

APPENDIX
TO
Journals of Senate and Assembly
OF THE
TWENTIETH SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

1901



CARSON CITY, NEVADA
STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT
1901

STATE OF NEVADA

MESSAGE

OF

Governor Reinhold Sadler

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1901

TWENTIETH SESSION



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : : ANDREW MAUTE, SUPERINTENDENT
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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CARSON CITY, January 21, 1901. }

*To the Honorable, the Members of the Senate and Assembly of
the State of Nevada:*

GENTLEMEN: The Constitution of the State of Nevada directs the Governor to "communicate by message to the Legislature, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient."

This injunction now becomes my duty to the Twentieth Session of the Nevada Legislature here assembled. I recognize that the members of your honorable bodies constitute the representatives of the people of the State, upon whom the duties and responsibilities of legislation have been both imposed and accepted for the mutual benefit of all. Coming, as you do, direct from every county, I rely upon you to signify the popular will and legislation desired by the people whom you immediately represent, and hope that you will counsel wisely together upon questions which may come before you, not only affecting your local interests, but also consider well the higher obligation of enacting measures conducive to the general welfare of the people of our Commonwealth.

In communicating to you the condition of the State at this time, I trust that you will not consider my statements as exclusively addressed to your honorable bodies, for I know that much that I may say is perfectly familiar to you all, and

if, in the discharge of this duty, I shall be able to communicate something of interest to the people who are most deeply interested in its future, my object will have been accomplished.

POPULATION.

The census report for 1900 shows that Nevada has a population of about 43,000, as against 45,000 in 1890, and 62,000 in 1880. This decrease is explained readily by the following review: From the organization of the State up to 1880, and even later, silver mining was the leading industry, but the effects of unfriendly legislation previously enacted by the Congress of the United States, whereby silver was discriminated against as a money metal, gradually rendered the pursuit unprofitable, except in cases where very high grade ores or a high percentage of gold could be found. This condition led to a decline in both silver mining and general business, which had been previously sustained by it. Our mining population, at that time quite numerous, and probably the most expert in the world, were in large numbers induced to accept employment in other States and Territories where the future seemed more permanent and promising. To this, and continued adverse legislation, may be attributed the decline of both population and wealth. The enumeration seems small, but it stands about equal to our population when the State was gladly admitted into the Union in 1864.

In this connection I wish, by positive assurance, to disabuse the minds of those beyond our borders, who by assertion insist in associating the idea of small population with expressions of poverty and inefficient Statehood. I assert that there is no State in the Union where the laws are more obediently upheld, where life and property are more secure, and order more strictly enforced, than in the State of Nevada. The wealth of the State is happily not shared in very great disproportion by our people; a large majority are well-to-do, and none are in known distress. Our State institutions compare favorably with those of other States, and are fully commensurate with the requirements and purposes intended.

In a financial sense Nevada is indebted to no one, except perhaps for small amounts against current account, which the Treasurer will pay on demand. It is true, however, that we have a so-called State debt, amounting to \$242,600, which

means nothing more than that one State fund, or funds, have temporarily borrowed from another State fund this amount, and that the State stands obligated to the proper adjustment of the transaction.

There was, on January 1, 1901, in the State Treasury, \$785,000 United States 4 per cent bonds, Nevada State bonds amounting to \$262,600, and an Irredeemable Territorial Bond of \$380,000, the interest on which the State is pledged to pay, total bonds being \$1,427,600; also land contracts approximating 1,250,000 acres held by the State Land Register, upon which there remains unpaid the sum of \$1 per acre, said amount approximated as above being \$1,250,000, which is drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, making interest-bearing securities amounting to \$2,677,600, belonging entirely to the State School and University Funds. The Treasury also on said date had cash amounting to the sum of \$260,258 70, apportioned to the various funds. The above interest-bearing securities represent capital which is irreducible, and the interest only can be used for the benefit of the public schools and State University. The amount distributed to the several counties for school purposes during the last two years in the aggregate is \$245,101 07, and the University has received \$36,223 95, a portion of which is properly chargeable to former years. The value of the United States bonds on hand, as quoted in the markets, is as follows: \$685,000 (1907, at 116), worth \$794,600; \$100,000 (1925 bonds, at 138), worth \$138,000; total value, \$932,600. The interest collected on United States bonds belonging to the State School Fund is apportioned, three-fourths to the General School Fund, which is the distributing school fund of the State, and the other one-fourth is placed to the credit of premium account and apportioned to the Irreducible State School Fund, to make good to this fund the amount drawn to pay for bonds in excess of face value. The high premium on United States bonds has the effect of very materially reducing the profits on these investments. The late purchases have been made at a rate of about 134, yielding net interest of about 2 per cent per annum. By examination of the business transactions affecting the various security accounts, I find that the general tendency is, and has been for some years, towards swelling the Irreducible State School Fund

account, by the redemption of Nevada State bonds and full payments on State land contracts, thus rendering capital belonging to the fund subject to the very lowest rate of interest.

During the last two years the State has redeemed about \$50,000 in Nevada bonds, and land contractors have made full payments amounting to \$65,464 27, making in all \$115,464 27 converted from 4 per cent and 6 per cent into 2 per cent securities. This, in connection with the fact that \$685,000 in United States 4 per cent bonds will mature in 1907, to be likewise converted, presents conditions which may well be viewed with serious apprehension. There can be no objection to the land contractor paying up on his land, for it is so agreed; but if the public schools actually require the amount of funds heretofore distributed for their support (and I have no doubt that they do), then I can see no reason for continuing the redemption of Nevada State bonds by taxation. Why should the taxpayers of the State tax themselves to pay off their own bonds, drawing 4 per cent interest, and turn the money into United States bonds producing only 2 per cent or less? It may be urged that it will save paying the interest on the bonds, but it must be remembered that the interest is all returned to the counties, for the support of schools, by semi-annual apportionment, and if the full amount needed is not returned, the people will be compelled to raise the difference by direct taxation. I believe that money is worth more than 2 per cent per annum to the taxpayers of this State. I, therefore, recommend that no further tax be levied for redemption purposes at present, and that the State rate for Interest and Sinking Funds be reduced to meet interest payments only. This will reduce the State rate without necessarily affecting valuations of property for taxable purposes.

