February 25, 1895—W. D. Phillips, member of State Board of Agriculture.

March 1, 1895—J. O. Birmingham, State Board of Agriculture.

March 4, 1895—E. C. McClellan, Notary Public for Elko county.

March 6, 1895—Robert Logan, Notary Public for Lincoln county.

March 8, 1895—S. A. Knapp, Notary Public for Esmeralda county.

March 11, 1895—W. S. Mills, Notary Public for Lincoln county; Joseph B. Braman, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City; T. P. Bradshaw, Notary Public for Washoe county.

March 18, 1895—Issued commissions for Cotton States and International Exposition to Mrs. H. Bergstein, Reno; Miss Nellie Winters, Washoe City; Mrs. R. M. Clarke, Carson; Miss Maybelle Stewart, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. J. Westerfield, Carson; Miss Stella Nevada Webster, Reno; Miss Annie McLaughlin, Reno; Mrs. Charles Kaiser, Stillwater.

March 19, 1895—John R. Crook, as County Commissioner of Lincoln county.

March 26, 1895—Dr. S. L. Lee and Dr. J. A. Lewis, as members of the Board of Health.

April 5, 1895—W. S. Bonfield, Notary Public for Humboldt county.

April 10, 1895—Miss Mary A. Griffin, Hawthorne, Honorable Visitor to State University.

April 11, 1895—F. H. Harmon, Notary Public for Eureka county.

April 12, 1895—John W. Puett, Notary Public for Elko county; Wilson Brongher, Honorable Visitor to State University.

April 18, 1895—Webster Patterson, Notary Public for Elko county. Appointed W. E. Sharon, Virginia City, H. F. Bartine, Salt Lake City, Utah, B. F. Leete, Reno, to represent Nevada at Conference at Salt Lake City.

April 22, 1895—F. G. Folsom, Carson, J. A. Wall, Carson, T. N. Hanson, Genoa, members of Board of District No. 1 Agricultural Association; S. L. Lee, representative to Association of Military Surgeons of United States, at Buffalo, N. Y.

April 27, 1895—Joseph Raycraft, member of Board of District No. 1 Agricultural Association.

May 2, 1895—Sol. Hilp, commissioned to Salt Lake Conference, vice W. E. Sharon, resigned; commissioned H. J. Wardlaw, Joseph Thomas, W. H. Cavell, D. W. Rulison, C. C. Conwell, members of Board of Examiners, Nevada State Dental Society.

May 6, 1895—Commissioned James Newlands, Jr., Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, N. N. G., vice D. A. Bender, resigned.

May 13, 1895—James H. Kinkead, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, N. N. G.

May 14, 1895—Charles H. S. Morris, Notary Public for Lincoln county. Appointed Evan Williams, Carson, W. E. Lindsay, Carson, James A. Yerington, Hawthorne, John Sparks, Reno, George S. Nixon, Winnemucca, Ralph Nichols, DeLamar, J. E. Stubbs, Reno, R. M. Catlin, Tuscarora, W. N. McGill, Ely, H. C. McTierney, Eureka, J. A. Miller, Austin, W. S. Godbe, Bullionville, J. Poujade, Carson, J. E. Gignoux, Dayton, to Mexican Exposition, 1896.

May 28, 1895—Henry J. Wardlaw, representative to Pan-American Congress, Toronto, Canada.

June 6, 1895—Louis A. Lemaire, Notary Public for Lander county.

June 12, 1895—William M. Davidson, Notary Public for Lincoln county.

July 3, 1895—C. D. Van Duzer, David Bonelli and A. C. Bragg, delegates to Fourth National Irrigation Congress.

July 6, 1895—C. F. Holland and Theodore Winters, delegates to Farmers' National Congress.

August 24, 1895—L. O. Henderson, delegate to Annual Congress of National Prison Associations of United States at Denver.

August 26, 1895—Eugene L. Dütert, Notary Public for Humboldt county; appointed Stella M. Mayhugh, Ida Strobbridge and Mrs. C. C. Wallace as representatives to Cotton States Exposition.

August 28, 1895—L. O. Henderson and Gilbert Briggs, Directors of Agricultural District No. 1.