CASH STATEMENT.

On the 1st day of January, 1899, there was about \$234,171 92 in the State Treasury. During the years 1899 and 1900, the State Treasurer received from various sources the sum of \$921,384 96, and during said period the sum of \$895,298 18 was disbursed, leaving on hand \$260,258 70, January 1, 1901. Since the 1st of January of the present year bonds to the value of \$20,000 have been redeemed, thus leaving

cash reduced to that extent, and bonds redeemed, as heretofore stated, from proceeds of the two years' operations about \$50,000, leaving cash in the Treasury at this time applicable to payment of State debt, \$163,176 38.

While the statement that this amount is applicable to payment of the State debt, is usual, I prefer that it be understood that this sum is the money on hand to run the State Government during the present fiscal year, and must be so regarded if we remain on cash basis.

From the foregoing statements it is evident that our finances are, at this time, in condition to meet the running expenses, providing that only usual and necessary appropriations are made. The rate of taxation is too high; it can, and should be, reduced, unless you consider it advisable to very materially increase appropriations. The fact that we are possessed of great natural resources in undeveloped mines, broad valleys of fertile lands unimproved, and water power, incalculable to estimate, unused, does not justify encumbering ourselves with heavy debt obligations that will hereafter impede our efforts to improve these priceless advantages for increasing our population and wealth. I regard the utilization and improvement of our resources as the most desirable attainment to be considered at this time. We have, heretofore, neglected to disseminate knowledge to the outside world by modern methods that we possess desirable opportunities for the investment of capital. Other mining and agricultural States have established Mining Bureaus, provided for the election of State Mineralogists and Boards of Trade for the purpose of compiling, publishing and distributing descriptive literature, showing the inducements and advantages of locating and investing in their communities. There have been many applications for such literature during the past year, and these requests have been made by almost all classes of people, railroad representatives, who are pushing their roads toward the Pacific, stock men, professional men, and the modest home seeker. This information could not be supplied otherwise than by the reports of State officers, the contents of which usually refer to the operations of their respective departments, and are meager on subjects for which information is sought. Every live business man recognizes the value of advertising, and considers money well spent for this purpose.

I believe that provision should be made for collecting, compiling and publishing reliable data of this character for free distribution, and thus meet the demands of such applicants.

If some person, competent, both technically and practically, to inspect mines, classify the ores and give truthful reports relative to probable profits of production, also give attention to agricultural possibilities, by visiting the mining districts, the advantages to accrue to the State, in my judgment, would be inestimable. Suppose the cost of salary, traveling expenses and printing should amount to four or five thousand dollars during a period of six months, which time I think would be sufficient, and his efforts result in placing no more than one good mine in operation, the State would be rewarded for the outlay. We have, by the aid of the General Government, erected and are maintaining a State University at great cost to the taxpayers, and we are all justly proud of the institution. It has turned out graduates who are an honor to the State and people, it prepares its students for proficiency in nearly every calling, gives, as specialty to those who desire, complete instruction in mining and engineering, but it is sad to think that, when their education is completed, their home State cannot afford them opportunity, unless they are possessed of considerable wealth, to follow the callings for which they have prepared themselves, and must go to other States or to some remote parts of the earth in search of employment. This is a loss not to be estimated in dollars and cents. I ask you, gentlemen, to make a small effort in their behalf by doing something which might result in great benefit to all. There are many other measures, which your knowledge of the conditions prevailing in different parts of the State will probably induce you to suggest and support, for advancing and promoting the interests of the State. I have only to say: Do not overlook anything that promises relief.

WATER STORAGE.

This question, so important to the future of our State, is now evidently assuming the magnitude of National consideration, and it is essentially necessary that our Representatives in Congress be supported, with unanimous accord, in their endeavors to properly place the matter before Congress and the people of the United States. Their abilities are undoubt-

edly equal to the proper presentation of the subject, and it will only be necessary for the State to manifest intelligent interest and encouragement, to give it prominence which may lead to success.

It is important that at an early date in the session a memorial to Congress be adopted, asking that favorable consideration be given to the much-needed legislation. The opportunity will be available for presenting facts calculated to remove erroneous impressions prevailing in States not included in the arid regions, that such legislation would be at variance with precedents long established, and that the result of such aid would build up competition, and lower the price of agricultural products grown in the Middle West. This, I feel, may be safely left to the intelligent understanding of the members.

IRRIGATION.

One of the most important questions affecting the welfare of the State is embraced in the subject of irrigation. Because of the want of early and just legislation, complications have arisen which have heretofore rendered all attempts of legislative regulation nugatory, and cast upon Courts the duty of declaring such rules and regulations for the use of the waters of the State as we now have; but it seems to me that it is not yet too late to provide by statute, in clear and concise terms, some regulation by which wanton and willful waste in the use of waters for the purpose of irrigation may be prevented, and thereby bring into a state of cultivation a much larger number of acres than are now cultivated. As the prosperity of the State largely depends upon agriculture, every additional acre supplied with water means enlarged resources, increased wealth, and opportunity for sustaining greater population. The value of such legislation is plainly apparent. I submit its determination to you.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

I herewith submit a letter and resolution received from a joint committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which, I think, is the practical and only way to bring this matter to a successful conclusion. In reply to this communication I stated that the voters of Nevada had signified their approval in 1894,

almost unanimously, and that I believed the Legislature would unite in the call for the convention as proposed:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
701 DREXEL BUILDING, }
PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 30, 1900. }

HON. REINHOLD SADLER, *Governor of Nevada*:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed herewith please find copy of resolution adopted by the last Legislature of Pennsylvania in relation to the election of United States Senators by popular vote. Also, copy of a resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

The present National House of Representatives, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopted a resolution in favor of submitting to the Legislatures of the various States an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The National Democratic Convention incorporated in its platform a resolution in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and the last Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania unanimously voted in favor of the change proposed. The amendment is now before the United States Senate, but there is little possibility of favorable action until at least two-thirds of the States have adopted the resolution, of which I enclose two copies, providing for a convention to consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Kindly bring this matter to the attention of the Legislature. We remain, yours truly,

BAYARD HENRY.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Legislatures of the other States of the Union, regarding an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote:

WHEREAS, It is evident, judging by the tone of the public press, as well as by the resolutions of the State Legislatures and the resolutions passed year after year by the National House of Representatives, that a majority of the American people desire a change in the Constitution whereby they may elect the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct popular vote; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to confer with the Legislatures of other States of the Union with the view of bringing about the submission of an amendment to secure the desired result; this committee to report to the Legislature in 1901, and not to incur expenses to exceed \$500.00 for the two years.

JERE B. REX,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The foregoing resolution concurred in.

E. W. SMILEY,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Approved the sixth day of April, A. D. 1899.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The amount authorized to be expended is written in figures instead of

letters. The amount is five hundred dollars and I approve the resolution with this understanding.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

RESOLUTION requesting Congress to call a Convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people:

WHEREAS, A large number of State Legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

WHEREAS, The National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions, within recent years, adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

WHEREAS, Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments,

And believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of ----- that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of ----- favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a Convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention be sent to the Secretary of State of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA BOUNDARY LINE.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has, under the authority of Congress, been engaged for a number of years in running the boundary line from Lake Tahoe southeasterly to the Colorado River.

The following correspondence explains the object, as a desire of the Superintendent to obtain recognition of said line by both States, prior to establishing permanent monuments, designating the same:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, }
 WASHINGTON, November 14, 1899.

To His Excellency, The Governor of the State of Nevada:

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may be informed as to the present legal status of the California-Nevada boundary line, running south-east from Lake Tahoe, as surveyed by Mr. A. W. von Schmidt in 1873,

including such Acts of the State Legislature, or decisions of State Courts or other official acts, if any exist, which recognize it as the official boundary.

I further respectfully request to be informed what steps should be taken to make the line lately surveyed and marked by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in accordance with the Acts of Congress making appropriations for the fiscal years ending 1893-98, the official boundary line. Respectfully,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
Superintendent.

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CARSON CITY, December 27, 1899. }

HENRY S. PRITCHETT, *Superintendent of U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey:*

SIR: Your letter of November 14, 1899, relating to the official recognition of boundary line of this State and California, is received. In reply I will say that, after making a thorough examination of the Statutes of Nevada bearing on the question, my conclusion is that the surveys heretofore made purporting to define the boundary line have never been officially acknowledged by this State, either by Act of the Legislature or Courts.

An Act of Congress approved March 2, 1861, organizing the Territory of Nevada, defines the boundary line conditionally, but I am not aware that California has ever consented to the conditions named, neither am I informed what steps are necessary to be taken to make the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey line the official boundary line.

The survey was not made at the solicitation of Nevada. Congress may have the power to provide for surveying and establishing boundary lines between States. I must admit, however, that I am not prepared to outline the methods for such official recognition by this State. The Legislature might exercise such power should it desire to lend approval to the survey as made by the Government. Very respectfully,

REINHOLD SADLER,
Governor of Nevada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, December 19, 1900. }

To His Excellency, The Governor of the State of Nevada:

SIR: I have the honor to send you a copy of the field notes, maps and sketches relating to the survey of the oblique boundary between the States of California and Nevada by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in accordance with the Acts of Congress making appropriations for the fiscal years ending 1893-98.

The marking of the boundary could only be done in a temporary manner pending the action of the Legislature.

Copies of the letter of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Governor of Nevada, dated November 14, 1899, and the reply thereto, dated December 27, 1899, accompany this letter. Respectfully,
O. H. TITTMANN, Superintendent.

According to Act of Congress in 1861, organizing the Territory of Nevada, the boundary was defined conditionally; the

object evidently being to establish it on the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as a natural division, providing that California would agree to cede the territory lying east of said summit to Nevada. In the early history of the Territory and State, there were several efforts made, by petitions and otherwise, looking to the acquisition of this territory from California. In 1861 a Commission was appointed, Governor Nye being one to visit the California Legislature for this purpose, but failed to accomplish anything, and it is not at all probable that California will ever accede to the proposal. The question, therefore, to be decided is whether or not it will be advisable to recognize the line. I have prepared references herewith, in case you should desire to consult the Statutes relative to the matter:

CONGRESSIONAL—An Act organizing the Territory of Nevada, approved March 2, 1861; defines boundary, etc. Act approved November 23, 1861, page 133; to allow the claim of John F. Kidder, \$550. Act approved November 23, 1861, page 269; authorizing the Governor to have boundary line between the Territory of Nevada and California surveyed and established from Lake Bigler to Honey Lake.

Joint resolution relative to Boundary Commissioners, approved November 9, 1861, page 513; authorizing the Governor and two Commissioners to go to California and visit the Legislature and present reasons why that State should comply with the organic Act of this Territory.

Also, Resolution, Stats. 1862, page 195.

Act for the relief of Butler Ives, Boundary Commissioner, approved February 20, 1864, Statutes of Territory, page 139.

An Act authorizing the survey and to establish the western boundary line of the State of Nevada, approved February 7, 1865, Statutes of Nevada, 1864 and 1865, page 133; amended March 10, 1865, Stats. 1864-1865, page 379.

Resolutions by Legislature, Stats. 1871, page 187; asking California to cede to this State all territory east of the summit of the Sierras.

Resolutions asking California Legislature to cede, Stats. 1883, page 146.

I observe from press reports that the California Legislature has introduced a bill relative to this subject; probably a joint conference may be proposed, as it is a matter of jurisdiction of the Courts, and general convenience to citizens. Your early investigation is most desirable.

PARIS EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

The Legislature of 1899 authorized the Governor to appoint a Commission consisting of three, to be selected entirely with regard to their familiarity with the resources and products of this State, their business experience and executive skill, to

represent the State at the International Industrial Exposition at Paris in the year 1900.

In pursuance of the fulfillment of this duty, I appointed J. A. Yerington of Ormsby county, H. B. Maxson of Washoe county, and W. J. Dooley of Lincoln county, each of whom accepted and qualified, with the understanding, as stated in the law, that they must serve the State without pay.

I have received a report from the Chairman, which explains in detail the action and accomplishments of the Commission on behalf of the State.

This report, together with two letters from gentlemen, each of whom was intimately associated with the object of the Commission, and, as you will understand by examination, actually performed the duties of the exhibit, have been incorporated herein. The letters were apparently written to the Chairman in a spirit of personal congratulation, but they contain statements so pertinent to the progress of the State that I, by consent, have given them, as I hope, a more extended influence.