August 30, 1895—Appointed J. A. Miller, Leopold Steiner, M. D. Murphy, A. B. Millett, W. D. Jones, John Gooding and Samuel Crecenzo Directors of District No. 6, Agricultural Association.

September 7, 1895—Benjamin Sanders, Notary Public for Lincoln county.

September 12, 1895—S. P. Davis and R. L. Fulton, delegates to Fourth National Irrigation Congress.

September 14, 1895—E. Williams and H. F. Dangberg, Jr., delegates to Fourth National Irrigation Congress; D. A. Bender, delegate to Cotton States and International Exposition.

October 1, 1895—Eleazer Jackson, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City; Fred. L. Gould, Commissioner to Mexican Exposition.

October 7, 1895—Harsha White, Notary Public for Nye county.

October 28, 1895—Alfred Heales, Commissioner of Deeds, London, England.

October 29, 1895—Abel E. Thomas, Notary Public for Lincoln county; Mrs. Emily G. Weston and Joseph V. Keeley, delegates to Mexican Exposition.

December 7, 1895—John A. Hillery, New York City, Commissioner of Deeds; Livingston W. Cleveland, New Haven, Connecticut, Commissioner of Deeds; Dr. C. F. Moore, Elko, member of Board of Examiners, State Dental Society.

The following appointments were made by the present administration:

January 21, 1896—George H. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

February 5, 1896—E. Scheppelman, Notary Public for Douglas county,

C. C. Powning, Joseph Marzen and A. W. Hesson, members of State Board of Agriculture.

March 6, 1896—George E. Miles, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

March 20, 1896—Jacob Cameron, Notary Public for White Pine county.

May 17, 1896—S. H. Pedder, Commissioner of Deeds, London, England; H. B. Rule, Notary Public for Washoe county.

May 12, 1896—J. Emmett Walsh, Notary Public for Ormsby county.

May 20, 1896—Trenmor Coffin, Notary Public for Ormsby county.

June 1, 1896—James R. Judge, Private Secretary to the Governor. Commissioned Paul R. Coryell, Captain, Company A, N. N. G.; Mark R. Averill, First Lieutenant, Jacob Gosse, Second Lieutenant, W. L. Cox, Junior Second Lieutenant, Company A; Martin J. Little, Second Lieutenant Company B; A. Hembrach, Junior Second Lieutenant, Company B; Richard C. Baird, Captain, Battery A; D. P. Morgan, First Lieutenant, Newton L. Morgan, Second Lieutenant Battery A; W. O. Wright, Captain, Company C; H. E. Stewart, First Lieutenant, A. W. Van Waggoner, Second Lieutenant, C. B. Gilson, Junior Second Lieutenant, Company C; E. S. Archer, Captain, Company D; Charles Neth, First Lieutenant, Chris Diehl, Jr., Second Lieutenant, and Harry M. Leonard, Junior Second Lieutenant, Company D; Frank McDiarmid, Captain, Joseph E. Muller, Junior Second Lieutenant, Company F.

June 3, 1896—Charles H. Colburn, Lieutenant-Colonel, First Regiment; E. C. Phelps, Major, First Regiment.

June 18, 1896—H. C. King, Commissioner of Deeds, London, England.

June 23, 1896—T. N. Stone, Notary Public for Ormsby county.

June 25, 1896—Frank L. Engstrom, Notary Public for Eureka county.

July 10, 1896—Thomas T. Atkinson, Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in San Francisco; B. Berg, Notary Public for Lincoln county.

July 14, 1896—David Graham, County Commissioner of Esmeralda county, to fill vacancy.

July 31, 1896—Jacob Springer, County Commissioner of Churchill county, to fill vacancy.

August 3, 1896—E. H. Mead, Notary Public for Elko county.

September 24, 1896—B. C. Shearer, Notary Public for Washoe county.

September 28, 1896—George Sanford, Notary Public for Lincoln county.

October 5, 1896—L. H. Taylor, of Battle Mountain, and Daniel Bonelli, of Rioville, delegates to National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix, A. T.

October 29, 1896—Buell Buckley, Commissioner of Deeds, Nashville, Tennessee.

November 9, 1896—D. Falconer, Notary Public for Eureka county.

November 10, 1896—H. F. Dangberg, Jr., and E. C. McClellan, delegates to National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix, A. T.