In order that the State may be properly represented at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., May 1st to November 1, 1901, it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to attend, and a suitable appropriation made for expense incurred in properly exhibiting the resources of the State.

The Chairman's report is as follows:

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 19, 1901.

To His Excellency, REINHOLD SADLER, Governor of Nevada:

SIR: The Nineteenth Session of the Legislature of the State of Nevada having passed an Act creating a State Board of Commissioners to represent the State of Nevada at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and in accordance with the provisions of said Act, the following gentlemen having been appointed, Hon. W. J. Dooley of Lincoln county, Col. H. B. Maxson of Washoe county, and J. A. Yerington of Ormsby county, as Chairman of said Commission I have the honor to submit to you a brief report of our efforts, and at the same time in behalf of Nevada extend our thanks to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the National Commissioners of the United States, and the citizens who assisted in making a splendid display of Nevada's mineral wealth at the said Exposition. Organization was completed after the Commission was appointed by electing J. A. Yerington Chairman, H. B. Maxson Secretary, and W. J. Dooley Treasurer. No financial provision having been made by the State for maintaining an exhibit, the Commissioners deemed it advisable to organize, in case individual financial aid was given us.

The Government, through its National Board of Paris Commissioners,

sent a representative to the State to ascertain if the Commissioners would not collect the exhibit and deliver the same at Reno, where it would be received and installed at Paris without further cost to the State.

In order to collect an exhibit thoroughly representative, the Commission figured it would require quite a financial outlay, and were compelled to give up the undertaking, and so informed the National Commissioners, hoping they would come to our assistance. Pending correspondence with them, Mr. J. A. Filcher, representing the Southern Pacific Railway Company, wished Nevada to request a loan of the State mineral exhibit. Objection was raised by the State Board of Commissioners, as the State cabinet was not considered at all representative of Nevada's mineral wealth, being anything but an up-to-date collection, as few, if any, of any of our recent discoveries were at all displayed. After due consideration the Company recalled the expert employed to classify and pack the exhibit, and appointed the Chairman of the State Board to take entire charge of the collection and classify a mineral exhibit of Nevada from nearly every productive mine in the State, the Company agreeing to pay all costs of transportation, packing and classifying, the Commissioners rendering their services gratuitously. The State, through the State Board of Examiners, had a circular letter printed requesting owners of mining properties to forward ores, and also had printed 5,000 copies of the catalogue of minerals exhibited through the courtesy of the Railway Company.

A personal bond was given for each specimen having an intrinsic value. Of \$3,000 worth of gold specimens only one was found missing. This being covered by a bond, the owner received full value for it. Some \$300 worth of gold was returned to the Company as not appertaining to the Nevada exhibit. A separate exhibit was forwarded to the U. S. Commissioners thoroughly catalogued. The entire exhibit from the State embraced 107 cases of minerals, weighing eleven tons, and embraced some 7,000 specimens. Six months time was occupied in collecting, classifying and packing the exhibit. Accompanying each specimen was a printed label giving the character of the ore, assay value, name of the mine, and the district from which it was obtained. In addition, a book of maps of the State accompanied the exhibit, each map having a corresponding number to that on the specimen, a small star showing the geographical position of the mine and the county, also the distance from the railroads traversing the State. In this manner the exhibit was made practically self-explanatory. None of the Commissioners visited the Exposition, but the numerous letters received from European countries showed Nevada's exhibit had created a most favorable impression. Some letters were of such a nature that it was plainly to be seen Nevada lost in not having representation to promote her mineral resources. The accompanying letters, however, from Hon. Wm. H. Mills, of the Central Pacific Railway, and Hon. J. A. Filcher, of the California State Board of Trade, the gentlemen who assumed the entire responsibility of installing and maintaining Nevada's exhibit during the Exposition, bespeak themselves.

The entire exhibit, with the exception of the very valuable gold ores which have been returned to the owners, is intact at New York in care of the Southern Pacific Company. The Company holds the exhibit awaiting definite information as to whether Nevada is prepared to exhibit it at small cost at the coming Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, New York, during six months of the present year, 1901. Not seeking any personal favors from the State of Nevada regarding the coming Exposition, I deem the opportunity for making a splendid display one to be care-

fully considered by the coming Legislature, as such an opportunity for advertising our mineral wealth, at a nominal cost to the taxpayers, may not present itself again for many years.

Again taking this opportunity for thanking all who rendered assistance to the State Board of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900, I remain, very respectfully,

J. A. YERINGTON, Chairman.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1900. }

MR. J. A. YERINGTON, *Carson City, Nevada:*

MY DEAR SIR: The Southern Pacific Company's exhibit in Paris was enriched by a magnificent exhibit of minerals from the State of Nevada, collected, classified and catalogued by yourself. It embraces some 7,000 specimens, representing some 118 minerals. The list of minerals represented by the exhibit would extend this communication beyond its intended length, and would be a detail with which you are already more familiar than myself.

I design this letter to be an expression of thanks to you for the very active interest you took in the exhibit, for the great efficiency manifested by you and for the completeness of the exhibit itself, as well as a brief report to you of the success of your exhibit in Paris.

The Nevada mineral exhibit was separately installed in the second story of the pavilion constructed by the Southern Pacific Company in the Colonial Section within the Exposition grounds. We found it impossible to install the entire exhibit. We, therefore, avoided all repetitions and covered the entire range of the minerals represented by the exhibit itself. The pavilion constructed by the Southern Pacific Company was built in pursuance of a concession made to the "Syndicat de la Presse Coloniale," and the floor space of the second story of that pavilion was used by that syndicate. It was the meeting place of all journalists connected with the syndicate, and the guests of that organization represented the press of all continental countries.

The exhibit itself attracted interested attention from visitors, and especially from those interested in mineralogy. At the very outset, after our exhibits were opened in Paris, I found interested inquiry as to the resources of the States and Territories represented by the exhibit. There is no difficulty whatever in attracting the attention of the people of the old world to a collective exhibit of the natural resources of a new country. Owing to the vast and constantly increasing consumption, due to the expansion of industry, commerce and arts, all the native substances—that is, all things useful to man for the production of which we have depended upon nature—are being exhausted. We speak of the unlimited supply of certain natural substances, but that characterization is false and misleading. The appearance of an unlimited supply relates only to an apparent disparity between the supply and the demand. As the demand augments, the appearance of the supply diminishes.

The minerals of the earth are not perceptibly in process of creation. They therefore exist in limited quantities. In contrast with this, the demand for minerals known to be useful to man is a constantly increasing quantity, and has no limit. In very truth, therefore, we should say that there is coming a practically unlimited demand as against a limited quan-

tity of anything, for the production of which we must depend upon nature. All minerals are constantly increasing in value. The industrial and commercial necessities of mankind are expanding with such rapidity, not only on account of the increase of population, but because of a vast increase of the consumption of each individual, as the necessities of civilization augment.

As soon as the exhibits made by the Southern Pacific Company were opened, inquiries were made concerning very many products, the supply of which had become exhausted. Metallurgists, manufacturers and merchants were industrially seeking throughout all the exhibits made at the Fair for a new source of supply for metals and other minerals; for the raw material useful in manufactures, and for articles of merchandise which might become new objects of commercial enterprise.

It was my pleasure during the Exposition to refer many persons to you personally who had submitted inquiries concerning new sources of supply of minerals.

One serious drawback to the success of your exhibit related to the absence of some one qualified by scientific attainment to answer all questions which were eagerly propounded. I am fully persuaded that a mere exhibit is worth but little, unless accompanied by one who is thoroughly familiar with the character of the geological formation in which such minerals are found, and also familiar with the supply in sight, the indications of the extent of the mineral formation, and all matters of information, whether based upon speculative or ascertained data. The evidence was abundant that, if your splendid mineral exhibit had been established at any central location in Paris, or even now in London, and attended by a delineator familiar with the metalliferous region covered by the boundaries of your State, your mineral wealth would be so apparent that abundant capital for the development of the mineral resources of your State would not be wanting.

I addressed you a letter from Paris requesting the continued loan of your splendid exhibit for exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, and received your favorable reply. I have the honor to suggest that the highest material good to your people in the way of inducing a reinforcement of your population and capital can be secured by installing your exhibit under scientific and skillful direction, and accompanying it with a delineator thoroughly familiar with your mineral resources. The practical value of this plan can scarcely be overestimated. We will have more space at Buffalo than we had at Paris, and while the full round of mineral wealth, as expressed by your exhibit, was presented, there is an effectiveness in attracting attention and creating a favorable impression by the wealth and abundance of an exhibit of this kind. Nor is the artistic, tasteful and systematic arrangement of such an exhibit to be lightly thought of.

I trust, therefore, that the people of Nevada will see to it that the splendid exhibit collected by your energy, and selected with so much intelligence and care, and which adequately represents the vast mineral possibilities of your State, will be installed under the direction of a representative of your people, and will be accompanied through the entire time of the Pan-American Exposition by a Superintendent or Commissioner qualified to answer the interested inquiry which the vast diversity of the exhibit will necessarily attract.

I beg again to convey to you the sincere thanks of the Southern Pacific Company for the efficiency and the intelligence so conspicuously mani-

fested by you in the selection, arrangement and collection of your splendid mineral exhibit, and I have the honor to subscribe myself, yours faithfully,

WM. H. MILLS.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE, }
SAN FRANCISCO, January 11, 1901. }

J. A. YERINGTON, Esq., *Carson City, Nevada:*

MY DEAR SIR: I may be exceeding my prerogative, but I am curious to know what arrangements your people are making, if any, towards insuring a good mineral exhibit, such as your State is capable of making, at Buffalo. You, better than any one else, are aware that the splendid and extensive collection of minerals from your State, used by us at Paris, are now stored in New York and available for the Pan-American Exposition.

By reason of having this collection on hand Nevada is in a position to make one of the best mineral exhibits that will probably be made by any State in the Union, at a very trifling cost, and the opportunity should not be missed by your people to have it made.

As the question is one that concerns the entire State, it would appear at this distance that the proper thing to do would be for your Legislature to appropriate the small amount sufficient to pay the cost of installation and the services of a good man, like yourself, for instance, to exploit the exhibit. Of course, I do not know what salary you would demand for such services, but it seems to me that \$2,500 would cover all requirements, and when one contemplates that Nevada is in a position to present at Buffalo, before the great masses of our Eastern people, so splendid an exhibit as you have now on hand, and at such a trifling cost, that it cannot afford to ignore the opportunity.

I am aware yours is not a rich State, but is certainly richer than some of California's big counties, and the amount here mentioned would not be deemed a large appropriation by one of our counties for work as important to it as this work would be to Nevada. In addition to the \$300,000 appropriated by this State for the World's Fair at Chicago, several counties of California made appropriations aggregating from five to fifty thousand dollars. I remember the little county of Placer, of which I was then a resident, put up \$7,500 for its exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, while counties like Santa Clara, Los Angeles, Alameda, Fresno, San Joaquin and Sacramento appropriated anywhere from ten to fifty thousand dollars each.

It is not for me to say who should represent the State, but I know something of your qualifications for effective services in that line, and am quite sure if arrangements can be made to secure your services in connection with the exhibit available, Nevada will at once assume a standing at the Pan-American Exposition second to no other mining State in the Union.

When we reflect, as I have said before, that the opportunity exists for assuming this enviable position at such a trifling cost, I feel quite sure that the enterprising people of your State will agree with me that it should by no means be neglected.

Trusting you, with the cooperation of other enterprising citizens, will be able to push through a measure that will accomplish the end desired, I remain very truly yours,

J. A. FILCHER,
Secretary and Manager.

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATORS.

The Constitution (Sec. 13, Art. XV) provides as follows:

The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be taken, under the direction of the Legislature, if deemed necessary, in A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter; and these enumerations, together with the census that may be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, and every subsequent ten years, shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the Legislature.

The census of 1900, taken under the direction of Congress, is now at hand, having been forwarded to this office, and shows population by counties. It will be your duty under the above section to make an apportionment of members of the Legislature. In view of the fact that former apportionments have proven so defective, when placed under constitutional rule, care should be taken that the one now to be made will meet the requirements of the Constitution and convenience of the people as nearly as possible.

STATE WATER WORKS.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$1,500 for the purchase of water pipe. With this appropriation 4,000 feet were purchased, but, owing to the fact that no appropriation was made to lay the pipe, it has remained unused, except for purposes of repair. The purchase was a prudent measure, as by having the pipe on hand the breakage could be immediately repaired. The supply of water during the summer seasons has been insufficient for the demands of the State Orphans' Home and State Capitol, and it became necessary to secure water by purchase from other sources, to preserve the Capitol lawn and supply the Home for household purposes.

There should be at least \$1,500 appropriated to take up the old and lay the new pipe. The old should be taken up and laid above the reservoir to convey the water from the sand bed of the canyon direct to the reservoir, as a great portion is now lost by evaporation and absorption before reaching the reservoir. This is a positive necessity.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

I class the State University at the head of all institutions, not only because of the educational advantages it affords, but for the beneficial results already attained. Intellectual

advancement is the only record on the mileage of life that assures us of equal standing among men; the education of the son and daughter must equal or exceed that of the father and mother, or comparative retrogression ensues. I am glad to know that the youths of this State are acquitting themselves honorably in the acquisition of knowledge, both in the University and public schools, and that the heritage of our educational funds is honestly applied to the purposes intended.

I refer you to the very elaborate reports of the Regents and President for specific information regarding its control during the years 1899-1900.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

The successful management of this department requires both mental and mechanical ability, and an inspection of the work turned out, I think, will be evidence convincing that these qualities have been exercised in a remarkable degree, both by Superintendent, foreman and force employed.

The work in this office has been increasing for several years, and the appropriation must necessarily be sufficient for its performance. I request that you consider all recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent, and be guided thereby.

THE HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

This institution is one of the necessary conditions of civilization, and its establishment and maintenance originate in the very laudable purpose of caring for the unfortunate who become dependent upon society. Careful observation convinces me that the management is in every respect efficient and humane. For more complete information I refer you to the Superintendent's report.

STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

No institution is more entitled to recognition than this; the care of the orphan appeals to the heart of everyone who is possessed of sympathy. The management, I believe, is in every respect in accordance with this sentiment. A small deficiency has been created which is fully explained in the report of the Superintendent and Matron.

STATE PRISON.

This, being an institution designed for the protection of society, is no less essential to the public welfare than charitable and benevolent organizations.

The management by the Warden is in every respect commendable and praiseworthy. Firmness and decision, united with justice and sympathy, are qualities essential to the proper discharge of the duties. In this respect the present incumbent is eminently qualified, and his report will indicate the requirements necessary for the next two years.

MILITIA.

There are now only two companies of the National Guard, both belonging in Storey county. The United States Government requires that there should be four or five companies, organized and in service, to entitle us to draw the State's quota of arms and munitions, etc. I have used my best endeavors to have two or three more companies organized, but have been unable to do so. The present law requires that applicants for enlistment undergo a physical examination as required by United States Army rules. I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation be made of three hundred dollars to pay for the services of physicians making such examinations. There are at present in the State Armory a very great many military stores, etc., which are now unserviceable. I recommend a special appropriation for the removal of the unserviceable property, and thus make room for property serviceable.

There were loaned to the troop of the First Regiment of Nevada Volunteers, out of the military stores then on hand, 80 blouses and caps. There were also loaned to the battalion of infantry about 300 blouses, 200 pairs of trousers, and about 100 hats. This clothing was issued to the men in service and worn by them until unfit for further use. The men being here without civilian clothing, I allowed them, at the request of the officers of the battalion, when discharged to retain the said clothing in their possession requesting a return of the articles upon their arrival at their former homes. This request has not been complied with, the men are scattered to all parts of the world, and it is now necessary that some action be taken

by the Legislature relative to the satisfactory adjustment of this matter with the United States Government.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

In regard to the claims of the State against the United States, for raising, arming and equipping volunteers for the Spanish War, I will say that in course of adjustment of this account I find that some claims included in the bill for payments, passed at the previous session, had been paid by the Government, and such claims were not presented. By this means the total claim was reduced to \$6,212 27. We have received from the Government a statement of payments and settlements as follows:

Amount originally claimed by State.....		\$6,212 27
Amount allowed in settlement, No. 11,205, April 28, 1900.....	\$2,911 20	
Amount allowed in settlement, No. 7,901, August 19, 1899.....	1,629 40	
Amount allowed in settlement, No. 13,139, dated October 28, 1900.....	908 82	
Amount disallowed	762 85	
		\$6,212 27

This is the correct statement as received. The disallowances are specifically explained, and are too extensive to be submitted in this message. As the claims disallowed are just claims and similar to those of other States, it is expected that arrangements will be ultimately made for their payment. I am informed that the recourse now is an appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury within a year from last settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The water supply for irrigation and other purposes at the Hospital for Mental Diseases has been found inadequate. The Commissioners for the Institution, during the last two years, have been compelled to rent, at the annual expense of \$400, the additional water required. The Board has taken an option for the purchase of the Sullivan interest in the Sullivan and Kelley ditch. If your Committee on State Institutions coincide with our views, the completion of the purchase can be authorized by your honorable body. I recommend that the water be secured, as it is probable that the necessity for an

increased supply will be more imperative each year in the future.

The Board has given permission, subject to your approval, to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to use the right of way across a portion of the land belonging to the Hospital, said Company giving in return therefor several more acres of greater value. The Board, not feeling satisfied that it has the power to sell any portion of the real estate, respectfully refers the matter to you for consideration.

There should be an extra appropriation made for repair of the State Capitol building. The roof is in bad condition, and the woodwork is going to ruin for want of painting. The Capitol Commissioners in the last year temporarily repaired the roof and cornices, but, owing to the lack of funds at their disposal, could not make complete repairs. I submit the matter for your consideration.

STATE REVENUE.

Being a member of the Board for the Enforcement of the Collection of Revenue, I refer you to the report of the Controller, also the report of the Board consisting of the Governor, Controller and Attorney-General. Said reports refer in detail to the subject of valuation and rate of taxation. I find the total assessed valuation of the property for the year 1900 to be \$24,286,757 22. In my opinion the true cash value of the property contained in the State is at least \$100,000,000. It seems to me that your honorable bodies should give special attention to the preparation of a revenue law which will remedy the present evil. Some of the Assessors seem to disregard their duties in this respect. Property that sells for cash in hand at from \$3 to \$4 is assessed at \$1 50, and then only about one-half of the said property is given in. Persons possessing cash or bonds seem to be favored by non-taxation, because such property is not visible, but people who have small homes are assessed at more than their full value.

I recommend that a State Board of Equalization be created, and their powers and duties strictly defined, and that said Board be authorized to enforce the law to the full extent.

DEFICIENCIES.

There have been deficiency claims authorized by the State Board of Examiners, as follows:

Request from Capitol Commissioners	\$704 34
Request from State Board of Education, for the deaf, dumb and blind	386 50
Request of Directors of State Orphans' Home	347 70
Total	\$1,438 63

I recommend payment of said claims as early in the session as possible.

I further recommend that a system of burglary alarms be placed in the State Treasury, connecting the same with other offices in the building, and with the Sheriff's office of Ormsby county.

APPOINTMENTS.

As required by section 1828, Compiled Laws of Nevada, I herewith submit the following list of appointments made by this department during the years 1899 and 1900:

- January 11, 1899—J. Doane, a Notary Public in and for Ormsby county.
- January 12, 1899—Geo. N. Noel, a Notary Public in and for Storey county.
- January 14, 1899—J. R. Judge, Adjutant-General of the State of Nevada; W. R. Davis, Private Secretary to the Governor, and Erwin L. Sadler, Assistant.
- January 16, 1899—John Weber, a Notary Public in and for White Pine county.
- January 21, 1899—C. D. Van Duzer, a Notary Public for Humboldt county.
- January 27, 1899—William H. Ivins, a Notary Public in and for White Pine county; Willis G. Clarke, a Notary Public in and for Ormsby county.
- January 28, 1899—Dr. J. Guinan, Dr. S. L. Lee, Dr. T. P. Phillips, Dr. George Fee, and Dr. Philopena Wagner, State Board of Medical Examiners; T. J. Osborne, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.
- January 30, 1899—W. C. Pitt, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.
- February 1, 1899—R. H. Kinney, a Director of the State Board of Agriculture.
- February 2, 1899—E. S. Farrington, a Notary Public in and for Elko county.
- February 3, 1899—T. K. Hymers, a Director of the State Board of Agriculture.
- February 6, 1899—William Webster, a Director of the State Board of Agriculture.
- February 7, 1899—James L. King, a Commissioner of Deeds, San Francisco, California; Charles L. Knox, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county; Joseph A. Langwith, a Notary Public in and for Humboldt county.
- February 13, 1899—J. R. Hardman, a Notary Public in and for Elko county.
- February 15, 1899—J. A. Bonham, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county; N. A. Hummell, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

February 15, 1899—L. S. Bridges, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

February 17, 1899—H. A. Waldo, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county; Henry Conrad, of Storey county, First Lieutenant, Company A, N. N. G.; J. H. Sutherland, of Storey county, Junior Second Lieutenant, Company A, N. N. G.

February 21, 1899—W. N. Granger, a Notary Public in and for Nye county.

March 3, 1899—E. C. McLelland, a Notary Public in and for Elko county.

March 15, 1899—T. P. Bradshaw, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county; E. S. Archer, a Notary Public in and for Humboldt county.

March 27, 1899—A. J. Maestretti, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

March 30, 1899—Charles J. Kappler, Land Agent and Attorney for Nevada at Washington, D. C.

April 7, 1899—H. B. Maxson, J. A. Yerington, and W. J. Dooley, Commissioners to represent Nevada at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

April 8, 1899—P. H. Peterson, J. P. Woodbury, Geo. Gates, J. A. Wall, Gilbert Briggs, and R. Kirman, members of the District Board of Agriculture for District No. 1.

April 13, 1899—F. H. Harmon, a Notary Public in and for Eureka county; Eugene Howell, member of the District No. 1 Agricultural Board.

April 24, 1899—John Wheatley, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

April 26, 1899—Jacob Baur, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

April 27, 1899—J. W. Freeman, D. W. Virgin, E. S. Farrington, E. J. Henley, Moses Reinhart, W. C. Gayhart, A. S. Thompson, J. L. Campbell, A. Maute, J. D. Torreyson, M. R. Averill, T. V. Julien, Sol Hilp, Bert L. Smith, as Honorary Visitors to the Nevada State University.

April 28, 1899—William Brannon, of Storey county, Second Lieutenant of Company B, N. N. G.; George D. Pyne, of Storey county, First Lieutenant of Company B, N. N. G.; D. J. Sullivan, of Storey county, Captain of Company B, N. N. G.

May 3, 1899—B. F. Leete, J. A. Miller, Edgar Reinhart, Henry Kind, P. H. Canon, E. Strother, W. J. Westerfield, W. E. Sharon, J. W. Adams, and F. G. Newlands, Delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Wichita, Kansas.

May 23, 1899—Theodore Winters, a Director of the State Agricultural Society; Joseph B. Braman, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in the State of New York.

May 24, 1899—H. B. Maxson, a Delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Wichita, Kansas: Charles A. Coffin, J. C. Hennessy, S. Chapman, R. P. Chandler, and W. H. Cavell, members of the State Board of Dental Examiners.

May 25, 1899—Dr. J. Guinan, Dr. S. C. Gibson, and Dr. T. C. Hanson, members of the State Board of Health.

May 29, 1899—W. Eugene Parker, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in the State of Missouri.

June 7, 1899—John W. Fruit, a Notary Public in and for Elko county.

June 16, 1899—Louis A. Lemaire, a Notary Public in and for Lander county.

June 17, 1899—J. E. Adams, a Notary Public in and for Esmeralda county.

June 23, 1899—Henry Kind, a County Commissioner of Eureka county.

July 7, 1899—J. J. Cushman, a County Commissioner in and for Churchill county.

July 15, 1899—Sol Hilp, State Live Stock Inspector; R. C. Moore, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county; Moritz Scheeline, a County Commissioner of Washoe county.

September 4, 1899—Frank X. Murphy, a Notary Public in and for Humboldt county; S. S. Sears, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county; Hayden Henderson, a Notary Public in and for Elko county; W. I. Robinson, a Notary Public in and for Elko county; John S. Cook, a Notary Public in and for Lander county; Dennis Scully, a Notary Public in and for Lander county.

September 6, 1899—T. R. McNamee, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

September 7, 1899—Alfred Mackay, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in New York.

September 9, 1899—J. E. Stubbs, a Delegate to the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Missoula, Montana.

September 15, 1899—H. B. Maxson, a Delegate to the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Missoula, Montana.

September 30, 1899—Eleazer Jackson, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in the State of New York; and Benjamin Sanders, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

October 7, 1899—Joseph R. Ryan, D. J. Robb, J. A. Blossom, Robert J. Laird, C. A. Watkins, H. H. Beck, A. D. Griffin, E. D. Boyle and M. S. Bonnifield, Delegates to the California Miners' Association Convention, to be held in San Francisco, October 23, 1899.

October 17, 1899—Thomas Wren and E. Williams, Delegates to the California Miners' Convention.

November 8, 1899—Harsha White, a Notary Public in and for Nye county.

December 21, 1899—John Sparks, J. R. Bradley and J. E. Stubbs, Delegates to National Live Stock Convention, at Fort Worth, Texas; Livingston W. Cleveland, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in Connecticut; Vincent Rosemon, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in New York; William H. Bird, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside at Salt Lake, Utah; H. E. Freudenthal, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

December 22, 1899—M. H. Wallace, a Notary Public in and for Elko county.

December 27, 1899—Robert Stewart, a Notary Public in and for Esmeralda county.

January 13, 1900—Joseph Marzen, A. Livingston, and F. G. Folsom, members of the State Board of Agriculture; John McKernan, a Notary Public in and for Eureka county; Geo. H. Corey, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in New York; John F. McPherson, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in California.

February 5, 1900—J. H. Rea, F. C. Armstrong, W. A. Ingalls, W. J. Henley, J. D. Lothrop, John Simonis, T. N. Hansen, J. M. Caldwell, Wils. Brougher, T. J. Bell, Richard Riep, Thomas Rockhill, William Burke, Thos. Robinson, P. H. Hjul, B. L. Smith, Charles L. Broy, C. L. Watkins, Thos. Plunkett, Sam Call, W. J. Dooley, Joseph Eisenman, A. D. Griffin, E. H. Proctor, Allen Kinkead, Jos. R. Ryan, J. F. McDonnell, Patrick Brannan, A. C. Luck, John Bicknell, J. C. Irvine, Thomas Thomas, Thomas Nelson, F. E. Chagnon, Moses Reinhart, and S. J. Bonnifield, Jr., Delegates to the Annual Session of the International Mining Congress, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

March 1, 1900—Dr. W. McN. Miller, C. A. Norcross, Albert M. Lewers,

Charles L. Knox, C. J. Kappler, and N. E. Wilson, Delegates to the Pure Food and Drug Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1900.

March 2, 1900—John P. Jones, Wm. M. Stewart, and Francis G. Newlands, Delegates to the Pure Food and Drug Congress.

March 7, 1900—Henry W. Lockerman, a member of the Committee for the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Charles Sumner.

March 8, 1900—O. W. Schweitzer, a Delegate to the International Mining Congress at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 19, 1900; John Sparks, H. B. Maxson, C. D. Van Duzer, William T. Smith, Geo. W. Meyer, J. E. Gignoux, D. M. Ryan, John P. Jones, Wm. M. Stewart, and Francis G. Newlands, Delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, to be held at Houston, Texas, April 17, 1900.

March 30, 1900—Dr. S. L. Lee, a member of the State Board of Health.

April 11, 1900—John J. Coady, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in the State of New York.

May 28, 1900—Theo. H. Lowe, a Notary Public in and for Churchill county.

June 4, 1900—T. R. Hofer, a Notary Public in and for Ormsby county.

June 7, 1900—T. E. Hagar, a Notary Public in and for Lander county.

June 8, 1900—W. H. Noyes, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

June 18, 1900—Dr. W. H. Hood, a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

June 19, 1900—L. Lobenstein, a Notary Public in and for Storey county.

June 22, 1900—J. E. Souchereau, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

June 30, 1900—J. A. Miller, a Notary Public in and for Lander county; F. L. Wildes, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

July 5, 1900—James G. Sweeney, a Notary Public in and for Ormsby county.

September 3, 1900—Jose Eugene Marx, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside at the City of Havana, Cuba.

September 4, 1900—Q. H. Mack, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

September 11, 1900—W. H. Roach, a County Commissioner in and for Esmeralda county.

October 12, 1900—Joseph Rice, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

October 15, 1900—John Burke Hendry, a Commissioner of Deeds, to reside in London, England.

October 19, 1900—Ed. T. Dupuis, a Notary Public in and for Ormsby county.

November 1, 1900—Geo. H. Woodruff, a Notary Public in and for Lincoln county.

November 13, 1900—Francis G. Newlands, H. B. Maxson, J. M. Wilson and J. E. Stubbs, Delegates to the National Irrigation Congress.

November 14, 1900—Sam P. Davis, a Delegate to the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Chicago, November 21st to 24th.

November 27, 1900—I. Falconer, a Notary Public in and for Eureka county; E. P. Dodge, a Notary Public in and for Washoe county.

November 30, 1900—Thomas T. Baker, a Notary Public in and for Elko county.

December 15, 1900—John Sparks, L. L. Bradley and John Wright, Delegates to the National Live Stock Convention, at Salt Lake City, January 15, 1901.

December 17, 1900—Commissions to officers-elect as follows: Francis G. Newlands, Representative in Congress; A. L. Fitzgerald, Justice of the

Supreme Court; J. N. Evans and W. W. Booher, Regents of the Nevada State University; John H. Dennis, R. Kirman and John Weber, Presidential Electors.

December 24, 1900—Ira D. Wines, Delegate to the National Live Stock Convention, to be held at Salt Lake City, January 15, 1901.

December 27, 1900—J. F. Triplett, a State Detective in and for the State of Nevada.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the several State officers for the very valuable aid, both by advice and assistance, rendered me in the performance of my duties. Upon investigation I think you will find every department in perfect order and under intelligent management, with courteous attention to business.

Owing to illness I have been unable to present for your consideration all the subjects contemplated in the beginning. As your labors progress, I may submit such other recommendations as I deem advisable.

REINHOLD SADLER,
Governor.