November 30, 1896—John T. Baker, Notary Public for Elko county; J. B. Abell, Notary Public for Elko county; A. Livingston, Joseph Raycraft, Directors of Agricultural District No. 1.

December 5, 1896—T. K. Stewart, Reno, delegate to National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix, A. T.

December 12, 1896—C. D. Van Duzer, Land Agent for Nevada at Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1896—James R. Judge, Attorney-General of the State of Nevada, to fill vacancy.

EXTRADITION.

May 3, 1895—On requisition of Governor Budd of California, executive warrant was issued for arrest of Bayard Handy, charged with the crime of burglary.

July 13, 1895—Executive warrant issued for the arrest of Samuel F. Gillies, on requisition of the Governor of California.

December 7, 1895—Executive warrant issued on requisition of Governor of Oregon for arrest of A. N. Parker and Clint Parker.

December 22, 1896—Executive warrant issued for arrest of one J. F. Scott, alias J. W. Dunbar, on requisition of Governor of California.

REWARDS.

The following rewards were offered for the arrest of persons charged with criminal offenses in pursuance of Section 4703, page 1045, of General Statutes of Nevada:

December 4, 1895—Five hundred dollars for the apprehension of one James P. Boone, accused of the murder of Anton Bacoeh.

December 4, 1896—Pursuant to Section 1616, of the General Statutes of Nevada, paid to W. H. McInnis and F. A. Norcross, \$200 for the arrest and conviction of C. H. Wright and V. Gardella for violating the election laws at Reno, November 3, 1896.

REQUISITIONS.

The Executive Department issued the following requisitions during 1895 and 1896.

August 24, 1895—On Governor of California for return of James Warwick, charged with the crime of grand larceny.

October 16, 1895—On Governor of Montana for return of Thomas Shields, charged with assault with intent to kill.

December 19, 1896—On Governor of California for arrest and return of C. D. Taggart and William McGothin, under indictment for obtaining money by false pretenses.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

The live stock industry of the State, which has been depressed for years in consequence of low prices, shows, I am pleased to say, a decided improvement. The seasons for several years have been favorable to this interest and prices are decidedly better than for many years past. The increase in the assessed value of real estate in 1896, as compared with 1895, indicates that the agricultural interests of the State, while not as prosperous as could be desired, are, notwithstanding the low prices of farm products, in a healthy condition, more permanent improve-

ments having been made in farms in 1896 than for many previous years. Though the mining depression deprives them of a home market, farmers seem to be endeavoring to adapt themselves to existing conditions and make the best of the situation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I suggest for your consideration the following :

That an appropriation of \$500 per annum be made for the State Land Agent at Washington, as his services are required in connection with the selection of lands under the land grants.

That the Lieutenant-Governor be made ex officio Warden of the State Prison at a salary to be fixed by your honorable body.

That the traveling expenses of the several District Judges, which are now paid by the State, be paid by the counties in their respective districts.

That all commissions issued to persons who fail to qualify within thirty days from the issuance of the Commission be declared null and void by statute.

In consequence of litigation between counties and railroad corporations regarding the assessable value of railroads, I suggest for your consideration the advisability of repealing the Act of the Legislature, approved March 9, 1895, entitled, "An Act to provide revenue for the support of the Government," amending Section 52 of "An Act to provide revenue for the support of the Government of the State of Nevada and to repeal certain Acts in relation thereto," approved March 23, 1891.

The Board of Examiners, acting under the advice of the Attorney-General, allowed the claim of the Secretary of State for \$1,200 for preparing the reports of the Supreme Court, and the claim of Attorney-General Beatty for \$700 for assisting in the preparation of said reports. As no appropriation was made for this purpose there is a deficiency for the respective amounts.

It is apparent to every citizen of the State that the most rigid economy in the conduct of the State and county governments is absolutely necessary, as the revenue for their support is steadily decreasing under the single gold standard. As the State funds are at your disposal, subject only to such restrictions as are imposed by the laws, it remains for you, gentlemen of the Legislature, to devise methods of reducing expenses. Reposing implicit confidence in your wisdom, with abiding faith that you will conscientiously perform your duty to the State and devote your best energies to the faithful execution of the task imposed upon you by the people, these suggestions are submitted for your earnest consideration.

REINHOLD SADLER,
Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor.